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Hospitals disrupted by union

Many psychiatric hospitals are restricting non-emergency admissions because of action by the Confederation of Health Service Employees in support of its 12 per cent pay claim. The action is likely to spread later this week when the National Union of Public Employees completes its campaign plans Page 2

Kaunda due to meet Botha

President Kaunda of Zambia and Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, are expected in Botswana today or tomorrow for a meeting which has puzzled observers and aroused criticism in other "front-line" African states.

Public cash for £50m centre

A last-minute change of mind by the Government means that a £50m international conference centre being built near the Houses of Parliament will now be paid for out of public funds, instead of by private finance. Back page

Ford profits fall

Profits at Ford of Britain fell slightly to £220m before tax last year. The group is Britain's only big car manufacturer to remain in the black. Page 15

'Loyalist' threat

Scottish "loyslists" are threatening a battle in Glasgow during the Pope's visit if police stop them from holding a march on June 1. Page 3

Polish hope

As Archbishop Josef Glemp, the Polish primate, arrived in Rome, there were strong indications that the Polish Government is prepared to negotiate with the church Page 6

Prior rebuffed

Mr James Prior's plans for devolution in Northern Ireland have been denounced as unworkable by the Democratic Unionist Party and the Social Democratic and Labour Party Page 2

£255,000 award

A Cleethorpes boy aged 17 who was left crippled and blind after a routine appendix operation went wrong has been awarded £255,000 damages. Photograph, page 2

US buys Iran oil

The United States has resumed buying oil from Iran for the first time since the hostage crisis in 1979 Page 15

Mafia death

Frank "Three Fingers" Coppola, the Mafia leader suspected of being involved in heroin trade between Sicily and the United States, died in a clinic near Rome, aged 83.

Petrol up

Esso last night put between 3.5p and 7p a gallon on four-star petrol. Shell, BP and Texaco are expected to follow suit Page 15

Anti-hunt move

Labour members of Waverley District Council, Surrey, are trying to ban hunting on the council's land but the move seems certain to fail. Page 3

Dame Celia dies

The opening of a play in London was postponed after the death of Dame Celia Johnson, the actress, at her home on Sunday

Obituary, page 14; photograph, back page

Keegan injury

Kevin Keegan, the England captain, is out of the team to play Wales tonight, after suffering severe backache. Keegan has been having treatment for disc trouble Page 21

British advance unit reported on the Falklands

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

A small force of British troops has landed on the Falklands proper, informed sources disclosed last night. It is an advance party seeking a landing site for the main force.

The commander of the Royal Navy task force, Rear Admiral Sandy Woodward has been given orders allowing him to make a landing at his discretion, but not to attack the capital, Port Stanley. The largest Argentine invasion force is believed to be deployed around the capital and the full Cabinet is to make the final decision on an assault there.

The decision to begin operations in the main Falklands group was taken last week by the Prime Minister and four senior Cabinet colleagues after consultation with the defence chiefs of staff, within guidelines already agreed by the full Cabinet.

It was based on a number of judgments by the Government. Chief of these was the conviction, expressed again in the Commons yesterday by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, that only maximum military pressure would persuade the Argentine Government to negotiate withdrawal of its forces.

The adverse effect on troops of long confinement at sea, and the fact that winter is fast approaching in the Falklands were also factors.

[The Ministry of Defence said last night it had no information on the East Falkland operation and even if it had, it would have been unable to discuss an operational matter.]

The Government's urgency was unmistakable when Mrs Thatcher reported to Parliament on the successful repossession of South Georgia.

They could hardly plead a previous engagement..

ARGENTINE OFFICERS DINE with NAVY

So was the Opposition's anxiety. Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, insisted that the Government should provide for a debate on the crisis on Thursday. Ministers were last night ready to agree to this.

Mr Foot gave his party's full approval to the retaking of South Georgia. He said we were fully within our international rights. There would be relief that the operation was carried through without serious injury on either side, and with extreme skill.

He then pressed question after question upon the Prime Ministe. What is to happen next? What steps was the Government taking to speed up negotietions? When would the Government return to the Security Council, and how could the House be absolutely sure that there would be no dangerous escalation of the crisis in any way? Mr Foot insisted that political control over the military operations must be absolute, "without any possibility of mistake whatever".

There were Labour cheers and restiveness from Conservative backbenchers as Mr Foot went on: "We on this side remain as firmly, unshakeably and persistently committed to fresh initiatives in search of a peaceful settlement and if one initiative fails then another has to be started. The search for peace must never be torpedoed by us."

Mrs Thatcher, answering questions, repeated again and again that time was running out. She told Mr Foot that it was more than three weeks since the Security Council had called on the Argentine forces to withdraw "during that time far from withdrawing, they have put reinforcements on the islands".

She said that the negotiations through Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, must continue with all possible speed. "Of course we search for peace. We did not break the peace. We must remember that while we search for that peace our people, British people, are under the occupation of the Argentine invader."

But the reply that alerted MPs to the possibility that further activity was imminent was to Mr Douglas Jay, the former Labour minister, who invited the Government to exercise fully our inalienable right of self defence. The Prime Minister agreed that there was a greater chance of a peaceful settlement "if we bring greater military pressure to bear on the Argentine Government."

Outnumbered British troops forced Argentine surrender

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Royal Marines and soldiers who recaptured South Georgia after a two-hour battle on Sunday, were outnumbered by the Argentine troops at Grytviken.

But after a shore bombardment from the 4.5 inch gun of a Royal Navy warship and after seeing their submarines, the Santa Fe, hit three times by strafing British helicopters, the Argentine garrison offered only limited if not unenthusiastic" opposition.

Following their surrender, the garrison commander and submarine captain were entertained to dinner on one of the British ships and expressed their "gratitude for the humanity being shown to the prisoners".

"The operation had been very carefully planned and executed with the direct objective of causing the direct objective of causing few casualties", Lieutenant-Colonel Timothy Donkin, Royal Marines, said at a crowded press conference last night.

Colonel Donkin, in the first full account of the engagement, said British task force helicopters landing reconnaissance patrols on South Georgia at dawn on Sunday, were fired at by Argentine observation posts on the island. It was while the helicopters were returning from their mission, however, that they spotted the Santa Fe, five miles north-east of Sappho Point to the east of Cumberland Bay.

After identifying it as one of the Argentine navy's two ex-American Guppy class boats, dating back to the Second World War, the task force ships in the vicinity of South Georgia ordered the helicopter attack, the news of which gave the British public the first intimation that the battle for the desolate island had begun.

The helicopters scored three direct hits as the submarine was making for Grytviken harbour. It struggled into port, missed the jetty and beached, after which it began to disgorge not only a 60-man crew but also reinforcements for the Argentine garrison who came out "in a rush" and ran up the beach towards the garrison headquarters.

It was the detection of the submarine, followed by the sight of the reinforcements, which prompted the task force commander in the area to bring forward the timing of the British assault, Colonel Donkin, who is based at the navy's fleet headquarters at Northwood, North-west London, explained.

The assault began with what he called a "major bombardment" from the task force at sea; not directly at the enemy positions but near to them, with the objective of demoralizing the enemy but not inflicting heavy casualties upon them. It was while this bombardment was taking place that British helicopters started to land Marines and soldiers at Grytviken.



Lieutenant-Colonel Timothy Donkin last night: "Operation was planned to cause few casualties."

After meeting the limited opposition, they saw the white flag being flown alongside the Argentine standard at around 5pm, and 45 minutes later the Argentine flag was lowered and the garrison was assumed to have surrendered.

The only casualty during the entire assault had been one Argentine sailor on the Santa Fe who suffered a severe leg injury. (He is said to have had a leg amputated). Colonel Donkin attributed this to the Royal Marines' distast for causing casualties when these could be avoided.

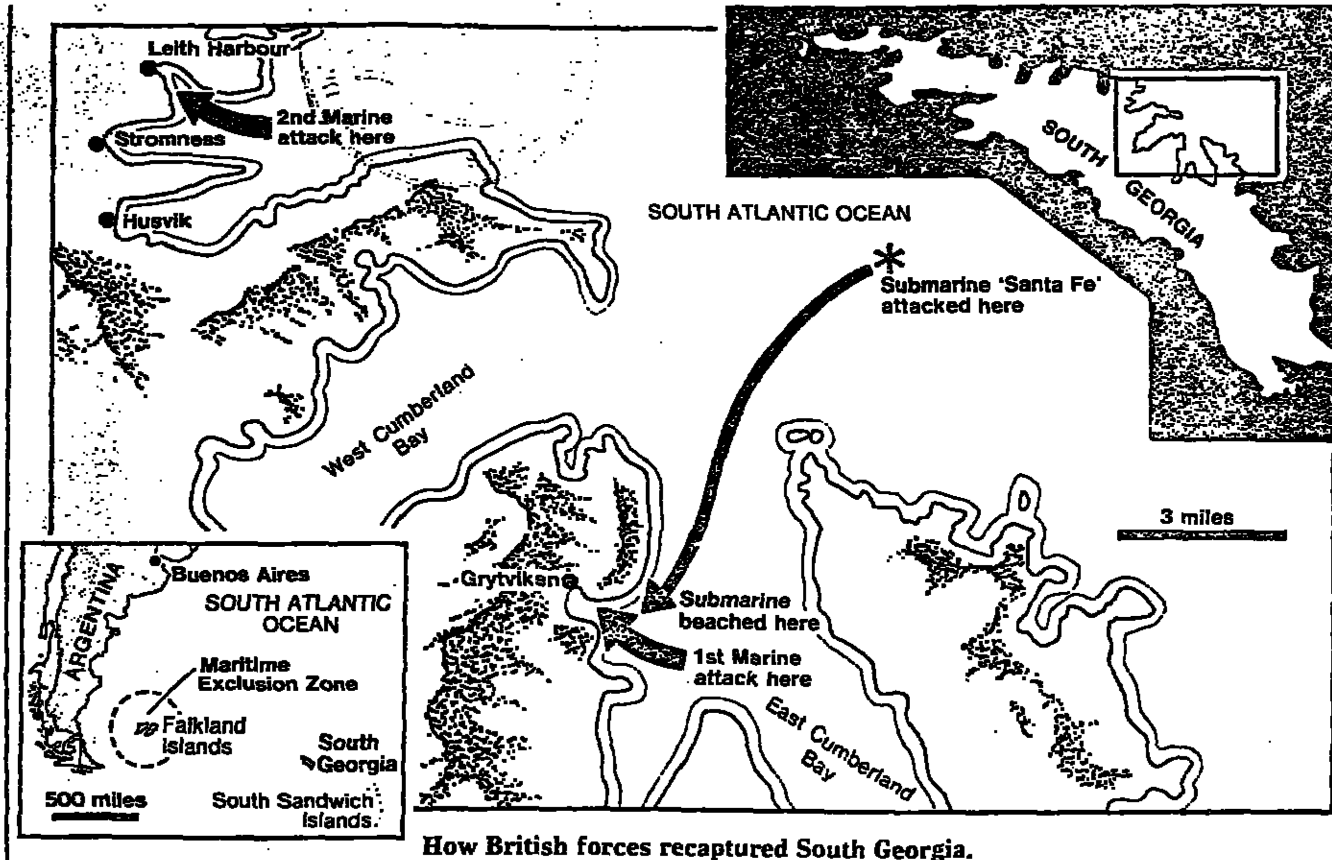
He went on to describe the second operation 10 miles along the coast at the old whaling station of Leith, where a landing by Argentine scrap metal merchants who hoisted their national flag there last month, led to the present crisis over South Georgia and the Falkland Islands.

The British commander of the assault group called on the 16 Argentine troops and 38 civilians who were there to surrender, following the fall of Grytviken. The civilians, presumably including some of the scrap metal merchants, agreed. But the military commander and his men, all Argentine special forces, elected to fight on.

A British detachment then left Grytviken and took to the sea again, sailing round the indented coastline to Leith, which after a short action was in British hands by first light yesterday. Again there were no casualties, although the Argentines had booby-trapped the approaches to their positions while at Grytviken the British had had to cope with land mines as they moved into action.

In all, some 156 prisoners had been taken, Colonel Donkin said, as well as the 38 civilians. The 156 included the 16 at Leith, the submarine crew of about 60, the original garrison and the reinforcements which the boats had ferried to Grytviken from the Argentine mainland.

There were "far less of us" than there were Argentine troops at Grytviken, he explained, largely because the British had underestimated quite how many reinforcements there were.



How British forces recaptured South Georgia.

We do not want force —Thatcher

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

Mrs Thatcher said last night that the Government would continue its efforts to reach a peaceful settlement of the Falklands dispute. Nobody wanted that more than she did.

Interviewed on the BBC television programme, Panorama, the Prime Minister said she did not think that the retaking of South Georgia would increase Argentine resistance to a peaceful settlement. "I hope it will make them realize that we are quietly determined in support of a principle. We do not want to use force. Democracies never do."

Mrs Thatcher said that diplomatic negotiations would have no chance of success unless they were backed up by the task force and the certainty on the part of the Argentines that Britain would use the task force if need be. "I have always hoped that we would not have to use it", she said.

But since the passage of the United Nations resolution three weeks ago, telling the Argentines to withdraw, they had piled more and more soldiers and equipment into the islands.

It seemed absurd that Argentina had not withdrawn its men from the Falklands under the United Nations resolution. If it did, and we could get the United States to guarantee the security of the islands, or even perhaps if there was a United Nations force, we could withdraw our task force.

Then there would be hope of solving the crisis peacefully. "That is my objective and what I shall work for", she said.

Junta prepares to go on offensive

From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires, April 26

Argentina's military junta was today believed to be reviewing tactics for repelling a British counter-attack on the Falklands.

There was still no official acknowledgement late this afternoon of the capture of South Georgia by Britain. The three-man junta was in emergency session, apparently to consider options for some form of offensive against the advancing British fleet rather than merely awaiting its arrival.

Pictures of soldiers placing what appeared to be mines on a Falkland beach appeared in several Argentine newspapers this morning. Some quoted London reports of a British victory but most carried headlines saying the Argentines were holding out.

The junta's last communiqué was issued in the early hours of this morning saying that for tactical reasons communications had been cut with Argentine naval forces on South Georgia. It said: "The apparent initial success of the British forces was based on their numerical superiority, which does not mean that they are in complete control of the island.

"Our forces moved back to their initial position and they continue fighting with higher battle spirits. They have the moral superiority that comes from knowing that they are defending their own country."

Despite the official news blackout, most Argentines were aware of the defeat tonight because of radio reports from Chile and Uruguay. A huge anti-British and anti-American demonstration got under way tonight in the Plaza de Mayo outside the presidential palace.

Several British reporters and photographers had to be rescued from hostile crowds at a similar demonstration yesterday. One American camera crew had some of its equipment smashed.

The British community in Argentina is acutely worried about its position. The English-language Buenos Aires Herald yesterday received a third telephone call saying that "Operation Thunderbolt" would be put into effect if the British attacked the Falklands. For every soldier who set foot on the island, three British citizens of Argentina would be killed.

The Argentine Government has ordered provincial governors to guarantee the security and property of British residents as well as "residents of other countries involved in the South Atlantic crisis".

British residents in Buenos Aires are alarmed by a cansus of foreign residents being taken in the city by a large number of plain clothes police. The official explanation is that the Government merely wants to update its records.

Argentina's military rulers have received a unanimous backing from political leaders for whatever action is taken to retain the Falklands. All the main parties issued statements describing the British attack as "regretable folly" and say it was a challenge the the entire world that could lead to a much greater conflict.

War preparations are continuing in the southern port of Comodoro Rivadavia, the main supply base to the Falklands. All the local doctors have been ordered not to leave the area as part of increased civil defence preparations.

Prisoners' status confused

By Our Foreign Staff

The British Government was insisting last night that the 200 Argentines captured during the retaking of South Georgia on Sunday were not prisoners of war, but the Geneva Convention seems to contradict this.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher told the Commons: "A state of war does not exist between ourselves and Argentine". The Ministry of Defence was adamant that the captured men were "prisoners, but not prisoners of war". They were returned to Argentina.

But Article Two of the Geneva Convention on prisoners of war ruled that it should apply to all cases of declared war or of any other armed conflict which may arise beteen two or more of the high contracting parties, even if the state of war is not recognized by one of them".

An armed conflict is sufficient then to place captured troops into the category of prisoners of war, provided that the states involved have ratified the convention. Britain and Argentina have both done so.

Colonel Gerald Draper, Professor Emeritus of Law Studies at Sussex University, told The Times last night that in the light of the experiences of the Second World War, it had become inevitable that the protection of such prisoners could not be left to "the hazardous and debatable determination of the existence of a legal state of war".

The phrase "armed conflict" had been devised as a solution of this difficulty. "It is accepted law that this phrase will cover any situation in which a difference between two states leads to the intervention of armed forces", Professor Draper said.

UN chief appeals for restraint

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York, April 26

Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the United Nations Secretary General, today called the situation in the Falklands Islands a threat to world peace, and appealed to the governments of Britain and Argentina to refrain from taking any action that would broaden the conflict.

In a statement issued through his spokesman, Señor Pérez de Cuéllar said that the armed exchange between Argentine and British forces on South Georgia has demonstrated the urgent need to halt the escalation of the crisis.

He called on both parties to comply immediately with the three points contained in Security Council Resolution 502, which calls for the cessation of hostilities, the withdrawal of Argentine forces from the Falklands, and a diplomatic solution to the dispute.

Yesterday, Argentina lodged a complaint against Britain in a letter to the Security Council, calling the recapture of South Georgia "an act of armed aggression" and "a grave breach of international peace and security". It stopped short, however, of calling for a meeting of the council

☐ Washington: Foreign ministers of the Organization of American States (OAS) met here today to consider possible collective action against Britain as the United States struggled to keep negotiations on the Falklands crisis alive after Britain's recapture of South Georgia (Nicholas Ashford writes).

Meeting in the Hall of the Americas in the OAS headquarters in Washington, the foreign ministers this morning approved an initial moderately-worded resolution calling for the maintenance of peace in the Western Hemisphere, and urging that law should prevail

As the OAS ministers were gathering, President Reagan told a meeting of the United States Chambers of Commerce that "we remain determined to do all we can to help Britain and Argentina resolve their differences without further conflict". He warned, however, that the situation was increasingly difficult, and "time is surely running out".

Señor Raúl Quijano, Argentina's Ambassador to the OAS, said before the meeting started this morning, that Argentina was seeking "Latin American solidarity", rather than military aid or sanctions.

Today's meeting was being attended by at least 18 OAS foreign ministers, among them Mr Alecander Haig, the Secretary of State, and Señor Nicánor Costa Méndez, the Argentine Foreign Minister.

On arrival at Kennedy Airport in New York yesterday, Señor Costa Méndez was asked if his country was at war with Britain. He replied "technically , yes", but added: "there is never an end to diplomacy".

American and Argentine officials emphasized however, that Mr Haig's mediation effort had not broken down, and that a meeting between the Argentine and American Foreign Ministers was expected to take place during the day.

Three leading Latin American countries — Brazil, Mexico and Chile — have already made it clear that they will not give automatic support to an Argentine request for action under the Rio Treaty. A number of others are likely to be influenced by the position adopted by these three and by the United States.

Union action restricts hospital admissions

By Jeannette Mitchell and Felicity Jones

The admission of non-emergency patients to many psychiatric and general hospitals is being reduced because of industrial action by the Confederation of Health Service Employees, which launched its pay campaign yesterday.

The union estimates that one in three health districts is already affected, but the Department of Health and Social Security said it was not yet in a position to comment.

The action in support of a 12 per cent pay claim spread later in the week, as more union branches finalize their plans and coordinate those with the National Union of Public Employees, the other main health service union.

Psychiatric hospitals, where CoHSE membership is traditionally strongest, are particularly affected. Many are accepting only patients entering under the Mental Health Acts.

Action in other hospitals has mostly been limited to refusing to admit non-emergency patients, banning overtime and refusing to carry out paperwork, although there have been two-hour stoppages in some places.

Further action in the dispute will depend largely on health authorities' interpretation of the Government's circular on handling industrial disputes in the healh service.

The circular, *Health services management if industrial relations break down*, was isssued by the department three years ago after the last big health service pay conflict.

Authorities are advised to use volunteers from staff or the public as circumstances demand.

The department also reminds authorities that most forms of industrial action are a breach of contract and recommends other steps which might be taken, including sending staff home without pay, stopping regular overtime, sick leave and shift allowance payments and treating staff who refuse to cross picket lines as absent.

However, it is not clear how many health authorities will follow that advice, particularly as a leading agency has told volunteers not to step in during an industrial despute without prior agreement with the unions involved.

Mr Roger Watkins, assistant director of the Volunteer Centre, the national advisory agency on volunteering said: "Our advice is not to rush in and fill gaps left by the withdrawel of services. It must be done in consultation with the unions as our principal concern is to make sure that good will continues after any dispute."

The TUC gave a warning to health authorities that any action taken in line with the guidelines could worsen the effects of the dispute, it said "If the health authorities use advice given in the circular and do not follow well-established procedures to ensure that emergency procedures are followed, they will have to accept responsibility for might happen".

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, told nurses at the Royal College of Nursing's annual conference in Harrogate yesterday that the Government's 6.4 per cent offer was fair

"But I also recognize the strength of feeling among nurses that governments over the last 10 years have on occasions gained advantage because of the nurses' loyalty, commitment and dedication both to their patients and to the community. We have tried very hard not to take advantage of nurses' loyalty", he said.

Mr Clarke added that since 1979, pay awards to nurses had kept ahead of inflation and the working week had been shortened from 40 to 37½ hours. He hoped the dispute would not obsruct negotiations to put the yearly settlement of nurses' pay on a permanent footing.

Later this week conference delegates will discuss changing the rules of the college which forbid industrial action.

Leading article, page 13



£255,000 damages

Leonard Darwood, aged 17 with his parents and grandmother. He was awarded £255,000 damages at Lincoln Crown Court yesterday after a routine appendix operation at Scartho Road hospital, Grimsby, went wrong and left him crippled and blind our Lincoln correspondent writes.

Humberside area health authority admitted liability for medical negligence in the use of an anaesthetic and failing to take proper care of him after he had been deprived of oxygen in December, 1978. Mr George Newman, QC, said the boy's intellect had been unscathed and he had shown great bravery. He enjoyed football matches and was active in raising money for charities, but still needed constant care.

AUEW leaves pay rise options open

From Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent, Eastbourne

The hopes of engineering employers' that wage increases can be kept within single figures for the third successive year were raised yesterday when the industry's biggest union agreed not to set a figure on its annual pay claim.

The national committee of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers voted by 56 to 35 to seek a substantial increase, rejecting a left-wing amendment seeking an across-the-board flat rate new-money increase of £15 per week.

The left's demand would have meant a 12 per cent increase on average earnings of about £120 a week, and an increase of 18 per cent for the small minority of the industry's 1,250,000 workers who are paid on nationally agreed minimum rates, which yield £83 a week for skilled men.

Mr Terence Duffy, union president, said after the debate: "This decision gives me the elasticity I need in bargaining with the Engineering Employers' Federation. We know that in the present economic circumstances the bargaining will be tough."

The significance of the engineering negotiations, apart from the large number of employees covered, lies in the fact that the November anniversary date comes at the beginning of what is usually regarded as the annual private sector wage round.

Because of the two-tier bargaining system in the industry, negotiations on national minimum time rates directly affect only overtime, *shift* and *holiday* payments for the large majority of the industry's employees who are paid at rates over the national minimums.

Mr Jack Crystal, a delegate from Northumberland, told the committee yesterday: "With firms going broke, and four million unemployed, wage negotiations will be difficult and the negotiators should be given a certain amount of leeway."

The conference of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, also in Eastbourne, voted to seek a wages minimum of £90 a week for its 437,000 members.

The demand comes at a time when the union is preparing to defend existing wages council machinery, which sets a minimum of £62 a week, against possible moves by the Government to disband it. Most of the retail industry's employees are covered by the wages councils.

The conference unexpectedly voted in favour of a resolution criticizing the TUC's condemnation of the Youth Training Movement, which has links with the Workers Revolutionary Party. The TUC has circulated trades councils advising them not to support the movement, whose chairman is Miss Vanessa Redgrave, which has established centres for the young unemployed in Brixton, Liverpool, Glasgow and Nottingham.

☐ Mr Jeff Price, a bookshop worker from Newcastle upon Tyne, told the conference that unemployment among young people was turning many of them to glue sniffing (the Press Association reports). He spoke of them "wandering around the streets in a doped-up haze.'

TUC leadership could be enlarged

☐ The TUC General Council would be substantially enlarged under reforms agreed for recommendation yesterday by the finance and general purposes committee, which will go before the General Council tomorrow (Our Labour Editor writes).

The changes would increase the ruling group in size from 44 to 54 to take account of the shift towards white-collar trade unionism. There would be 37 automatic seats for unions with more than 100,000 members.

Science report

Dinosaurs may have gone blind

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

A new explanation of what happened to the dinosaurs is proposed today by Dr L. R. Croft, biologist at the Life Sciences Department of Salford University, who believes their extinction may have been brought about by increasing blindness.

Dr Croft prefaces his idea with the comment that reputations have been made and lost on speculation of the fate of those great creatures, and, ironically, his contribution to this long-running controversy coincides with publication of support for an existing rival hypothesis by a 20-strong international team of scientists. They are in favour of an earlier notion, that the death of the dinosaurs came after a large extra-terrestrial object struck the Earth.

Their account of the extinction, or to be more precise their description of the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary event of which the dinosaurs' demise was one outcome, is reported in the journal *Science*.

There were about 800 species of dinosaurs roaming the Earth and they survived for about 150 million years. Dr Croft suggests there is evidence that some of the species survived far longer than others because they adapted to changes in the climate.

By reconstructing the anatomy of the skull and the physiology of the eye, Dr Croft proposes that the dinosaurs' death was produced by cataracts of the eye. He believes that the increase of the incidence of the disease was provoked by an increase in solar radiation as the composition of the atmosphere was evolving, and those animals which did not develop a thickening of the brow of the eye socket or did not develop some other protective structure — like the horny crest between the eyes — disappeared.

Only during the past few years have biochemists unravelled some of the circumstances that cause the lens of the eye to lose its tansparency, or to form cataracts. One of them is a mechanism in which the structure of protein molecules in the lens are altered.

Most of this information has come from studies in human eyes. There is a difference between the structure of the protein in old and warm-blooded animals.

Experiments made by Dr Croft and Dr M. B. Tabet, of the Royal Manchester Eye Hospital, compared how each of these proteins from warm-blooded and cold-blooded animals would react to sunlight. Samples of purified proteins were placed in glass test tuvbes and exposed to sunlight for several weeks. They discovered that only the unstable protein of the cold-blooded animal was affected by sunlight, and the solution was turned opaque.

Thus they conclude that the kdinosaur lens must have lacked the stable protein and consequently those animals became susceptible to cataract blindness.

The rival theory, about an object hitting the earth, is that the impact killed the microscopic plants in the surface waters of the ocean, and that mass death set off a domino effect that included the end of the dinosaurs.

The strongest evidence for this idea is the so-called iridium anomaly. There is an abnormally high concentration of the metal iridium in the clay that marks the boundary between the Cretaceous and Tertiary eras.

Associated fossil evidence, which can be dated by the iridium anomaly, suggests a sudden, "greenhouse" warming of the atmosphere, which triggered a sequence of biological effects, starting with the destruction of microscopic plants and including eventual demise of the dinosaur.

The Last Dinosaurs, by Dr L. R. Croft (Elmwood Books £4.95).
Science. Vol 216, p249.

£30,000 boost for Edinburgh Festival

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

The Edinburgh Festival, which suffered its biggest deficit last year, yesterday received a £30,000 boost in sponsorship for this year's festival from the House of Fraser, Scotland's third largest company.

It makes up for the last-minute loss of £30,000 from the withdrawal of two sponsors, and is the compan's immediate response to hearing of the financial difficulties facing the event.

The House of Fraser will be sponsoring two of the highlights of the festival, whose programme was announced last week. They are the opening concert, of Verdi's *Requiem*, on August 22, with Claudio Abbado conducting the London Symphony Orchestra and the Edinburgh Festival Chorus with Margaret Price, Jessye Norman, Jose Carreras and Ruggero Raimondi, which will be repeated two days later; and a version of Mussorgsky's *The Marriage*, written and directed by, and starring, Peter Ustinov.

The move makes House of Fraser, owner of Harrods, the biggest sponsor of the festival, which this year has sponsorship amounting to £120,000, It marks the return to involvement in Scottish culture and other activities by the company, which announces its own yearly figures tomorrow. Professor Roland Smith, chairman, described the festival as "almost equivalent to Harrods in the cultural life of the world". He said the House of Frazer should play a prominent part in the social and cultural life of Scotland.

We cannot sit back and watch Britain's finest arts festival, indeed arguably the most important cultural and arts festival in the world, decline ."

The company's help comes after John Drummond, festival director, had expressed concern for the future. He recently told the Commons select committee on the funding of of the arts that it could be in danger of collapse because of the lack of support.

He said of the new sponsorship: "In a week when there has been so much comment about our financial future, nothing could do more to restore confidence in the festival's capacity for survival."

Although last year's deficit, is the Festival's largest, it is still small compared wth the annual turnover of more than £1.5m, and is covered by the festival's cash account.

The festival receives this year £43,000 from Edinburgh City Council, an increase from £400,000 which is offset by higher rents on buildings. To that is added £390.000 from the Arts Council, £120,000 in sponsorship and about £78,000 in donations. Box office receipts are expected to bring in about £700,000.

Mr Drummond pointed out that a conservative estimate of the income from the festival was £15m.

Three new race body members

Three commissioners, all white, have been appointed by the Home Secretary to sit on the Commission for Racial Equality (a staff reporter writes).

They are Mr Alan Gayton, a public relations consultant, chairman of the juvenile bench in Leicester and a member of the Lord Chancellor's Advisory Committee for Leicester on the selection of magistrates; Mr Edward Gilmour Jones, director of personnel at Smiths Industries PLC and a member of the management board of the Engineering Employers' Federation; and Mr Gerald Tyler, a solicitor and former deputy leader of West Yorkshire County Council.

These three replace three white commissioners. Altogether there are 15 commissioners, of whom seven are black. Mr David Lane, the outgoing chairman, who is also a commissioner, will be succeeded in September by Mr Peter Newsam, who was education officer of the Inner Education Authority.

Dock alert after beetle find

About 40 Colorado beetles were reported to have been found in a consignment of Italian spinach at Bradford wholesale market last night, (Our Agriculture Correspondent writes). The find, by Ministry of Agriculture inspectors, is the most serious for several years, and the ministry has requested extra vigilance at ports.

The insects, which pose the biggest threat to potato crops, are about three-eighths of an inch long with fine yellow and black stripes.

Princess visits Cornwall

The Princess of Wales made her first visit to Cornwall yesterday as Duchess, touring several farms on the Duchy of Cornwall estate.

At one, Restormel Farm, near Lostwithiel, she was shown round the yard and the Prince of Wales pointed out the ruins of the twelfth-century Restormel Castle near by.

The Princess was later driven to Bodmin Road station where she rejoined the royal train. The Prince went to St Austell for a business engagement.

Crash inquiry

A blade on a helicopter which crashed killing four men near St Fergus, Grampian, last year showed signs of metal fatigue and bearings on the rotor spindle were worn, Mr Charles Coghill, a senior Department of Trade inspector, told an accident inquiry at Peterhead yesterday. The hearing continues.

Couple's suicide

Mr Charles Phillips Powell, the Hereford coroner, last night recorded verdicts that the Rev Eric Sherlock, aged 66, and his wife, Geraldine, aged 62, killed themselves at their home in the hamlet of Bolstone, last week. Notes indicating that they were depressed led a milkman and the police to their bodies.

Egg prosecution

Peakes Poultry, of Halfway House, Shropshire has been accused of wrongly describing its eggs as "free range". Shrewsbury magistrates will be asked to decide on Thursday whether the firm's hens are kept in conditions according to the Ministry of Agriculture's free range criteria.

Double assault on Prior's Ulster plan

From Craig Seton, Belfast

The extent of opposition and hostility to the Governments' new plans for devolved government in Northern Ireland is becoming more apparent in advance of tomorrow's Commons debate on the White paper.

The Rev Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) yesterday declared itself "essentially hostile" to the plans for an elected assembly while the Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP) described the scheme as unworkable and accused Mr James Prior, the secretary of State for Northern Ireland, of proceeding with ruthless haste.

The Democratic Unionists welcomed the provision for election and scrutiny committees, but said the white paper made no effective change to the enforced power-sharing scenario of the 1973 act.

The party condemned the powers accorded to the Secretary of State under the Bill as dominant and nigh-dictatorial and promised forthright opposition to his authority to negotiate with Dublin over the head of the authority.

It would vote against the second reading of the Bill in an attempt to secure changes and would then table many amendments.

The party was particularly critical of the plan that no proposals for devolution should come from the 78-member assembly without the support of at least 70 per cent of its members unless the Secretary ot State is satisfied that they are likely to be accepted throughout the community.

The Democratic Unionists said this meant the Secretary of state could revoke devolved powers in the event of, say, 31 per cent opposing the established Government. This was a poweriul minority veto which could only encourage instability.

Mr Paisley's party also criticized the "glaring failure" of the plan to enable reponsibility for law and order, as it touched terrorism, ultimately to be transferred to the Assembly. This was an intolerable attempt to muzzle the assembly on the most important matter affecting the people of Northern Ireland.

Mr John Hume, the SDLP leader, said in his party's response to the proposals: "Mr Prior knows that they will not work and will therefore be a source of further instability".

Mr Hume, whose party has not decided whether to contest elections to the assembly, expected in October, said the proposal for a 70 per cent majority was irrelevant as it had already been dismissed by the Democratic Unionists and the Official Unionists.

"It is quite clear, therefore, that Mr Prior's unworkable 'power-sharing' proposals are included only to give a gloss of respectability and fair-mindedness to what is the only concrete proposal in the White Paper — an election to a powerless assembly, with powerless committees and with well-paid chairmen and vice-chairmen", he said.

Mr Hume said the assembly would be a dangerous talking shop which could be abused by individual parties. The White Paper had more to do with Mr Prior's own political future than with the future of the people of Northern Ireland.

☐ A "loyalist" paramilitary group is thought to have been responsible for a car bomb explosion which injured three women in a republican part of Belfast yesterday. Dozens of houses in the Short Strand area were badly damaged when the stolen car was destroyed by an estimated 100lb of explosives.

'Bradford 12' jury panel challenged

An attempt to invoke an ancient law last employed about 150 years ago, as a step towards challenging the array of the panel of jurors in the case of the "Bradford 12", was made at Leeds Crown Court yesterday.

Earlier Judge Christopher Beaumont rejected a request by defence counsel for a two-day adjournment so that the Lord Chancellor could hear a challenge to the array of jurors from which a jury will be chosen for the case of 12 young Asians from Bradford who face charges of making explosives.

Yesterday's application came after the judge's dismissal last week of an appeal by thd defence to increase the number of coloured people on the panel of jurors, on the ground that it was beyond his power to interfere in the panel's constitution.

Mr Patrick O'Connor, a defence lawyer, referred to a treason trial in 1848 when a judge appointed two "triers" to determine a challenge on the array of jurors. Those were then appointed from grand jurors and although grand jurors no longer existed, Mr O'Connor claimed that Judge Beaumont could still appoint two such "triers".

Judge Beaumont is expected to rule on the appointment of "triers" today.

Warning on takeover of land

By John Young Agriculture Correspondent

Mr John Norris, vice-chairman of the Country Landowners' Association executive committee, said yesterday that the public should be aware of the repercussions if a future Labour government decided to nationalize farmland.

Mr Norris was commenting on a report in *The Times* yesterday of draft proposals to nationalize all tenanted farmland which will be put to the Labour Party's national executive next month.

"Such a move would inevitably lead to decreased efficiency in the industry and higher food prices in the shops", he said. "Nationalizing land has proved a disaster whenever such a policy has been introduced."

The National Farmers' Union, said it had asked the Labour Party yesterday for a copy of the proposals but had been refused.

Land nationalization is periodically aired by Labour. The policy is based partly on the idea that the land belongs "to the people", and partly on concern about the scarcity of land for letting.

☐ Confidence among British farmers this year is "very high", with expectations of rising or at least stabilized profit margins, according to a survey published yesterday.

Black BL men challenge security order

An industrial tribunal ruled yesterday that 26 black workers at the BL assembly plant at Cowley, Oxford, are entitled to seek compensation over a security chief's memorandum ordering all black workers entering the factory to be stopped.

The tribunal, at Reading, Berkshire, ruled that every black worker at the plant may have been affected by the order, issued by Mr Ray Coxon, head of security. The workers are bringing individual cases, under the Race Relations Act, against BL and Mr Coxon.

The workers are pressing for reimbursement of lost earnings from three meetings held to discuss the issue in working hours and a settlement for hurt feelings. Mr Coxon issued the memorandum in an attempt to stop a black cleaner who had been arrested for theft in the factory from entering the works.

Kings contest left wide open

By Harry Golombek Chess Correspondent

The Phillips and Drew Kings Tournament at County Hall, London, was left wide open yesterday after a day of briliant chess. Jan Timman shone with a spearkling win in 24 moves against Portisch, while Ulf Anderson won an impressive game against Christiansen and thus came up to share first place with Portisch.

The scores at the end of round 10 were: Andersson and Portisch 6½; Karpov and Spassky 5½ and one adjourned. Speelman 5½; Miles 5; Ljubojevic, Nunn and Timman 4½, and one adjourned. Mestel 4½; Geller 4 and one adjourned; Seirawan 3½ and 2 adjourned; Christiansen and Short 3.

The results of round 10 were: Miles ½ Speelman ½ (Richter-Veresov variation, 23 moves); Andersson 1 Christiansen 0 (Queen's Gambit Accepted, 44); Mestel 1 Short 0 (French Defence, 35); Geller adjourned against Spassky (Pirc defence, 40), Timman 1 Portisch 0 (QP, Queen's Indian Defence, 24); Ljubojevic adjourned against Seirawan (French Defence, 41); Karpov adjourned against Nunn (Sicilian Defence, 41).

In an adjourned game for round seven, Karpov drew with Timman in 91 moves.

Korchnoi protest, page 3

Homes: Where the Alliance seams show

LOCAL ELECTIONS

Political Reporter

Local Labour leaders claimed yesterday that their *reluctance to sell council* housing to tenants was not harming their electoral prospects and that there was no evidence *from* canvassing of a rush of prospective purchasers intending to vote Conservative.

Mr David Smith, the Conservative Party's local government officer, endorsed the view of party officials in the regions that in no areas was the right of tenants to buy their homes likely to be a determining issue.

In Norwich, where the High Court and the Court of Appeal found that the Labour-controlled council had been tardy in selling its housing, neither of the main parties saw much electoral advantage in the issue. Mr George Richards, leader of the Conservatives on the Council said: "We shall be reminding people that we have won, but now that sales are being processed properly other actions by this left-wing council seem more important."

Under a Department of the Environment schedule, sales to Norwich tenants are being monitored by civil servants, but council officials expect they will be withdrawn soon.

Since the 1980 Housing Act, embodying the right of tenants to buy, came into force, Norwich has sold 170 of its 25,000 homes. About 20 to 30 applications are received weekly with several hundred sales likely by the year's end.

Seventeen Norwich council seats are being contested, with Labour holding 37 of the 48 seats. Labour leaders expect to lose "a few," but Mr Leonard Stevenson, the Labour leader on the council,

The Association of Liberal Councillors is against compulsory sales to tenants on principle, although it favours certain councils selling in order to break up monolithic areas of council housing.

SDP activists are exploiting the reluctance of some Labour councils to sell. In Wakefield, West Yorkshire, a Labour stronghold, Mr Kenneth Steeples, the SDP organizer, said 4,500 people were impatiently waiting for the council to process their applications: his party intended, if elected, to speed sales. "Even traditional Labour supporters are complaining of the council putting obstacles in people's way."

Strathclyde: Battle for the middle ground

From Jonathan Wills, Glasgow

The ripples from the Glasgow, Hillhead by-election are still running strongly up the Clyde but the bookmakers are unlikely to receive many wagers on a Labour defeat in the regional elections. Labour has controlled Strathclyde regional council with big majorities since it was set up. At present it holds 74 of the 103 seats.

Labour should retain power but the composition of the opposition after May 6 is anyone's guess. The SDP-Liberal Alliance is running hard and it is certain to make inroads into Labour and Conservative strongholds. From a base of only two Liberal seats it has a long way to go.

The Scottish National Party, bruised and embarrassed bv the loss of its deposit in Hillhead, will try to capitalize on widespread resentment on youth unemployment.

One of the SNP's biggest difficulties is that it has never carved out a significant power base in Scotland's largest conurbation. Until it does so its national prospects look bleak.

Boundary changes since the last election and a high proportion of councillors not seeking reelection make this contest less predictable than usual. The Alliance is determined to redraw the political map of Strathclyde. It is a large region of startling contrasts between the inner-city deprivation of Glasgow and the seemingly idyllic islands of the inner Hebrides which have their own social and economic difficulties.

Strathclyde region is not greatly loved in the islands nor in the remote glens of Argyll where there is resentment over poor transport and a suspicion that the fringes are subsidizing cheap fares in the big cities.

Labour is proud of its public transport system in greater Glasgow and says that rail fares would double but for the region's £28m subsidy to British Rail on the largest suburban rail network outside London.

Until recently, Strathclyde Labour councillors have avoided the kind of confrontation with central Government that bedevilled the Labour group in the Lothian region. They tried to work within the strict guidelines imposed by the Secretary of State for Scotland but they are now taking Mr George Younger to court. They claim that he has acted illegally in restricting the region's rate support grant "in a way out of all proportion to the council's expenditure".

The case will not be heard until the new council has been elected but it will undoubtedly influence the vote. The Conservatives are campaigning against what they see as excessive and unreasonable spending by local authorities. The recent 16 per cent rise in Strathclyde rates will be useful ammunition for their candidates. Labour report that rates are still only an estimated three per cent of average household expenditure.

Abbey for trust

Fountains Abbey on the 700-acre Studley Royal estate in North Yorkshire is to be offered to the National Trust by its owners, North Yorkshire county council.

Mr Leslie McCracken, regional information officer for the National Trust, estimated that the trust will have to raise about £3m for purchase and upkeep.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

Loyalists issue battle threat on papal visit

By Michael Horsnell

A group of militant Scottish Orangemen is threatening to turn Glasgow into a battlefield if the police prevent its 1,500 members from marching to the gates of the city's Bellahouston Park on June 1 while the Pope celebrates Mass there.

The Scottish Loyalists, who broke away from the Grand Order Lodge of Scotland in 1979 because of the institution's alleged tolerance of republican parades in a city where more than a third of the population is Roman Catholic, are now regarded as one of the prime threats to security during the Pope's visit.

Strathclyde police confirmed yesterday that the group is being monitored but would not say whether they would seek a ban on the march until the organization approaches them with a route.

A member of the Scottish Loyalists' inner council told *The Times* that the organization would approach the police early next month with their plans for the march, and another on the same day through the city centre, and added that he was unable to ensure that members would "act responsibly" if police oppose them.

According to the group special branch officers have interviewed some members over recent months without charging them but several leaders say they expect to be arrested under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, which allows the police to hold suspects for an extended period without charge, shortly before the Pope's arrival.

The Scottish Loyalists claim links with local calls of the paramilitary Ulster Volunteer Force and the Ulster Defence Association, as well as with members of the Rev Ian Paisley's Third Force.

The police expect most of the militant groups to parade in the city under the banner of the Scottish Loyalists, a veiw which is confirmed by the group's inner council.

The Scottish Loyalists constitute the tribal muscle backing the political and theological opposition to the visit, of which Mr Paisley will be the focus.

He has been invited to Glasgow, which in harbouring the ingredients of Ulster's religious sectarianism, by the British Council of Protestant Christian Churches of which he is national chairman, by the Rev David Cassells, a relative by marriage and the council's Scottish representative.

Under the council's auspices Mr Paisley will "shadow" the Pope throughout his visit, including Liverpool which is regarded as the second most likely flashpoint. Protestant groups there are already liaising with Mr Cassells about their own protest plans and flying pickets from Glasgow are expected to support them.

Mr Cassells, Minister of the Jock Troup Memorial Church Glasgow, is chairman of the Scottish Consititutional Defence Committee, a militant Loyalist organization.

He told *The Times*: "We have strong contacts with the Scottish Loyalists. they may be sabre rattling at the moment but there is every sign there is going to be serious trouble. I am very much for non-violent protest but loyalists are not going to be happy if the police position them five or six miles away from the Pope."

Mr Cassells, who has helped to organize meetings and rallies in the city is working closely with Pastor Jack Glass, Minister of Glasgow's Sovereign Grace Baptist Church and a candidate under the Protestant Crusade against the Papel visit banner at the recent Glasgow, Hillhead, by-election.

Pastor Glass is chairman of the Twentieth Century Reformation Movement, another group within the confederation of Protestant organizations opposing the visit, and he works closely with militant members of the Grand Orange Order of Scotland and the Scottish branch of the Apprentice Boys of Derry.

He said: "I am sure there will be violence. The streets are not a church and I have no right to dictate who shall come out on them."

Among the difficulties they and other groups will pose for the police are unconfirmed reports that tickets for the Pope's mass have disappeared and others have been forged.

While remaining members of the Grand Orange Lodge, the Scottish Loyalists plan to defy the institution's decision to hold peaceful protests only.

Inquiries by *The Times* show that the group has nine branches.

□ The Dean of St Paul's Cathedral, the Very Rev Alan Webster, said in an article published yeseterday that he hopes the Pope will not speak about a "contraceptive mentality" or "discuss too closely the intimate love life of men and women during his visit to Britain next month (Clifford Lingley, Religioius Affairs Correspondent writes).

In an article in the May edition of *Theology*, the Dean says the Pope is an attractive human being who stands for centralized authority. He is an unmarried man who regards himself as an expert on the family.

"When he visits England, there wiill be an opportunity to discover whether he can listen", he added.

Minister rejects 'finite' immigration

By Lucy Hodges

Immigration from the Indian subcontinent is still continuing and it is not possible, as previously thought, to talk about a finite pool of people wanting to come to Britain, Mr Timothy Raisen, Minister of State at the Home Office, said yesterday.

That was mainly because the children of first-generation Indian immigrants were looking for wives and husbands from the subcontinent but also because the dependants of initial immigrants were still entering the United Kingdom.

Figures given to the Commons subcommittee on race relations and immigration by the Home Office show that 8,040 wives from the Indian subcontinent were granted permanent settlement in Britain last year.

Most of the wives coming are automatically entitled by law to do so and the Government expects that wives and children of men settled in the United Kingdom will contiue to come into the 1990s.

Giving evidence to the subcommittee yesterday, Mr Raison said: "Immigration is something that is continuing. A few years back we thought it was a finite problem. So long as we have a commitment to admit wives and dependants the problem cannot be a finite one."

Mr Alexander Lyon, Labour MP for York and a former Labour minister reponsible for immigration, took issue with Mr Raison's analysis and said that apart from second generation immigrants seeking spouses abroad, to which they were perfectly entitled, immigration had dried up.

The minister replied that the facts proved Mr Lyon wrong. "At the end of the day it is a matter of definitions and semantics", he said. "I do not think any of us know what the future of second-generation marriages will be."

Mr Raison told the committee that the idea for a register of dependants from the Indian subcontinent, proposed by the Conservatives before the last election, was not as good a guide to future immigration as an analysis of the statistics.

Sharp shock regime 'too soft'

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

"Tougher" detention centre regimes, intended to give short, sharp shocks to muggers and football hooligans, are in fact easier than the ones they replaced.

That is the opinion of prison officers at the centres surveyed by their Association. "Very few" muggers and football hooligans are sent there, the Prison Officers' Association says in a circular to its branches.

But medically unfit boys who were sent there included one who was deaf and dumb, another who had had open heart surgery two years before, and some with serious physical deformities.

The "short sharp shocks" were introduced at two detention centres, Send, near Woking, and New Hall, near Wakefield, and later at Haslar, near Gosport, and Foston Hall, near Derby, partly in response to calls for tougher punishments. The emphasis is on drill, physical training and education, the circular says.

Of 1,070 trainees sent to New Hall since the start of the experiment there two years ago, 76 have had to be transferred elsewhere as unfit to cope with the life.

Most trainees continue to be ones who have taken and driven away vehicles or committed larceny. A few are guilty of assault, most of them of causing actual bodily harm.

Trainees "find advantage" in the present variety of activities compared with concentrated effort in the past with its emphasis on hard work.

The workshy have come to realize that the longer they take between different activities they less they will have to do.

Drill is a waste of time, the circular says. Trainees prefer it to any other work. But many of them arte so badly coordinated and have such a low mental age that marching in time is beyond them. Some trainees are openly ridiculed by others and that damages the rest of their performance.

Some trainees have lost all remission by refusing to do drill training, but staff have no means of compelling them.

Some instructors who realize physical training could be more imaginative have to work in overcrowded inadequate building.

Copyright levy on tape makers urged

By Kenneth Gosling

The makers and importers of blank tapes and domestic recording equipment, not their customers, should pay a royalty to compensate the creators of the music and other copyright material recorded at home in breach of copyright, the Performing Right Society has said in response to the Government's Green Paper on copyright law reform.

Private taping of music the society says, is a clear breach of the reproduction rights granted by the Copyright Act and causes serious economic loss to copyright owners. But home taping cannot be effectively licensed under the present law and a right without a remedy is valueless, the society adds.

The society favours the royalty idea over a levy on blank tapes and proposes the introduction of an amendment designed to enable copyright owners to enforce their rights against the manufacturers and importers of the blank tape and playing equipment.

Birth control charity needs money

By Felicity Jones

A family planning service which runs projects around the world is unable to meet the growing demand for its services abroad because of a shortage of money.

The charity, Population Services, based at Marie Stopes House in London is sponsored by, among others, Mr David Attenborough and Mr Gerald Durrell, and has nine successful projects in India, Sri Lanka, Africa and Europe.

A further 10 applications from other countries have been received but the charity is unlikely to have the funds to meet those requests.

Mr Peter Lawton, director of resources said: "Population control is still a controversial area. But it is increasingly important, in terms of counteracting the social tensions arising from over-population, that we put something back into these countries by way of health care and family planning clinics".

Bill Warhurst



Victor Korchnoi, the Soviet chess grandmaster, who defected in 1976, denonstrating yesterday outside County Hall, London, where Anatoly Karpov, the Soviet World Champion, is playing in the Phillips and Drew tournament. Korchnoi is campaigning for his family to be allowed to join him. he won the tournament in 1980, but was not invited this year.

Hunt protesters face defeat on ban

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Opponents of hunting face defeat tonight in their latest attempt to persuade Waverley District Council in Southwest Surrey to ban hunting on its land.

The council was an attractive target for anti-hunt campaigners because a vote for a ban would not be frustrated by legal arguments about the vesting of sporting rights.

The Waverley area covers more than 80,000 acres including 8,400 acres of rural land owned or managed by the council. A Labour motion calling for a ban on all hunting with hounds on this land will be debated tonight and if it is approved, council officers will be expected to report quickly on ways of enforcing it.

Similar bans elsewhere have been frustrated by the fact that much council land is rented by farmers whose tenancy agreements give them sporting rights. But Waverley, on which 48 of the 61 members are Conservatives, does not own farms.

The motion is expected to be lost after intensive lobbying by supporters and members of hunts.

The only hunt to lose part of its country from such a ban would be Mr Coshen's.

The campaign for a ban has been promoted by the League Against Cruel Sports, which narrowly failed to win a similar vote in Leicestershire last month. It is promoting futher motions to ban hunting in Wiltshire, Cambridgeshire, Dorset and South Glamorgan.

The league's efforts have united hunting and shooting organizations, as illustrated yesterday in the speed and scale of their reaction to the Labour Party's latest draft plan to ban hunting after the next general election.

The party's ploicy of outlawing hunting but not shooting and fishing was dismissed as "clear humbug and political hypocrisy" by the British Field Sports Society, the British Association for Shooting and Conservation and masters of foxhounds, deerhounds, minkhounds, packs of beagles and basset hounds and the National Coursing Club.

Poverty 'threatens Europe's democracy'

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Mass unemployment is exacerbating poverty in Europe so much that the democratic foundations of the Community are threatened, Mr Ivor Richard, European commissioner for employment and social affairs, said in London yesterday. But the hostility and resentment of member states to having the collective poverty of Europe exposed ruled out hopes of Community action.

An appalling number of people lived in poverty in Europe, substantially more than 30 million people, or more than one in 10 of the community's population, Mr Richard said. The increase in unemployment of the past four years had added to the "traditional" groups of poor, the elderly, one-parent families and the disabled, who were suffering most from government cuts.

"In Europe in 1982 we have a body of poor people which is long established, which is persistent and which is growing," Mr Richard said. "Unless we can radically alter this situation then not only does Europe deserve to stand condemned in the eyes of civilized people but also we place the democratic foundations of our society at very real risk."

Mr Richard, speaking at the launching of a book evaluating the first European anti-poverty programme, offered some hope of piecemeal action against poverty in Europe. The first priority must be the battle against unemployment which was why the commission had asked member states to review their anti-inflation policies and public spending programmes.

The book says that poverty is growing although most Europeans are better off. An internal redistribution of resources could eliminate poverty. It proposes that a minimum index-linked wage, backed by a strong family policy, should be the first step.

Europe Against Poverty: The European Poverty Programme 1975-80, by Jane Dennett, Edward James, Graham Room and Philippa Watson (Bedford Square Press £10.95)

King calls for stable economy

from Tim Jones, Cardiff

These are troubled times in the Independent Kingdom of Hay. As His Majesty King Richard I prepares to celebrate the fifth anniversary of independence on Saturday the horrors of modern technological life continue to encroach on his domain.

Even as King Richard will be presenting to his subjects his newly-appointed wheelwright, part of his mind will be pondering weighted and worrying matters of state.

For His Majesty, otherwise known as Richard Booth, owner of one of the world's largest second hand bookshops, has declared war on the local branch of Fine Fare purveyors of food to princes and peasants alike.

In a petition which he requires his 1,400 subjects to sign, Mr Booth states: "We believe that the 1,000-year-old culture of this town is threatened as never before by the rapid expansion of supermarkets in Wales and we therefore look sympathetically on the request to Fine Fare to leave town".

According to a royal proclamation issued from The Castle, Hay-on-Wye, via Hereford, 80 per cent of the townsfolk support King Richard's petition asking for a return to the horse economy and the departure of the supermarket.

In an audience granted to *The Times* yesterday King Richard said: "For a thousand years the economy, culture and tradition of Hay has depended on horse-transported food which has now been destroyed by the oil-transported food of the supermarket.

"Every time a large lorry draws up the town's balance of payments suffers. Unfortunately it is a law of nature that quantity destroys quality. The grey squirrel drives out the red".

Stating that everything imported was inferior, the King said that if local milk, cheese, eggs and butter could be reestablished it would be a giant step towards rebuilding the prosperity of the Hay economy.

The royal personage almost trembled when his thoughts turned to the EEC: "Bureaucrats now infest our sacred land and our only hope of defeating them is to return to the horse economy. Of the 100 jobs created by books in the kingdom another 100 will be created when we revert to the horse".

Fortunately for King Richard, his crown left outside the booking office of Exeter railway station has been returned by a local taxi driver who is to receive a peerage for his honesty. The other crown jewels will also be on display on Saturday as King Richard, accompanied by his Minister of Agriculture, outlines his strategy for the next year.

He will display the work of his wheelwright, which includes a governess's cart, training dilly and a horse-drawn breadvan.

Fine Fare, faced with high noon, were not exactly erecting the barricades when told of the proclamation: "It is the first I have heard of it", said a spokesman. "As far as I am concerned the store is very popular in the town".

Hospital sale plan upsets charity

By Nicholas Timmins

A charity is accusing a regional health authority of "state piracy" over its plans to sell for £500,000 a 170-bed hospital which the charity built in the mid-1940s, but which was taken over without compensation by the Government after the formation of the National Health Service.

The charity, the Barrowmore Village Settlement, at Great Barrow, Cheshire, provides sheltered employment for 51 people, 28 of them registered disabled, and accommodation for 109. Barrowmore Hospital, the object of the dispute, stands in grounds still used by the settlement. The hospital is due to close in July.

The Merseyside Regional Health Authority, which now owns the hospital, says it has no choice but to try to sell the buildings and land for the maximum it can get, even though it sympathises with the settlement's claim that the hospital, taken for nothing, should be returned to the charity for nothing now that the NHS has no further use for it.

The charity yesterday described the health authority's actions as "a most insidious piece of state piracy. We need the hospital buildings to expand our services for the disabled, but we cannot afford to buy back at inflated prices what we have already paid for once".

Sir Eric Driver, chairman of the Merseyside Regional Health Authority, said yesterday he had sympathy for the charity's case. "But one has to distinguish between sympathy and legality.

The charity, however, may yet get its wish. Sir Eric said that if the sale did not realize the valuaion of £500,000 — "and I have my doubts about that" — the health authority would have to think again and "certainly I would be very aware of the settlement's arguments".

Video film damages agreed

By David Nicholson-Lord

Damages and costs of £750,000 were agreed in the High Court yesterday in what is thought to be the biggest case to date of video piracy in Britain.

Three people alleged to be involved in a video counterfeiting "factory" in Northampton also agreed a series of permanent undertakings to the five leading film and video companies that brought the action.

The court had been told that Mr Charles Noble, his wife and Mr Ricky Green were responsible for a factory over a betting shop in which 46 video recorders were found copying films like *Superman, 10, Watership Down* and *Lord of the Rings*. The equipment, tapes and artwork were seized under a court order.

The case is the first in a campaign by the recently formed British Videogram Association which has set up a £250,000 fighting fund.

The plaintiffs in the action, which is continuing against nine other companies and individuals, are Warner Communications, Thorn-EMI, MGM, Twentieth Century Fox and Video Programme Distributors. Future actions are expected to be "representative", taken on behalf of all association members.

The Nobles and Mr Green agreed not to make or sell copies of films less than 50 years old and made by the plaintiffs and not to "pass off" cassettes under their trade marks.

Fire hazard

Dry weather has made the Lake District a high risk fire area, the Cumbria fire service said yesterday. Motorists and campers were asked to take care with cigarette ends and matches.

Jimmy Hill apologizes on TV row

Jimmy Hill, the sports commentator, apologized in court yesterday for "impugning the integrity" of Football League Management Committee members in a dispute over television soccer coverage.

Mr Hill, in remarks to reporters, accused committee members of behaving illegally after they decided in November, 1978 to give London Weekend Television exclusive coverage of matches, Mr Justice Milmo was told in the High Court in London.

London Weekend's offer was more than the BBC and the Independent Television Companies Association had offered between them, Mr David Eady, counsel for the committee, said.

Mr Hill felt the BBC and ITCA should have been given the chance to better the offer, but that was not possible because London Weekend insisted on secret negotiations.

Eventually it was agreed that shared soccer coverage should continue, Mr Eady said.

Mr Hill, chairman of Coventry City FC and presenter of BBC television's *Match of the Day*, now accepted there had been no attempt to mislead the BBC and ITCA and "unreservedly withdrew" his remarks. The committee dropped its libel action against him.

Union damages action agreed

Agreement in principle has been reached over a damages action against Lord Briginshaw who is alleged to have taken part in a conspiracy to defraud the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel.

The union has accused its former secretary and two others of misusing union funds. The three say they acted in accordance with union policy. The agreed wording of a court order is expected to be announced in the High Court today.

Porton protest

Fines totalling £560 were imposed by magistrates at Salisbury, Wiltshire, on 24 people arrested on Saturday during an animal rights demonstration at the chemical defence establishment, Porton Down. Five other people were bailed to appear later.

Hairbrush alert

Six electric hairbrushes which could be dangerous because of poor insulation are still being sought by Cumbria's trading standards officer more than three weeks after 39 were sold at an auction in Kendal.

Rally boy killed

Patrick Martin, aged 16, of Lime Tree close, Rainworth, Nottinghamshire, died yesterday after a car in which he was a passenger crashed during a practice for a rally on a rough track in Clipstone Forest, near Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.

Winning railway

The Welshpool and Llanfair Light Railway Co has won the annual Allen and Unwin Steam Railway award for the railway which has shown the most professionalism in providing enjoyment for the public.

Actress wins

Britt Ekland the screen actress won a permanent court order yesterday banning the showing of a sex film called *Electric Blue — the Movie* incorporating an eight-second commentary by her which she had not authorized.

Golfer clubbed

Mr Barry Block, aged 44, from Kennington, near Ashford, underwent emergency surgery yesterday after being hit over the head with a putter at East Cliff golf course, Folkestone, after an argument over priority at the second tee.

Canvey inquiry

The second part of a public inquiry into the safety of the £12m methane plant at Canvey Island, Essex, today. The British Gas Corporation will week to answer objectors led by Sir Bernard Braine, Conservative MP for Essex, South-east.

World reaction

Spain tells both sides of its deep concern

By Our Foreign Staff

Reactions in world capitals to news of Sunday's invasion of South Georgia by British forces included:

☐ **Madrid:** Señor José Pedro Perez-Llorca, the Spanish Foreign Minister, Mr Richard Parsons, the British Ambassador, and Señor Enrique Lupiz, the Argentine Ambassador to the Ministry in Madrid to express his Government's "deep concern" over the hostilities and to urge them to negotiate.

After news of the British attack on an Argentine submarine reached the Spanish capital on Sunday, the Foreign Ministry issued the following communique.

"In view of the outbreak of military operations in the South Georgia islands, the Spanish Government — which is following the events with deep concern — wishes at this time to reaffirm and totally clarify its position of principle, absolutely contrary to the use of force and in favour of an urgent solution, negotiated and peaceful, along the lines already indicated by Spain in its declaration of April 2, which coincide with the basic doctrine of the United Nations.

"The Spanish Government considers that in any case the necessary steps should be taken to avoid at all costs the loss of human lives."

The April 2 declaration said in part: "Decolonization should be carried out, assuring the reestablishment of Argentine territorial integrity and safeguarding the interests and welfare of the population, via a peaceful process of negotiation."

After his meeting yesterday evening with the two ambassadors, Senor Perez-Llorca was reported to have conferred with Senor Leopolo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, about the Falklands conflict.

The liberal daily *Diario-16* commented yesterday in a leading article: "We Spaniards ... have our own 'Falklands'... yet, with all due respect for our legitimate arguments for sovereignty over the Rock, Gibraltar will never be worth the blood of a single Spaniard, or even of a single British person."

☐ **Tokyo:** The Japanese Government reacted gravely and expressed regret over the current development, Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Prime Minister, said. It was "very regrettable" that the situation had developed into armed conflict "at a time when Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, is actively engaged in mediation efforts".

While local newspapers reported the clash with banner headlines, the Government remained rather sober, apparently reflecting the neutral position it has taken since Argentina occupied the Falkland Islands.

☐ **Bonn:** West Germany reaffirmed its support for Britain over the Falklands issue. Herr Kurt Becker, the Government spokesman, said West Germany had supported Britain from the start over the illegal seizure of its sovereign territory "and this support continues unchanged".

Many West German newspapers expressed misgivings about the British landing and believed that a peaceful solution would be more difficult than before.

The *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* saw the recapture of South Georgia as a last warning by Britain to Argentina and predicted that a peaceful solution of the conflict "is farther off then ever". The *Frankfurter Rundschau* said a peaceful solution was now more difficult, perhaps impossible, unless the Argentine regime climbed down.

Die Welt argue that the timing of the landing, just before the conference of the Organization of American States in Washington gave the Argentine regime "the chance to arouse fresh emotions and brand the Britons as Aggressors."

☐ **Paris:** Although the Falklands crisis at first struck them as anachronistic, with a distinct flavour of nineteenth century gunboat diplomacy about it, the French press and public opinion have not faltered in their support for Britain since it broke out, even though they sometimes doubted British resolve.

Those doubts have been dispelled by the landing although the question now debated here is whether the demonstration of Britain's resolve has not weakened rather than strengthened its hand in any continuing negotiations. The independent leftwing daily *Le Matin* emphasized that "one cannot, in this affair, ignore the fact that hostilities were deliberately, in violation of international rules, started by Buenos Aires."

This is undisputed in France. The socialist Government did not have a moment's hesitation in condemning Argentina, backed by public opinion, because Britain is an ally, because its reaction of injured pride was something with which this country instinctively sympathizes and because the toleration of such practices by the International community could be contagious; and France too possesses disputed islands.

☐ **Sydney:** Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, said Britain's use of force in South Georgia was a consequence of Argentina's invasion of the Falkland Islands.

"Argentina has refused to take effective action to settle the dispute by peaceful means and has ignored repeated warnings from the British Government that the circumstances justified the use of force," he said.

"It is a matter of great regret that the Argentine Government initiated military action in this dispute, and has not allowed it to be settled by peaceful means."

☐ **Wellington:** The New Zealand Government applauded Britain's repossession of South Georgia. Mr Robert Muldoon the Prime Minister, expressed the Cabinet's "gratification" that Britain had moved decisively and effectively

He described Argentina's invasion of the Falklands and South Georgia as naked aggression to which the only response was to say: "Get out or we'll throw you out."

☐ **Moscow:** Tass reported the capture of South Georgia swiftly and said it marked the beginning of a new and dangerous stage in the conflict. *Pravda* said Britain's attempts to resolve the issue by force represented nothing other than a hankering for the "irretrievably vanished" British Empire.



British 'pirates' jeered

Argentines demonstrating outside Government House in Buenos Aires on Sunday afternoon. The inscription on the Union Jack reads "dirty pirates".

Newspapers had headlined the junta's early-morning announcement that British helicopters and warships were attacking the Argentine defenders on South Georgia, who were holding their own.

The crowd of about 200 outside Government House was small compared with the throng that had filled the Plaza de Mayo in support of the Government's refusal to negotiate its claim to soveignty over the Falklands. Streets elsewhere in the Argentine capital were quiet.

Señor Pablo Marconi, a businessman among the crowd in the square, said he thought the British attack was "idiotic".

"No matter how this comes out, the British have no right here", he said. Asked if he was afraid the South Georgia hostilities could set off a full-scale war, he replied "Argentina is not afraid."

Others were not so confident. "Certainly I'm afraid", Señor Guillermo Larrea, a taxi driver said. "We are a people of peace. We don't know what war is like". He said he still hoped for a diplomatic solution.

Seõra Maria del Carmen de Fuentes said the thought of war with Britain made her sad, but she was certain Argentina was in the right. "The destruction and the economic cost are not the worst things, but the human cost", she said. "Not only Argentine boys are going to die, but English boys, too. I think about our boys there in the south, but also feel sorry for mothers in England.

The next moves

Muscles flexed on island springboard

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

The operation in South Georgia has recaptured for Britain a barren, windswept land of glaciers and snowy mountains, whose only indigenous population grow flippers. But could it also be a springboard from which to launch an assualt upon Argentine forces in the Falkland Islands?

Politically the counter-attack on South Georgia was attractive because the Argentine claim to sovereignty is recent and specious. Diplomatically it reinforces British policy of negotiating from strength by proving that the Government is prepared to use force.

Militarily, the operation has done a power of good for morale, in Britain and in the South Atlantic. If only for that reason it seemed sensible to do the easier things first. It has endorsed the Government's confidence in the forces *in situ*.

It has given the Royal Navy a deep water anchorage in which to harbour its ships from the buffeting they are now enduring on the high seas. Sailors will be able to stretch their legs, as some of the marines have already done, if Rear-Admiral John Woodward, the task force commander, decides that he has enough time.

South Georgia has plenty of fresh water, unlike the Falklands themselves, and four old whaling stations which could provide storage facilities for food and fuel: in theory, cutting down on the voyages to and from Ascension Island 3,500 miles away. Moreover, it is effectively outside the range of the Argentine Air Force whose in-flight refuelling capacity is extremely limited.

As a forward base for the task force, however, it has severe limitations, apart from the shortage of natural facilities.

One is the absence of an airstrip and the other is its 800-mile distance from Port Stanley. Harrier aircraft can take off vertically, but only at enormous cost in terms of payload and range, which would make the use of them from Grytviken impracticable.

There were reports yesterday that the Government might order Admiral Woodward's counter-attack on the Falklands sooner rather than later, while his troops have psychologically the upper hand.

He has nuclear-powered submarines enforcing the maritime exclusion zone around the Falklands while his own ships and aircraft have declared a similar air and sea zone around themselves. When the force enters Falklands waters — today was one early estimate — he will probably establish an air exclusion zone around them.

Any immediate action has some disadvantages. One is that he would have to operate without the 20 or so additional Harriers which are being ferried out from Britain. He would have only 20 with him, and their flying time could be curtailed by the heavy seas under the carriers.

But by waiting while the Government once more tries, through the Americans to find an acceptable peace formula he is adding to the problems of supply and is subjecting his weather-beaten sailors and marines to more debilitating days at sea.

Estimates of the assault troops now with the task force vary from 5,000 upwards. They are almost certainly fewer than the number of Argentine troops on the Falklands — whereas an attacking force should have a three-to-one advantage according to the old textbooks — and he has no guaranteed air superiority.

All things being equal, he would probably prefer to launch his counter-offensive through one of the back or side doors of the Falklands rather than the front, establishing a beachhead in one or more of the numerous, shelving inlets, far away from Port Stanley.

There are other options. One remains that of simply laying seige to the islands by means of a sea and air blockade, but this would take time, would make life difficult for the islanders and be hard to maintain.

Another, a punitive action against the Argentine fleet, would risk heavy loss of life on both sides — and could easily be avoided by the Argentine ships running into port. A third, a similar strike by Vulcan bombers against air and naval mainland bases, would risk stigmatizing Britain's reputation

Admiral Woodward has a number of options, none of them very attractive. The capture of South Georgia might arguably have given him more time to consider them — and arguably not.

EEC seeks quick settlement

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg, April 26

Only a very quick settlement of the Falklands crisis without the use of undue force is capable of ensuring unqualified support for Britain from all its European partners. The EEC Foreign Ministers Council will endorse this view at its present meeting here.

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, is due here late this evening and will give his fellow council members a report on the Falklands when they meet tomorrow.

The member states of the EEC were among the first to give Britain support after the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands. They backed their unanimous condemnation of the junta's action by imposing a total import and arms sale ban on Argentina. The EEC takes 25 per cent of all Argentine exports:

The EEC condemnation was unusually swift and undoubtedly sincere. Many of the countries know that they will suffer economically as a result of the ban. But many of them know they could be vulnerable to a similar attack.

However, there is little or no enthusiasm among member countries for any solution which may be obtained by fighting. In all its declarations on the subject the Council has emphasized the need for a peaceful solution and it has carefully shied away from any open discussion on military matters.

This is in no small measure due to the European aversion to fighting born of the experience of two world wars. The EEC was brought into being by the need for peace and by the realization that fighting was a bad way to solve any problems.

The distaste for fighting in this instance is also due to a calculation that the Soviet Union could quickly spread its influence in South America if it sided with Argentina in a war. "The sure way to give the Kremlin a strong base in the South Atlantic is for Britain to go to war over the Falklands", one diplomat here said.

The EEC hope that diplomatic and economic pressure can quickly force the junta to pull its troops and flag out of the islands. That was why it agreed to impose the import ban initially until May 17, and for longer but subject to review.

The ban would almost certainly be renewed, although there would be reserves depending on the level of fighting and to the amount of progress that may have been made by then on the question of Britain's contribution to the EEC budget.

The link between the budget and the Falklands has never been made when ministers meet, but it is very much the subject of behind the scenes calculation. There is a widespread feeling among delegations that European solidarity with Britain over its colonial problems must be matched by Britain with European solidarity over its budget problems.

Some countries have not been slow to notice that the British Government has already spent far more on protecting its sovereignty in the Falklands than it appears to be prepared to contribute to the EEC budget.

BBC steps up broadcasts

By Kenneth Gosling

Many radio listeners in Argentina are contacting the Swiss Embassy in Buenos Aires to ask about the frequencies of BBC broadcasts to South America.

The embassy is acting for Britain during the Falklands dispute and Mr Domingo Valenzuela, organiser of the BBC's Latin American service, sees the calls for advice as "extremely encouraging".

The BBC has recently stepped up its service in Spanish from four to five hours a day and South America also receives up to eight hours of English broadcasts from the World Service every day.

Mr Valenzuela said yesterday: "Our aim is to give objective information while trying always to put the British point of view. We go for interviews and information from our correspondents in Argentina and give reaction from other Latin American countries.

"Radio stations in South America ring us up and we tell them the latest situation; and we put out interviews with journalists, academics and politicians.

"We have also had letters from Argentina which say things like: 'It does not matter what happens — I will go on listening to you because I believe what you say'."

Mr Valenzuela said he believed the BBC gave a fair account of what was happening and there was no evidence that the Argentine authorities were trying to jam broadcasts.



Voice of home: Sarah Kennedy recording a radio request show for members of the Falklands task force.

Broadcasts to the Falklands were stepped up last night from three a week to a daily transmission on short wave. Nearly 1,500 requests, including nearly 150 taped messages for islanders have already been received by the BBC.

A request programme for British task force troops was launched yesterday by the British Forces Broadcasting Service in conjunction with BBC External Services using the Ascension Island relay station.

It will go out three times a week and will be introduced by Sarah Kennedy, one of the presenters of the television programme *Game for a Laugh*.

Latin America's other flashpoints

A turbulent continent simmers

By Peter Strafford

Geopolitics is taken seriously in South and Central America. There are border disputes in many parts and from time to time they flare up, causing tension or even hostilities. Here are the main ones:

Venezuela-Guyana: Venezuela claims the Essequibo region, which accounts for about two-thirds of the territory of Guyana. By the protocol of Port of Spain, signed in 1970, the two countries agreed to freeze the dispute for 12 years. But that period expires on June 18, and Venezuela has said that it will not extend it.

Venezuela-Colombia: There are differences over delimitation of the maritime border in the Gulf of Venezuela. The disputed areas are possibly oil-bearing.

Colombia-Nicaragua: Nicaragua claims the *islands of* Providencia and San Andrés, and a number of small islets which lie between the coasts of the two countries and have been under Colombian rule for many years.

Guatemala-Belize: Guatemala maintains its claim to the whole of Belize, which became independent last year.

Mexico-Belize: Mexico has a legal claim to the northern part of Belize. But it has said that it would only press it if Guatemala took over Belize. Mexico supports Belizean independence.

Ecuador-Peru: Ecuador claims a large expanse of Peruvian Amazonia. The two countries went to war over it in 1941, and there was a brief outbreak of fighting over remote border posts last year.

Bolivia-Chile: Bolivia lost a stretch of territory giving it access to the Pacific in the War of the Pacific in 1879. It has been making efforts to regain access to the ocean ever since.

Peru-Chile: Peru also lost territory to Chile in the War of the Pacific. It has been less active in trying to regain it, but insists on its treaty right to be involved in any settlement between Bolivia and Chile.

Argentina-Chile: Argentina claims three islands in the Beagle Channel, south of Tierra del Fuego, and nearly went to war over them in 1978. The issue is now under consideration by the Pope, who has made recommendations for a settlement.

FALKLANDS CRISIS 2

Fleet goes into battle order after clashes

From John Witherow, on board HMS Invincible April 26

The Royal Navy task force has gone into battle formation for the first time, after the attack on an Argentine submarine and the landing of marines on South Georgia.

The fleet, which is still heading south, had made plans to transfer to the new positions some time ago, to prepare it against any kind of assault — whether from the air, sea or submarines — but this was no doubt given a greater sense of urgency by the outbreak of hostilities.

It now presents an impressive sight, with the aircraft carriers Hermes and Invincible surrounded by an array of frigates, destroyers and supply vessels, slicing their way through a curiously leaden and calm South Atlantic. Other ships still remain off South Georgia with the invasion force.

As part of this defence, Harrier jets and Sea King helicopters are in a high state of readiness. While the helicopters plumb the ocean with sonar devices in search of hostile submarines, the Harriers are on 24-hour alert to intercept Argentine Air Force Boeing 707s, which have been dogging the task force for four days, gathering information about its make-up and position.

The warning from London that such aircraft would have "appropriate action" taken against them if they continued their reconnaissance flights seems to have been at least temporarily effective.

Until Sunday they had been flying on average twice a day, as close to the fleet as possible, and had been rapidly intercepted by armed jets. The fact that they may now be fired on, especially after the fighting in South Georgia, seems to have stopped these flights.

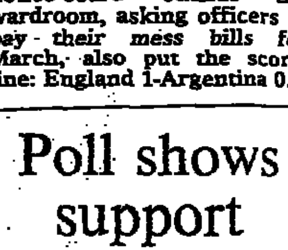
Apart from shooting the aircraft down, the Harriers would be able to fire their cannon alongside to show they meant business, to fly in front of the 707 and force it to follow in their slipstream, or to indicate that it should follow the Harrier by rocking its wings, an internationally-accepted sign for an interception.

Lieutenant-Commander Nigel Ward, in charge of the Invincible's 801 Harrier Squadron, said his men were working harder than at any time on the voyage. "We're ready for whatever happens now, as anyone would be when they approach a war zone," he said.

The news of the attack on the Second World War Guppy submarine came as something of a surprise. It now appears that the submarine, the Santa Fe, may have sailed onto the middle of the final preparations for the assault by marines on the island. It was fired on about five miles north of Cumberland Bay, in South Georgia, and then went back to the port of Grytviken.

The landing took place sometime afterwards. Most crewmen on board HMS Invincible had not expected action so soon, and there was a mixture of reactions — some relief that the waiting was over and the tension eased, and some anxiety that the "honeymoon" period had ended, and a diplomatic settlement now seemed more remote.

Earlier, after the news of the attack on the submarine the internal radio played "Don't cry for me, Argentina, I never loved you". A notice-board outside the wardroom, asking officers to pay their mess bills for March, also put the score-line: England 1-Argentina 0.



How junta admitted the setback

From Our Own Correspondent Buenos Aires, April 26

The first admission by the Argentine Government that the British had launched a counter-attack on South Georgia came in Communiqué No 27 issued at noon local time (4pm British time).

It said: "Two British helicopters attacked Grytviken at 8.40 am, and a submarine has gone to defend the port. The attack was a flagrant violation of international law and of United Nations Resolution 502, and Article 3 of the Inter-American Treaty. The attack was repelled by troops."

Communiqué No 28, issued at 2 pm, said: "In the early hours of this morning, two British helicopters attacked an Argentine submarine that was on the surface at Grytviken unloading provisions, medicine and mail for troops and about 30 scrap-metal merchants, who are there to dismantle a whaling station. It has to be pointed out that a submarine on the surface has no means of defending itself."

Communiqué No 29, issued at 4 pm, said: "We are resisting their shells and machine-guns. Our forces will not be cracked. Diplomatically and militarily we are in a favourable position."

Communiqué No 30, issued at 7 pm, said: "After four hours of shelling from the destroyer Exeter, and machine-gun attacks by two helicopters, British forces have made a tactical retreat, and are now off Leith Harbour. Four British ships, including the Exeter, are off South Georgia."

Communiqué No. 31, issued at 8 pm, said that the commander of the naval forces was destroying radio equipment, and was preparing for the last battle.

The final communiqué was issued after midnight, stating:

"The military junta communicates to the people of Argentina that, for tactical reasons, they have cut communications with the naval forces operating at South Georgia. The apparent initial success of the British forces was based on their numerical superiority which does not mean that they are in complete control of the island.

"Our forces moved back to their initial positions and they continue fighting in good spirits. They have a moral superiority that comes from knowing that they are defending their own country".

Explosive display

An Argentine company which specializes in the manufacture of aircraft bombs and parachutes has booked exhibition space at the Farnborough Air Show in September. The firm, Fabrica Mimitar de Aviones, decided to take part long before the invasion

So far the Society of British Aerospace Companies, which organizes the exhibition, has made no move to ban the company

Poll shows support increasing

By Our Foreign Staff

Public support for the way the British Government is handling the Falklands crisis is continuing to grow steadily, according to the latest opinion poll published last night.

The poll, which was carried out by the MORI organization for BBC television's *Panorama* programme just before the battle of South Georgia showed that 76 per cent of British adults were satisfied with the government's handling of the ciris, compared with figures of 60 and 68 per cent in two earlier polls taken by MORI during the past fortnight.

The Falklands crisis also appears to have helped the Conservative Party's popularity. According to last night's MORI poll 39 per cent of those interviewed would now vote Conservative compared with 33 and 36 per cent in the two previous polls. Support for Labour is now running at 32 per cent and for the SDP/Liberal Alliance at 28 per cent.

As the crisis develops more Britons are now prepared to accept losses of life among British servicemen and Falkland Islanders than they were to restore British administration over the islands.

Of those interviewed, 58 per cent would now accept the loss of servicemen's lives, compared with 44 per cent and 50 per cent in the two previous polls; and 46 per cent believe that the lives of Falkland Islanders would be a justifiable price to pay, compared with 36 and 37 per cent before.

Asked what type of military action the British government should take, 58 per cent of those questioned thought the Argentine ships should be sunk, but only 33 per cent would support the bombing of Argentine military and naval bases.

Mrs Thatcher's personal popularity appears to have remained intact. Sixty-four per cent say that their opinion of the Prime Minister is unchanged, 20 per cent say it has gone up and 15 per cent that it has dropped.



Battleground: The whaling station at Leith Harbour which British troops yesterday recaptured

Kinnock backs invasion

By Donald Macintyre

The invasion of South Georgia was a "necessary and unavoidable action", Mr Neil Kinnock, labour MP for Bedwellty, told the first trade union conference to discuss the crisis yesterday.

The union of Shop Distributive and Allied Workers last night heavily defeated a Trotskyist-inspired resolution condemning the dispatch of the British fleet to the Falkland Islands as an act of "imperialist aggression."

But a heated and emotional debate was robbed of much of its significance when Mr Bill Whatley, the union's General Secretary, unexpectedly advised the conference to support another resolution urging Britain to "take no military action" to resolve the dispute on the explicit grounds that it was outdated and that the executive could therefore "live with it".

The conference approved the resolution on a show of hands retrospectively opposing military action during the crisis.

Junta relents on Red Cross visit

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Geneva has received a "positive answer" from the Argentine Government to the offer of its services made three weeks ago.

It proposed to send a delegate to the Falkland Islands to ascertain how the inhabitants were faring, but Buenos Aires indicated that it regarded this as unnecessary. Now, an official said, the Argentines had agreed in principle to ICRC intervention "in view of increased tension in the South Atlantic".

Reinforcements on the way

The Royal Fleet Auxiliary Bayleaf left Portland naval dockyard in Dorset yesterday to join the task force, followed by the assault ship Intrepid, sister ship of the Fearless, already in the South Atlantic.

Marines and crew lined the decks of the Intrepid, which has been undergoing trials in Portland for the past week. Earlier the ferry Europic left Portland with helicopters and paratroops, and the 13,000-ton Norland Ferry sailed from Portsmouth with 900 paratroops.

Employers told of obligations

Employers throughout the country are being reminded of their obligations should any of their employees, who are also armed services reservists, be mobilized as a result of the Falklands crisis.

A Confederation of British Industry spokesman in London said yesterday that they had written to all their affiliated associations spelling out the law concerning the release of reservists recalled for active duty and their reinstatement.

Special Boat Squadron in action

Cockleshell heroes' cold snap

By Stewart Tendler

South Georgia's Argentine garrison has already learnt the significance of the Special Boat Squadron's motto of "Not by strength by guile". Any attack on the main Falkland Islands will also almost certainly start with the infiltration of the skilled SBS teams.

As one former SBS officer put it yesterday, the Special Boat Squadron is trained to be "the eyes and ears of the amphibious fleet with an aggressive ability". Shy of publicity, like the SAS, their Army counterparts, the SBS has rarely achieved public recognition since their formation within the Royal Marines in 1943.

They are remembered as the "Cockleshell Heroes" for the canoe-borne raid on Nazi shipping at Bordeaux, but they also served in the Far East during the end of the war against Japan and then in Korea. SBS men took part in clandestine battles against the Indonesians in Borneo.

Their peacetime duties include the protection of North Sea oilfields and men from the SBS are to be found serving with commando units wherever the Royal Marines ae posted.

The cold, inhospitable backlands of South Georgia and the Falklands are nothing new to men who have trained for the past decade in Nato exercises in Norway. There SBS teams landed disguised as local fishermen complete with locally registered boats. They came ashore from submarines in inflatable boats and canoes or swam to the beaches in the freezing water.

The essence of their 20-week training is to be totally confident in water — the unit's insignia is a frog with crossed paddles — so that they can perform functions varying from underwater demolition to landing unnoticed as they did on South Georgia.

Men picked for the squadron, an all-volunteer unit, usually have four or five years' experience with the Marines including commando training.

They are capable not only of aquatic skills but survival in rough conditions on land and advanced parachuting. Two men parachuted into the Atlantic in 1972 to go on board the liner, Queen Elizabeth 2, when it was threatened by a hidden bomb.

Like the SAS, the SBS often operates in four-man teams composed of individuals with particular skills. The range of those skills is something the Ministry of Defence will not discuss but the marksmanship and survival techniques are regarded not as skills but necessities.

Physical fitness is not limited to daily exercise but a period of swimming as well, often in the sea, no matter what the time of year. In Norway they have paddled their canoes through force seven gales and then come ashore swimming below the surface.

□ The Royal Marines who stormed South Georgia had been there before on exercises and put their detailed knowledge of the island to good use in overpowering the Argentine force (Craig Seton writes).

The men who went ashore initially were from M Company of the 42 Commando Regiment based at Plymouth, which in the past had taken part in joint service expeditions to the island. A Royal Marine officer said: "It is reasonable to assume that their knowledge of South Georgia was put to good effect".

The company, normally numbering about 110 men, was, it is understood, boosted to a strength of about 150 for the operation to include an MFC (motor fire controller) and possibly an extra anti-tank support.

The anti-tank weaponry would have been taken because of its suitability for knocking out any concrete gun emplacements the Argentines could have had, and for its comparative lightness and maneouvrability.

It is estimated that over 5,000 Royal Marines and supporting units joined the task force and that many of them will now use South Georgia as a base for any further operations.

Pound hit by nervous selling

By Frances Williams

The Bank of England was forced to intervene to prop up the pound overnight on Sunday as a wave of nervous selling in the wake of the South Georgia invasion hit Far Eastern markets, the first to open after the weekend.

But lack of more military developments, and the Prime Minister's assurnace that a diplomatic solution was still being sought, prompted some recovery later in Europe.

The pound finished London trading at $1.7760, up 60 points from Friday, after touching $1.75 in the Far East. But the dollar itself was weaker because fears of higher interest rates in the United States are receding

Its trade-weighted index closed down 0.3 from Friday at 89.5 per cent of its average 1975 level, though well above its early level of 89.0.

Whitehall officials have denied reports that the Falklands military expedition had cost some £275m before the South Georgia landing.

This compares with a total Ministry of Defence budget of about £14,000m. Unless the expedition's costs rise rapidly because of military action, the sums involved are probably small enough to be absorbed in existing budgets or within the contingency reserve, without the need to revise spending plans or increase taxes.

Scientist speaks of 'courteous' captors

By David Nicholson-Lord

A leader of the British Antarctic Survey team held prisoner for two weeks after the Argentine capture of South Georgia spoke in London yesterday of the team's "courteous" treatment by the Argentine authorities.

Mr Robert Headland, a botanist and deputy base commander on South Georgia, described the prisoners' food of steaks twice a day as "remarkable and abundant", and said the authorities had rushed to install showers and heating in a temporary prison on the mainland.

"We arrived at the naval base base at Puerto Belgrano at about 7.30 in the morning and their plumbers worked until midnight to install hot water and showers. But as it turned out, we were only there three nights", he said.

Mr Headland also said that, despite the recapture of South Georgia, at the weekend, one loss caused by the Argentine occupation is irreparable: the gap in meteorological, magnetic and seismograghic records. Weather records had been kept continuously since 1905, and the others have been continuous since 1958.

Mr Headland, aged 37, the only member of the 13 survey team members and 22 Royal Marines captured on South Georgia on April 3 to speak Spanish, said 11 members of the team had been kept in custody on board the Bahaia Paraiso survey ship. They were returned to Britain via Uruguay early last week.

They were allowed on deck for exercise for only two 10-minute periods during the time at sea but were allowed books and chess after a few days. They were warm because they were over the engine room.

Luggage and personal belongings were returned when they were released and the Argentines appeared scrupulous about ensuring that nothing was stolen. The only property to be taken away was "official" maps and charts that might be classified as intelligence.

Along with the lieutenant commanding the Royal Marines, Mr Headland was interviewed by a judicial committee of the Argentine navy about the battle in South Georgia in which several Argentines were killed. The committee indicated that the master of the corvette which was holed by rockets from the Marines was in trouble for apparently hazarding his vessel.

Mr Headland said the Argentines failed to answer repeated requests to define the status of the party — whether they were prisoners of war or hostages — and denied pleas for consular access. "But they seemed to want to ameliorate our position and make us as comfortable as possible", he said.



Mr Robert Headland: Kept details of his captivity in a secret log smuggled on board the ship where he was held.

Mr Headland kept details of the group's imprisonment in a secret log using a notebook and pencil he smuggled on board the Bahia Paraiso. He drew on this for the material he supplied Ministry of Defence officials during debriefing on the return flight to Britain.

The guards, who took away the Britons' trouser belts and shoelaces after the searches, seemed jumpy at first and had to be asked repeatedly to keep the safety catches on their machine guns and not to point directly at the captives, he said.

Germans lead arms suppliers

By Our Foreign Staff

Britain's share of the Argentine arms market was well below that of some other exporters during the period from 1977 to 1981, according to a statement from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).

It puts West Germany at the head of the list, with 33 per cent of the total of major weapons delivered to Argentina. The West German mainly supplied warships and armoured vehicles.

"The UK share for the period was 10 per cent, made up of two Type 42 destroyers and naval missiles. The UK, however, played a more important role as a supplier of military electronics, radar and other types of software."

The United States emerged as the second largest supplier, with 17 per cent of the Argentine market. It "continues to supply aircraft, including 40 A4Q Skyhawk naval fighters, which had been ordered before the 1978 embargo."

France was the third largest exporter of arms to the military government in Buenos Aires with 15 per cent of sales. These included aircraft, missiles, vehicles and frigates.

"Israel was responsible for 14 per cent of Argentina's major arms imports during this period." Israeli exports "included Dabur class fast patrol boats and as many as 42 Israeli-built Mirage 5 strike fighters known as Dagger."

Belgium, Spain and Switzerland are among other sources of Argentine arms, including those manufactured under licence.

As an illustration of British involvement in supplying equipment, SIPRI says: "The Plessey-Ferranti system on the Veinticinco de Mayo (the British-built Argentine aircraft carrier) was modified in the UK, to provide direct computer-to-computer radio data links with the new Type 42 destroyers, and to improve control of the carrier-based aircraft".

US to revive arms aid for Guatemala

From Paul Ellman, Washington, April 26

The United States is moving to align itself more closely with the new military government in Guatemala, and is planning to resume military aid to help the fight against leftist guerrillas, according to officials here.

Previous attempts by the Reagan Administration to resume military aid to Guatemala have foundered in the face of opposition from Congressmen already perturbed by the extent of the American commitment in neighbouring El Salvador.

Aid to Guatemala was suspended by the Carter Administration in 1977 after the regime headed by General Romeo Lucas Garcia refused to curb violations of human rights.

General Garcia was ousted in a coup last March 23 and replaced by a three-man junta headed by General Efrain Rios Montt, a born-again Christian.

General Rios Montt has made it plain that he regards his Christian values as applicable to Guatemalan politics. He has acted to improve the human rights situation by disarming the death squads which under his predecessor operated from an annex of the presidential palace, and by arresting hundreds of officials suspected of corruption.

Officials at the United States embassy in Guatemala City were initially reluctant to associate themselves with the new junta, partly because the coup which brought it to power was in protest against rigged elections on March 7 which resulted in the victory of General Anibal Guevara, a former defence minister.

The officials argued that the United States could not afford to suggest that any electoral process in Central America was open to suspicion at a time when El Salvador was preparing for its own poll.

It was also felt that extreme right-wing elements in the Guatemalan military would not allow General Rios Montt to press ahead with reforms.

The right, however, has so far proved remarkably acquiescent, despite the arrest of General Benidicto Lucas Garcia, the popular army chief of staff, and appears to have accepted the argument that reforms are needed to secure American military aid.

Although Guatemala has spent $90m (about £50m) on equipment from Israel and Argentina since 1977, the army has found itself under increasing pressure from left-wing guerrillas operating under the banner of Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity.

The recession gripping all Central American countries has also made it increasingly difficult for Guatemala to replace worn-out equipment and purchase spare parts. According to officials in Guatemala City, the country's foreign exchange reserves to all intents and purposes ran out at the end of February.

As a consequence, the air force has on average been able to keep only two helicopters serviceable at any time in recent weeks.

Stray shots blamed for riot deaths

From Our Correspondent Jakarta, April 26

Admiral Sudomo, the Indonesian security chief, today confirmed that six people had been shot dead, 97 injured and 130 arrested when troops attempted to break up violent clashes on the fringes of a huge pro-Government election rally yesterday.

Admiral Sudomo told a press conference that troops had been given orders to fire in the air if the situation got out of hand, but that at several places where opponents of the pro-Government Golkar Party attacked with stones, knives and sickles "there were some stray shots."

One policeman and one soldier, he said, were among the 97 injured, but a breakdown had yet to be made of how many were suffering from gunshot wounds or other injuries.

Those arrested for attacking Golkar vehicles and in some cases turning on the security forces, he said, were mostly supporters of the opposition Muslim Development Party.

In a thinly veiled criticism of Golkar, Admiral Sudomo said he had reminded all political parties to keep their campaigns manageable,

Admiral Sudomo said he would convene a meeting of the three-party election committee before the final rally of the campaign scheduled by the small Nationalist Democratic Party on Wednesday before a Government-ordered "quiet week" immediately preceding the May 4 election.

Ecevit held for the second time

From Our Correspondent Ankara, April 26

Mr Bulent Ecevit, the former Turkish Prime Minister, was arrested for a second time today by a military court over a letter he sent to Dutch television.

Its publication by the BBC had initially led Turkish military authorities into the belief that Mr Ecevit had made a statement to the BBC, despite a ban on political statements by former politicians and numerous warnings by General Kenan Evren, the head of state

Mr Ecevit, the subject of a proliferating number of investigations and charges since he was released from prison last February after serving two months, was arrested earlier this month for allegedly making a statement to a Norwegian newspaper. This he denies.

Mr Ecevit is also due to appear before a court on Thursday for the statement he made to Dutch television after he was released from prison, and for a signed article published by the West German weekly *Der Spiegel*. Legal sources here say that Mr Ecevit faces a total prison term of at least one year at the forthcoming trials.

The defiant social democrat leader is also the subject of a further investigation, along with 132 of his former deputies, over alleged ties with the Progressive Trade Unions Confederation whose 52 leaders face the death penalty at a trial in Istanbul.

Revision proves Britain paid more to EEC

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg, April 26

Britain paid more into the EEC budget last year than it received according to the calculation placed on the negotiating table as officials got down once again to the technicalities of deciding how much Britain should pay in future.

A week ago a set of provisional figures from the European Commission showed that for the first time Britain had been a net beneficiary of the Community budget, receiving about £18m more than it paid in.

Behind the scenes British officials began calculating to find out if the figures were really true.

It was something of an embarrassment to find that Britain was a beneficiary when it had been pleading its case for special treatment in the Community. It had maintained that however much rebate it received under the terms of a special deal in May 1980 it was still a contributor to the budget.

British officials discovered that the provisional figures were, provisionally, wrong. They had been calculated on a basis from different previous figures and included additional refunds for 1980 which should not have been put into the total.

Beaming British officials were therefore able to say that their revised provisional figures now approved by the Commission showed that last year Britain actually paid some £25m more to the Community than it received from it.

This calculation apart, however, Britain is determined to press for a new deal based on genuine risk sharing when the hard negotiations on the budget resume among the ministers in the morning.

It is due to be a baptism in these complicated discussions for Mr Francis Pym, the new British Foreign Secretary, and he was to be briefed this evening by his officials.

British nuclear test

New York, April 26. — A joint British-United States nuclear device was detonated beneath the Nevada desert yesterday, as part of series of weapons-related blasts undertaken at he underground test site.

The American Department of Energy was at pains to point out that the test had absolutely nothing to do with the Falklands dispute. "These tests have to be set up months in advance" said Mr James Boyer, the department spokesman, "so it couldn's have anything to do with Britain and Argentina."

The device was between 20 and 150 kilotons in strength (a kiloton is equivalent to 1,000 tons of TNT). The explosion took place about 110 miles north-west of Las Vegas.

The test was requested by the British Government and carried out by the Americans under the agreement for cooperation on the uses of atomic energy for for mutual defence purposes. It is the 14th such joint test since 1962.

No man's land pact may end Israel-Egypt rift

From Christopher Walker, Taba Bay, April 26

A provisional agreement was reached early this morning which will enable normal life to continue in this picturesque 600-metre-wide strip of the Red Sea coast which has recently been the cause of a sharply contested border dispute between Israel and Egypt.

The agreement effectively removed the last serious difference between the two countries which cast a shadow over yesterday's final Israeli withdrawal from occupied Sinai. It was signed at separate ceremonies in Jerusalem and Cairo presided over by Mr Walter Stoessel, the American Deputy Secretary of State.

Under the terms of the agreement, the disputed stretch of sand and palm trees will become something of a no man's land while talks continue to determine which side has sovereignty. A joint committee will be established to determine the next stage in the negotiations, with the United States prepared to play a role if requested by both parties.

During the interim period, which officials believe could stretch for at least a year, the triangle of disputed coastline will be patrolled by troops from the new multinational Sinai peacekeeping force. Both Israeli and Egyptian citizens will be able to enter freely and a flourishing Israeli beach club opened after the 1967 war will remain in business.

The two sides have agreed that no new projects will be started in the land which commands a magnificent position overlooking the Gulf of Eilat towards the mountains of Jordan.

But work will continue on a multi-million pound resort hotel now nearing completion and owned by a consortium of Israeli and foreign businessmen.

Despite the agreement there was still confusion at the new border crossing today with both Egyptians and Israelis urgently trying to establish what the status of the area would be. By evening no one had been allowed to cross because Colonel Muhammad Farouk, chief of the Egyptian immigration team, claimed that facilities were not yet ready.

The first problem in the sensitive new relationship came early when Colonel Farouk was approached by his Israeli opposite number and asked to allow a Bedu tribesman back to his Sinai home. It materialized that the Arab had been having his car repaired in the Israeli town of Eilat and was unaware of the territorial handover.

Colonel Farouk who looked well versed in the complexities of Egyptian bureaucracy, announced flatly that for the moment nothing could be done. "Our tent is not yet put up so we cannot consider his papers," he said. "But I am sure that in the end everything will be all right. The Israelis are our brothers now".

Later it was learnt that the border crossing will not open until tomorrow. A group of about a dozen Egyptian police and tourist officials are now based at a new tent encampment erected at the Israeli beach club.

□ Tel Aviv: Palestinian Arab demonstrations against the Egyptian-Israeli peace were broken up in the West Bank today by soldiers and police with truncheons, tear gas and gunfire (Moshe Brilliant writes).

An Arab teenager and a nine-year-old boy were injured in Yamun, near Jenin. Israel sources said they were shot after the older victim had threatened a soldier with a knife.

Schools in West Bank towns considered hotbeds of radical nationalism were shut as a precaution by the military Government. Curfews were imposed in West Bank villages as well as in Rafa, the town astride the Sinai border divided yesterday by the peace treaty.

□ Moscow: The Soviet leadership today called the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai a farce which had nothing to do with the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (Michael Binyon writes).

A statement, issued by Tass, said the Israeli occupation of Sinai was being replaced by an American occupation. It said the United States would acquire a jumping-off ground for direct interference in the affairs of Middle East states and those in adjacent regions.

"The character of the 'change of guard' in Sinai, a character hostile to the Arabs, is not in the least weakened by the fact that the American soldiers there will be supported by soldiers of American allies in the North Atlantic block. The peoples of the Middle East remember well the sway of the colonial powers on their soil. The Arabs know better than anyone else how much time and effort was needed to drive the colonialists out."

Return of Sinai

Egypt gains desert treasure

Cairo, April 26.— Regaining the last of its lost land in Sinai will give Egypt an immense boost to national pride and hopes of bounty from natural treasures in the wilderness.

The 25,000 square miles of barren rock and sand now show much greater promise of riches than they did when Israel seized them in the Six-Day War of 1967.

Oil, natural gas, manganese and coal are believed by experts to be there for the taking. During their 15-year occupation the Israelis have shown how water can be wrested from the rocks to create harvest fields amid yellow wastes.

The breathtakingly beautiful southern shores of Sinai, with their exotic fish and multicoloured coral, are spread out in welcome for the tourist trade.

Egypt has already received back two thirds of Sinai under interim arrangements stipulated in the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Since then a two-lane road tunnel has been built under the Suez canal just north of Suez, providing swift access to Sinai from Cairo.

The tunnel, and two more planned, will feed development projects designed to turn the barren tracts populated by about 175,000 people into a thriving home for 500,000 Egyptians by the end of this century.

Many of these hopes are pinned on future discoveries of oil and natural gas. The Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation has already granted exploration concessions to six foreign companies. Other vast stretches of Sinai are open for offers.

Egyptian officials hope much of Sinai's north coast will yield natural gas fields like those discovered off the Nile Delta.

Manganese is expected to be Sinai's next most important mineral resource and estimates have put the size of Sinai coal deposits at 35 million tonnes.

Some of this coal will be used to fuel a projected 1,200-megawatt power station on the north coast at El Arish, Sinai's biggest town, which was handed back nearly three years ago. The plant will cost $650m (£365m) and take six years to build.

Although hard-pressed for cash, the Egyptian Government is devoting substantial resources to Sinai. The housing Ministry has allocated 52m Egyptian pounds (£35m) for building in Sinai construction during this fiscal year.

Other government allocations amount to about $400m, most of it earmarked for what are called projects of national priority.

Egypt has already established an overseas hotels and tourist services company to open up new enterprises in Sinai. Some $143m has been allocated to buy the three main tourist attractions left behind by Israel. These are a hotel and diving school at Sharm el-sheikh and two holiday villages further up the Sinai coast at Dahab and Neviot.

The new company says staff has already been selected and reservations can now be made.

To carry tourists to Sinai from the rest of Egypt a new airline, Air Sinai, has been formed. A fleet of buses has been assigned to move tourists between resorts.

Under the Israelis, the beaches of Neviot, Dahab and Sharm el-Sheikh became famous for nude bathing. "We shall not", one Egyptian official said, "be permitting that." — Reuter.

Japanese prince 'may quit court'

Tokyo, April 26. — Prince Tomohito, seventh in line to the Japanese throne, has expressed his desire to live as a commoner, the imperial household agency said today.

The Oxford-educated prince, aged 36, a nephew of Emperor Hirohito, has said nformally that he hopes to leave the imperial family and live as a commoner, an agency official said. He was unable to say why the prince wanted to do so.

Prince Tomohito, who is married and has a baby daughter, was admitted to the Red Cross midical centre here yesterday suffering from accumulated fatigue since early April, the official added. The Prince, eldest son of Prince Mikasa, younger brother of the emperor, is undergoing medical examination.

Press reports have said he wants to devote himself to social welfare work for the physically handicapped, free from official duties and without imperial status.

The imperial household agency has not received any formal request from Prince Tomohito and so has no plans to act, the official said.

Secession from the imperial family must be approved by an imperial household council, whose members include the Prime Minister and supreme court judges.

Prince Tomohito's father was fubbed the The Red Prince by the press in the 1950s for his campaign against the revival of emperor-worship in Japan and because he was the only member of the royal family to break through the ranks of imperial coutiers and mix freely in Japanese public life.

Poles ready for deal with church

From Roger Boyes Warsaw, April 26

As Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Polish Primate, travelled to Rome today there were strong indications that the Polish Government was prepared to enter into serious negotiations with the church in an effort to solve the problem of Solidarity, the suspended independant trade union and secure a national accord.

Before leaving Warsaw airport, the Primate said that there was some chance of women internees being released soon. "There is a hope for that," he said. In fact, a number of Solidarity experts and released internees have been told that the Government is actually ready to release several hundred interned women and intellectuals in early May, apparently as a sign of good will towards the church which has consistently appealed for an end to internment before serious talks could begin.

The Primate saw General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader yesterday for a brief meeting during which the need for a front of national understanding was emphasized by the General. The church advisers say, is reluctant to give away too much ground to fast. But both sides, particularly the Pope and General Jaruzelski are anxious to defuse the crisis by instituting talks.

General Jaruzelski has to demonstrate to the hardliners that dialogue pays dividends. The church has to ensure that the splits in Polish society do not become permanent and that it is not viewed as an obstacle to negotiations.

The Government is thus expected, around May 3, Constitution Day, to go some way towards meeting church preconditions by releasing a substantial number of internees, easing the surface effect of martial law (including perhaps the curfew) and by showing that it can incorporate Solidarity into the public discussion on the future of trade unions.

Thus last weekend a number of Solidarity advisers met Government officials to talk about the future shape of the union movement and one newspaper *Zycie Warszawy*, has published a letter from a former Solidarity activist critical of the Government.

The same newspaper today indicated that a front of national accord was within sight, reflecting the political leanings of the newspaper's deputy editor, Mr Janusz Stefanowicz, a lay Catholic parliamentarian who has shown himself generally sympathetic to the regime.

The problem is whether this all adds up to more than theatre. Although talks may start, there is not much scope for further concession on fundamental issues. The church for example would like to see democratically elected local elections but the party would have great difficulties recognizing this possibility.

Two key elements are out of the discussions, the bulk of the Solidarity leadership and the tough, ideologically inclined Marxists in the Communist Party.

The latter could still thwart even the most sophisticated national agreement by refusing to accept anything that challenges the "leading role" of the Communist Party, and the talks seem to be conducted more on behalf of Solidarity than with them.

Above all, the radical Solidarity leaders still in internment are unlikely to accept any agreement that neutralizes the union.

Rome: Archbishop Glemp said on arrival here that "the church wants peace and dialogue with all parts of society." (Reuters reports).

Asked whether this should include Solidarity, he replied: "We want to create a climate for a real dialogue together with all expressions of society. This is our desire."

Chinese planning a big reshuffle

Peking, April 26. — Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, said today a big government reshuffle would be announced shortly to complete the first stage of his plans to streamline China's 20 million-strong bureaucracy.

The New China news agency said Mr Zhao submitted plans for the reshuffle to the standing committee of the National People's Congress, China's Parliament for approval. It quoted him as saying the 52 former ministries and commissions under the State Council (Cabinet) would be reduced to 41 and some deputy prime ministers would be removed.

The Government has already said that the number of deputy prime ministers will be cut from 13 to two. It appeared that Peking was not willing to announce the names of those affected until the plans were approved by the current standing committee meeting. This was expected to end within the next week or so.

Last month, in the first stage of Mr Zhao's restructuring, four ministers were dismissed and several Government departments merged. He said today that any changes not covered by his lates proposals would be mostly carried out within the next month.

Meanwhile President Chadli Benjedi of Algeria today began talks with Mr Zhao which are expected to focus on North-South relations and greater cooperation between developing countries. — Reuter

□ Robert Maxwell, the British publisher said today he plans an English-language version of the works of Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese party leader including what he called a powerful interview with Mr Deng (Reuter reports).

Mr Maxwell said after a week's talks in Peking that he had reached agreement to publish the volume of selected writings and speeches under his Pergamon Press imprint.

Daily News bargaining to resume

From Nicholas Hirst New York, April 26

Talks to save the troubled *Daily News* New York, the largest circulation daily newspaper in the United States, are set to resume this week.

Mr Joe Allbritton, the Texas millionaire, has responded to an appeal by Mayor Edward Koch of New York to continue his negotiations to buy the paper by asking for an extension on his purchase option from the present owners, the Tribune Company of Chicago, which was to expire on Friday.

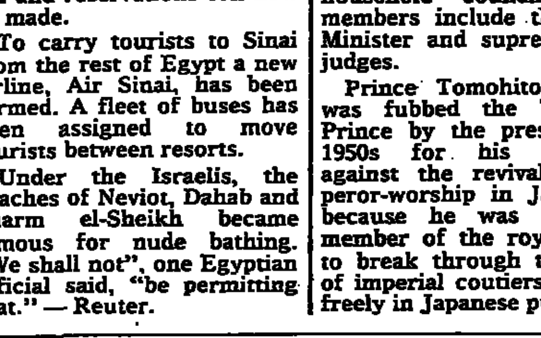
In doing so he dropped his own deadline for the negotiations with the newspaper's 11 unions which was to have expired at midnight last night.

Mr Allbritton, who has been described as the buyer of last resort by the Tribune group, broke off negotiations with the unions last week because they were not prepared to make the concessions he wanted.

The Tribune Company has said it will take steps to close the loss-making *Daily News* if Mr Allbritton's negotiations with the unions fail.

But Mr Rupert Murdoch, publisher of the rival *New York Post*, whose group also owns *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*, continues to wait in the wings. Mr Bertram Powers, the head of the printers' union, said that Mr Murdoch told him that he would make an offer for the *Daily News* "as good as Allbritton's or better" if Mr Allbritton's bid failed.

Prisoners of conscience



Mali: Dr Mamadou Gologo

By Caroline Moorehead

Dr Mamadou El Bechir Gologo, a journalist and member of the former ruling party, the Union Soudanaise-Rassemblement Démocratique Africain (US-RDA), is serving a four-year prison sentence for "offending the head of state" and for "secret information". Dr Gologo was a government minister in Mali under President Modibo Keita before the military coup of 1968.

The politician was one of seven men arrested in Appril, 1979, after the publication of a pamphlet criticizing the newly formed sole political party, the Union Démocratique du Peuple Malien. He is said to have been tortured with electric shocks and beaten.

After six months in detention three of Dr Gologo's fellow prisoners were freed. On October 2, 1979, the remaining four wewe brought to trial and sentenced to prison terms. Dr Gologo received the maximum of four years.

Salvador bishop speaks out

San Salvador.—Mig Arturo Rivera y Damas, El Salvador's acting archbishop, said he was troubled that the right-wing had secured control of the top posts in the country's constituent assembly.

In an address at the Metropolitan Cathedral he said the development had diminished what he called the joy of the Salvadorean people who elected the assembly on March 28 despite left-wing guerrilla gunfire.

There was concern that the assembly could come under conservative pressure to roll back agrarian and nationalization reforms introduced during the past two years. The church would denounce any attempt to cripple the reforms, and called for them to be continued and deepened.

Kadar arrives in Bonn

Bonn. — Mr Janos Kadar, the Hungarian party leader, arrived here for the first visit by an East European statesman to the West since the military takeover in Poland.

His talks with Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, and other West German leaders over the next two days will be dominated by the problems of East-West relations after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the events in Poland.

Mengele 'near to capture'



Newport Beach, California. — Herr Simon Wiesenthal (above), the hunter of Nazi criminals, has told Jewish leaders he was much closer to catching Dr Josef Mengele, the physician reported to have conducted macabre experiments on Jews in Nazi concentration camps.

He said Dr Mengele was moving between Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay. "We have two South Americans following him and a $100,000 (£55,000) reward out. Anyone can sell him out, even his bodyguards. This money will help us to arrest him and bring him to trial."

Monument to Armenians

The French Government has given approval for a second monument to be built in memory of Armenias killed in the genacide of 1915, a spokesman at the French Interior Ministry said.

The monument would be near the Champs-Elysees. Armenian nationalists accuse the Turks of killing 1.5 million of their countrymen in Turkey in 1915. The Turks dispute the number.

Judges strike

Beirut. — Lebanon's 340 judges have gone on strike for a long-awaited 40 per cent salary increase. They say striking is the only way to get the government to heed their demands, but the strike seems to have little significance here where the enforcement of sentences is often difficult and sometimes impossible.

Volcano erupts

Tokyo. — Mount Asama, a volcano in central Japan, erupted for the first time in nine years and a thin layer of volcanic ash settled over parts of Tokyo, turning white the dark uniforms of policemen on traffic duty. No injuries or damage were reported after the two eruptions.

Ministers switched by Schmidt

From Patricia Clough Bonn, April 26

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, called on President Carl Carstens tonight with the list of new ministers and other top government appointments in his long-awaited Cabinet reshuffle.

The changes, to be formally announced tomorrow, are reliably expected to involve three new ministers and a switch-around of other senior officials to bring trusted and experienced people back into key posts close to the Chancellor.

The most important and most controversial move is the appointment of Herr Manfred Lahnstein, previously head of the Chancellery, to the post of Finance Minister. He takes the place of Herr Hans Matthöfer who for health reasons is being moved to the less strenuous job of Post Minister.

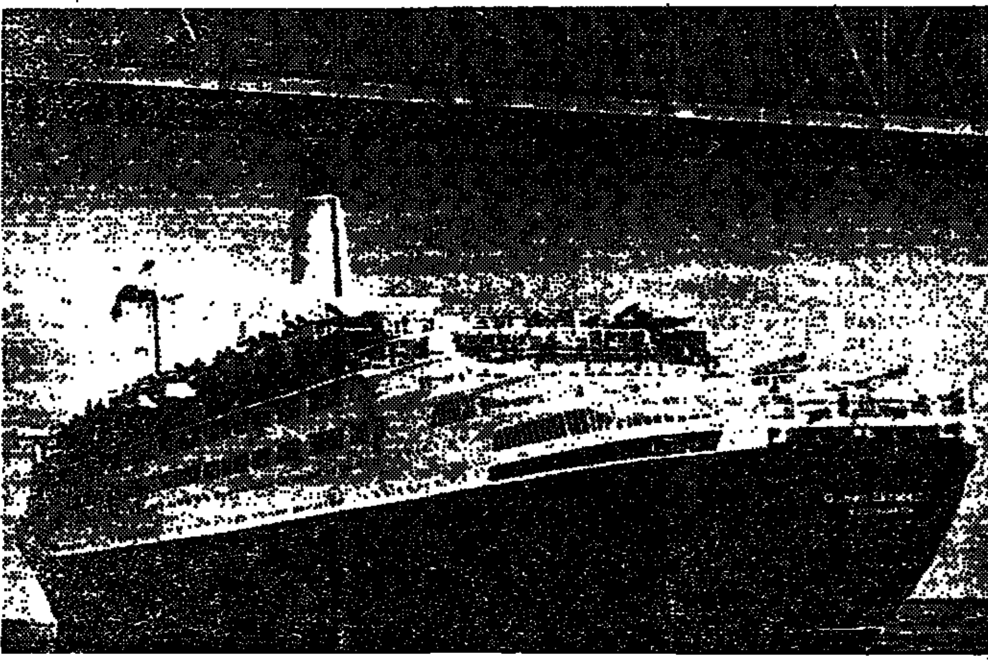
Herr Lahnstein, although a Social Democratic Party member, is a civil servant, not a member of Parliament, and the expected appointment has aroused much antagonism.

Herr Heinz Westphal, a former aircraft mechanic and party finance expert, will become Labour Minister in place of the unpopular and colourless Dr Herbert Ehrenberg.

Frau Anke Fuchs, a former junior minister at the Labour Ministry and once described by Herr Schmidt as future Chancellor material, becomes Health and Family Minister in place of Frau Antje Huber who recently resigned.

The reshuffle comes as something of an anti-climax compared with the general expectations over the past weeks. The Chancellor's task was made extremely difficult by endless leaks and speculations and the whole episode gave an impression of confused and weak leadership.

One Cabinet minister is reported to have remarked: "A reshuffle is something that should be done, not talked about".



Birthday visit: The Queen Elizabeth 2 just clears the Commodore Barry bridge as she sails up the Delaware river at Philadelphia to join the city's tricentennial celebrations.

Protest in Seoul after Bush praises regime

Seoul, April 26. — Hundreds of riot police tonight broke up an anti-government demonstration outside a Seoul cathedral hours after the visiting United States Vice-President, Mr George Bush, passed on American praise to the South Korean authorities.

Earlier today he handed a letter to President Chun Doo Hwan from President Reagan, congratulating the Seoul government for its steps towards national reconciliation.

The demonstration occurred after a mass for a priest arrested for alleged involvement in an arson attack on a United States cultural centre. The mass was attended by more than 2,000 Koreans crowded into Myongdong Cathedral. At the Mass, Archbishop Youn Kong Hi criticized the Government for detaining Fr Choi Ki Shik, who was accused of sheltering suspects. — Reuter.

Key West mouse roars at federal big cats

From Michael Miller, New York, April 26

Key West, the southernmost town in the United States, has seceded from the nation and declared war on America in a real-life sequel to the film *The Mouse That Roared*.

Residents of the island town are angry with the federal Government over a roadblock set up by the United States Border Patrol on the only road leading from the mainland.

It was set up on Interstate Route 1 in an attempt to stem the flow of drugs and illegal immigrants that enter the country by landing on the string of islands that comprise the Florida Keys.

The resulting 19-mile long traffic jam deterred hundreds of motorists on their way to Key West, who turned round and went back home or decided to spend their holidays elsewhere. This, say the townspeople, cost them hundreds of thousands of dollars in revenue.

"We're seceding, since the United States Government had seen fit to treat us like some inferior country, Mr Dennis Wardlow the mayor of Key West, who now has the self-endowed title of Prime Minister of the Republic of Conch, said.

"We're declaring war on the United States: then we're going to surrender and ask for $1 million (£550m) in foreign aid", he said. In order to underline what they feel is a justified grievance, the islanders have hauled down the American flag and replaced it with the "Republican" flag, a bright blue banner featuring a yellow sun and a conch shell.

"Tourism is our lifeblood industry and the roadblock causes a traffic jam along the only highway leading to our city. We regard this as an act of tyranny against the Keys, and the only way to get any attention is to secede from the Union.

Hostility feared during Thai visit

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok, April 26

General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Thai Prime Minister, who arrives in Britain tomorrow for an official visit, hopes to talk mainly about trade and investment, but some senior Thai officials fear there may be demonstrations against him because of Thailand's controversial social and political problems.

One official said he hoped the visit would not be marred by hostility aroused by recent publicity about child labour and enforced prostitution in Thailand.

While admitting those abuses did occur, he complained they had been misrepresented in British press and television reports which had been full of hypocrisy. Anyone would think, he said, that such a thing as prostitution did not exist in Britain.

The reports he referred to gave instances of girls as young as 10 being kept prisoner in brothels, and even younger children locked up to work in "hell factories."

The Thai authorities are also embarrassed by reports that they are holding political prisoners. According to the Lawyers' Association of Thailand, five political prisoners have disappeared in the past year while in custody and 12 others are being held without trial.

General Prem, who became Prime Minister two years ago towards the end of a distinguished military career, has vowed to steer Thailand to full democracy, which should be realized next year when elections will be held for both Houses of Parliament. At present the Upper House is appointed by the Government.

General Prem, who has never stood for election, has not yet said whether he will do so next year. the question is the most crucial in Thai politics.

In Britain General Prem will seek improved access for Thai exports, which are outvalued by British exports to Thailand by more than 100 per cent. He will also emphasize investment opportunities available to British companies under the fifth national economic and social development plan, which came into effect last October. Chief of these are petro-chemical projects, new plants for processing agricultural products, and other manufacturing in the new industrial region planned for the eastern seaboard south-west of Bangkok.

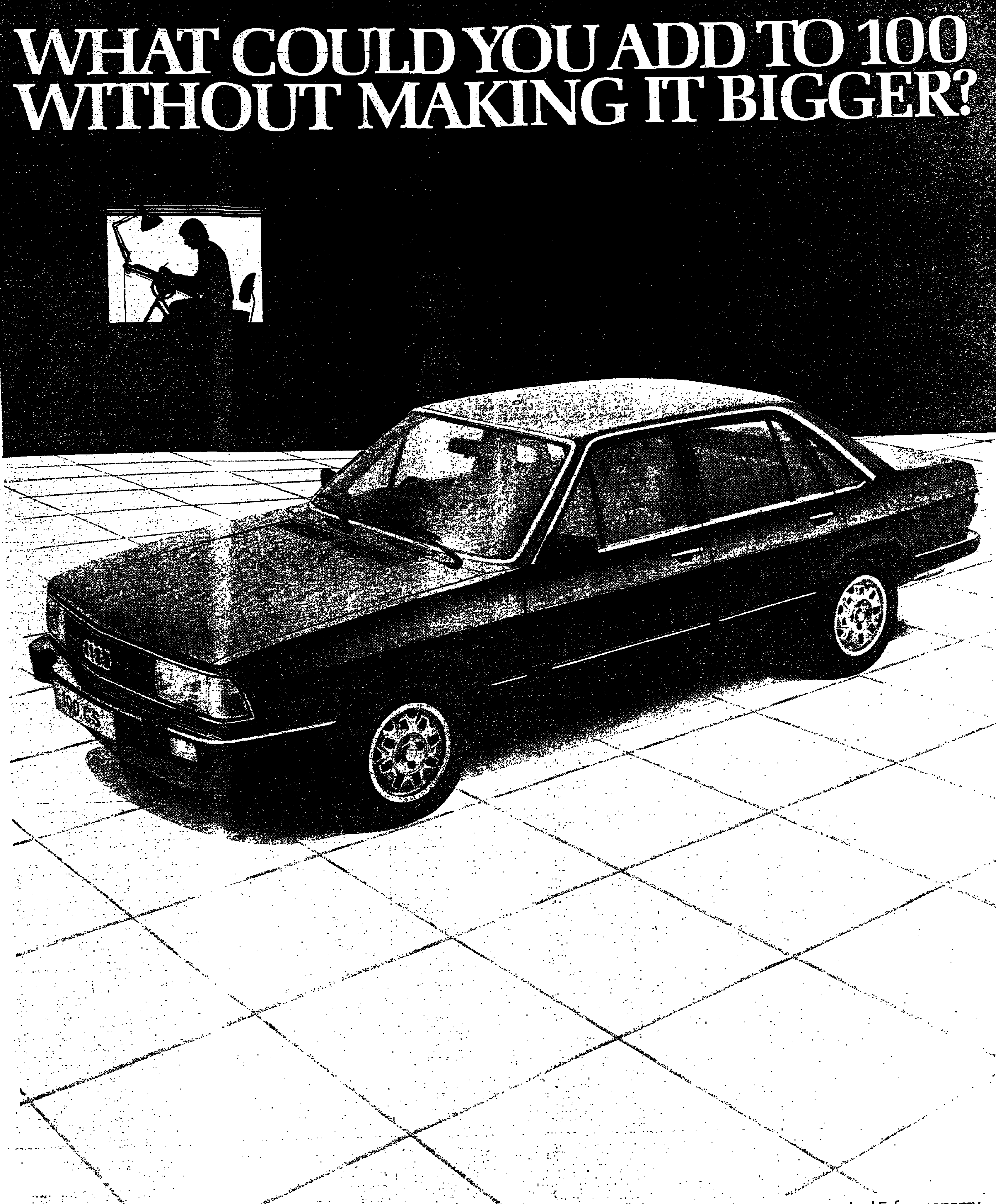
General Chatichai Choonhayan, Minister of Industry, who is accompanying General Prem, hopes to sign a contract with an Anglo-French group for a £300m extension to a big oil refinery south of Bangkok. The work will produce a significant number of design and construction jobs in Britain, according to Thai and British officials.

Salvador bishop speaks out

Kadar arrives in Bonn

Mengele 'near to capture'

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Britain still seeking a negotiated settlement

FALKLANDS

The repossession of South Georgia, including the attack on the Argentine submarine, in no way altered the Government's determination to do everything possible to achieve a negotiated solution to the present crisis, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said in a statement in the House of Commons on the Falkland Islands.

We seek the implementation of the Security Council resolution (she said), and we seek it by peaceful means if possible.

I am sure the House will join me in congratulating our forces on carrying out this operation successfully and recapturing the island. The action we have taken is fully in accord with our inherent right of self-defence under Article 51 of the United Nations charter.

Mrs Thatcher said that in their continuing pursuit of a negotiated settlement, Mr. Francis Pym, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, visited Washington on April 22 and 23. He had many hours of intensive detailed discussion with Mr. Haig. Their talks proved constructive and helpful, but there are still considerable difficulties. Mr. Haig now intends to pursue his efforts further with the Argentine Government.

However, the Argentine Foreign Minister is reported to be unwilling to continue negotiations at present. I hope he will reconsider this. As the British task force approaches closer to the Falklands, the urgent need is to speed up the negotiations, not slow them down. We remain in close touch with Mr. Haig.

The first phase of the operation to repossess South Georgian began at first light when the Argentine submarine Sante Fe was detected close to British warships preparing to land forces on South Georgia.

The United Kingdom had already made it clear to Argentina that any approach on the part of Argentine warships, including submarines, or military aircraft which could amount to a threat to interfere with the mission of British forces would encounter the appropriate response.

The Santa Fe posed a significant threat to the successful completion of the operation and to British warships and forces launching the landing. Helicopters from the British warships therefore engaged and disabled the Argentine submarine.

Just after 4pm London time yesterday, British troops landed on South Georgia and advanced towards Grytviken.

At about 6pm the commander of the Argentine forces in Grytviken surrendered, having offered only limited resistance to the British troops. British forces continued to advance during the night and are now in control of Leith, the other main settlement on South Georgia.

At 10 o'clock this morning the officer commanding the Argentine forces on South Georgia formally surrendered.

British forces throughout the operation used the minimum force necessary to achieve a successful outcome. No British casualties have been notified and it is reported that only one Argentine sustained serious injuries.

About 180 prisoners were taken, including up to 50 military reinforcements who had been on the Argentinian submarine, the prisoners will be returned to Argentina.

British Antarctic Survey personnel on the Island were reported to be safe when we last heard early yesterday afternoon. Our forces are making contact with them and arrangements are in hand to evacuate them, if they so wish.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Ebbw Vale, Lab): I am sure the Prime Minister appreciates that along with the other moods there is also a deepening sense of anxiety throughout the country. I trust that she and the country take account of it.

On the South Georgia issue, the whole country, I am sure, will be relieved that the operation was carried through without loss of life on our side or serious injury on either side.

We are entitled to stress to all concerned that the recovery of South Georgia was fully within our international rights. (Cheers) It was not a breach of the Charter in any sense, as some have falsely alleged. It may help us in other fields, particularly in view of the extreme skill with which it was executed.

The Falklands and South Georgia are two different propositions as I am sure the House and the country understands.

A most important and persistent question remains and is intensified, and I put it in the light of what the Prime Minister has said. How are we to pursue the search for the diplomatic and peaceful settlement to which she refers? What is to happen next?

When she talks of speeding up the negotiations, what steps is the Government taking to speed up the negotiations? What stage has the mediation of Mr Haig reached and what happens if the mediation is not able to be pursued?

What have we so far refused to go back to the Security Council? When are we going to return to the Security Council on all these matters?

How are we going to be absolutely sure in the meantime that there will be no dangerous escalation of the crisis in any way? In such a situation it must be absolute, without any possibility of mistake whatever.

We on this side remain as firmly, unshakeably and persistently committed to fresh initiatives in search of a peaceful settlement and if one initiative fails then another has to be started. (Labour cheers and Conservative interruptions) In the meantime, let us take account of the fact that what is legal is not necessarily also prudent.

The search for peace must never be torpedoed by us. I believe this House can play a considerable part in ensuring that that spirit should inform all our actions that are taken.

He asked the Prime Minister not merely to agree to report to the House but to eport in much greater detai than had been the case so far about the negotiations and the possible options. There was still much to be reported to the House on these questions.

The House should keep a persistent control over what the Government proposed and intended. The Prime Minister should accede to the request here and now. (Labour cheers)

Mrs Thatcher: He says people are anxious. We share that anxiety in the search for a diplomatic settlement. It is, after all, more than three weeks since the Security Council resolution calling on the Argentine forces to withdraw. During that time, far from withdrawing, they have put reinforcements, equipment and men, on the islands. (Conservative cheers)

If we have not yet reached a settlement, the blame lies at the foot of the Argentine government.

We naturally are ready and anxious at any time to continue these negotiations and stay



Benn: War would isolate Britain

constantly in touch with Mr Haig. I hope Mr Costa Mendez will reconsider his decision not to see Mr Haig and will see him shortly. If not, Mr Haig can communicate with the Argentine government in other ways.

On the UN, it is their Security Council resolution which we want implemented. But I think it is generally felt . . . I do not think there is any dispositon in New York to involve the UN further while the negotiations with Mr Haig are still continuing. (Some shouts of "Why?") I am just reporting what I believe to be the position in New York, at the UN.

Most people there reckon the best hope of a peaceful solution is through the negotiations with Mr Haig. We must continue those negotiations with all possible speed.

Yes, of course we search for peace. We did not break the peace. (Conservative cheers) We must remember that while we search for that peace our people, British people, are under the occupation of the Argentine invader.

We must remember that in the way in which we carry out these negotiations.

Mr Foot: We will do that, but we should have another debate this week. we are entitled to it, particularly in the light of the replies about what is to be done about getting negotiations going.

She only had one half sentence on that — and that we are keeping in touch with Mr Haig. That is all she has to say about the actual way in which we are making some effort to get the negotiations proceeding. I hope she will agree to the debate and give us a much more responsive reply on that aspect.

Mrs Thatcher: I trust he will persue that through the usual channels. I cannot give him details of negotiations while they continue but we do pursue them as vigorously as we possibly can. After all, we are asking for withdrawal of the Argentine troops in accordance with the Security Council resolution.

Sir Derek Walker-Smith (East Hertfordshire, C): Will she clarify the position on reference of the dispute to the International Court of Justice, a matter mentioned in *The Times* and other newspapers?

Subject to Argentina's prior withdrawal of troops in conformity with Resolution 502, is it the Government's policy to refer the dispute or suggest reference of it to the court in accordance with the UN Charter and the statute of the court? If, unhappily, there should be a drift to war without any attempt at arbitration, which is clearly envisaged in the charter, would not posterity marvel and might it not condemn?

Mrs Thatcher: I believe we referred the matter of the dependencies of the Falklands to the International Court in 1955. But both parties have to agree to go to the court for it to adjudicate. We took it. The Argentines did not agree to the jurisdiction of the court with regard to the dependencies. So it is not for any lack of consent on our part that it has not gone to the court.

Dr David Owen (Plymouth, Devonport, SDP): We fully and unequivocally support the decision to reposses South Georgia. (Cheers) We congratulate the Services and Servicemen who took great risks.

While many of us believe that with the next meeting of the OAS taking place in Washington today it is right to give Mr Haig a few more days, the time is approaching when the United States, if they are unable to make any movement —, will have to make a decision to apply economic sanctions.

Can we have an assurance that before any major escalation of violence, the Prime Minister would be ready to go to the United Nations and discuss under articles 82 and 83 — those relate to secure trust areas which would allow for British administration — the possibility of using these provisions for any interim asministration?

Mrs Thatcher: It is implementation of the United Nations resolution that we seek and which the United Nations is not in a position to implement itself. It is right, at the moment, to continue through Mr Haig to try to seek a peaceful settlement.

On the future course of negotiations, time is getting extremely short as the task force approaches the islands. It is three weeks since that resolution. One cannot just have a wide range of choices, of military options with a task force in the wild and stormy weather in that area.

Mr Mark Carlisle (Runcorn, C): Is she aware ofthe overwhelming support that exists in the United States for the action we have taken and the overwhelming understanding by many members of Congress and others of the fact that the principle at stake is as important to America as to the western world and this country?

Mrs Thatcher: I believe the American people know tha unprovoked aggression must not be allowed to succeed. If it does, there would be *no* international law and many people would fear for their future.

Mr Tony Benn (Bristol, South-East, Lab): Public opinion, as far as it can be obtained favours much more serious attempt at negotiation through the United Nations than has occurred and a majority of people would not follow the Goverment into war with the Argentine which would threaten the loss of many lives including servicemen and Falkland Islanders, might spread the conflict and would isolate thes country?

If the Prime Minister continues to underrate the importance of negotiations and proceeds with the war, responsibility for loss of life will rest on her shoulders.

Mrs Thatcher: There is no lack of vigour or will in pursuing negotiations on the part of the Government. The lack is on the part of the Argentine Government to obey the Security Council resolution.

In the meantime, perhaps he will remember that our people on the islands are under the heel of the Argentine invader.

Mr John Peyton (Yeovil, C): Few things could do more to bring support to the action that she and the Government are taking than the thoroughly mischievous question which has just been asked.

Mr Arthur Bottomley (Teeside, Middlesborough, Lab): What attitude do Commonwealth countries, and the countries of the West Indies in particular, take towards Government policy.



Carlisle: Support in US

Johnston: All-party talks

Mrs Thatcher: Commonwealth countries have been most helpful in condemning the unprovoked aggression by the Argentine. Many have stopped imports from the Argentine and New Zealand has stopped exports as well. Mr Fraser has sent a strong message of support to the United States Government.

Of those involved in the Carribean, Guyana is on the Security Council and voted in favour of Resolution 502. There are a great many territorial disputes in that area and many people realize this aggression by the Argentine should not be allowed to succeed.

Mr Russell Johnson (Inverness, L): She has emphasized several times today that time is short —with all that implies. Will she therefore understand that it will inevitably be increasingly difficult to give her a blank cheque without much more information? Will she consider the suggestion made by the leader of the Liberal Party for all-party discussions?

Can she say more about the economic sanctions, in particular the supply of arms. For example, is it true that Israel is supplying ammunition to the Argentine at the present time?

Mrs Thatcher: Yes, time is short, but there is no lack of will on our part to negotiate. The trouble is to get the Argentine to withdraw and it may not be possible by negotiation. We will still continue to try but they have had three weeks to comply and have shown no inclination to do so, and indeed have been reinforcing their troops.

With regard to sanctions, the position has been given to the House about European sanctions and sanctions on the part of a number of Commonwealth countries.

I am not in a position to say exactly what Israel is or is not supplying to the Argentine.

Mr Julian Amery (Brighton, Pavilion, C): We cannot keep the task force treading water indefinitely at the mercy of the Atlantic storms or the changing tide of political opinion?

Having achieved the first success, we must as soon as all preparations are ready, proceed with the next stage as soon as possible.

Mrs Thatcher: Time is short because of the weather conditions, because of the distance from home and because the task force is now approaching these islands. We must take that into account and do everything possible to speed up these negotiations. I hope that message will reach the Argentine Government.

Mr Douglas Jay (Wandsworth, Battersea, North, Lab): There is a far better prospect of an acceptable negotiated settlement if we fully exercise our inalienable rights of self-defence.

Mrs Thatcher: Yes, I am grateful to Mr Jay. We shall have a greater chance of getting a peaceful settlement if we bring greater military pressure to bear on the Argentine Government.

Mr Robert Rhodes James (Cambridge, C): We have done almost everything to negotiate a peaceful settlement between 1979 and the advent of hostilities and have continued to since. It is not us but the Argentines who are in infringement, not only of the principle but of the letter of the United Nations Charter, and in infringment of Resolution 502.

Mrs Thatcher: Yes, I confirm what he says. We are continuing in accordance with the UN charter. We continue to seek a peaceful solution. If we are not successful the fault lies not with us, nor with Mr Haig, but fairly and squarely with the Argentine Government.

Sir John Eden (Bournemouth, West, C): The Government should have made clear from the outset that if the Argentines were not talked out they would have to be forked out.

Now there can be doubt about our determination and ability to take the necessary military action, will she ensure that in continuing negotiations to secure the observance of Resolution 502 she will keep the initiative firmly in her hands?

Mrs Thatcher: We are trying constantly to take initiatives to see that the negotiations continue. We shall carry on. I can only stress that there is only one thing which needs to be done immediately under the Security Council resolution and that is the withdrawal of Argentine forces.

After that, negotiations can continue. As soon as that is achieved, we are prepared to go into negotiations once again.

Mr George Cunningham (Islington, South and Finsbury, Ind Lab): Will she bring to the attention of the Argentine Government its obligations under the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 about not obliging Falkland Islanders to remain in those parts of the Falkland Islands particularly subject to danger.

Mrs Thatcher: I will consider doing what he says. Many have left Port Stanley and have gone out to camp. There are far fewer in Port Stanley than there were.

Sir Bernard Braine (South-East Essex, C): While it is right and humane to return prisoners of war to the Argentine, will she give us an assurance that if any difficulty arises the names and state of health of those men is made known to anxious relatives, in sharp contrast to the inhumane treatment by the fascist junta of thousands of Argentines who have disappeared in recent years, many of whom are dead?

Mrs Thatcher: Those prisoners are not prisoners of war. A state of war does not exist between ourselves and the Argentine. They are prisoners. They will be returned as soon as possible. We shall of course let the names and state of health be known to the relatives as soon as possible.

The commander of the Argentine forces is already grateful for the quick medical treatment given to the one Argentine who was hurt.

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent, South, Lab): It is now time for resolution and for Mrs Thatcher to earn the soubriquet "Iron Lady" and to stand firm against those voices calling for increasing violence and a drift to war. Neither Britain nor the Argentine can benefit from war.

Will she emphasise that we shall seek a negotiated settlement, and if that requires economic force we shall use economic force and every sanction short of war?

Mrs Thatcher: A number of counties have joined us in economic sanctions. They are slow to operate and would not be wholly successful as there is a good deal of leakage through third countries.

Resolution is required — resolution to make certain that unprovoked aggression does not succeed. (Cheers).

Sir Nigel Fisher (Kingston upon Thames, Surbiton, C): Will she reconsider and suggest to the United States Government that it might be appropriate now for them to impose economic sanctions against the Argentine, if only to show which side they are on (Cheers).

Mrs Thatcher: I understand Sir Nigel's feelings and those of many MPs. Those economic sanctions would be of a kind and degree greater than any other that could be brought to bear, but I believe that Mr Haig thinks his meeting with Mr Costa Mendes is only postponed.

Even if that meeting does not take place, there are means of negotiating directly with the junta in the Argentine.

Mr Michael Grylls (North-West Surrey, C): The Prime Minister's handling of this crisis has the support of the vast majority of the people of this country. It is important to continue to follow the policy of the stick and the carrot: the stick to ensure that aggression pays no dividends, and the carrot to show that we have no quarrel with the Argentine people but only with the illegal actions of their government.

Mrs Thatcher: I accept completely that negotiations are more likely to succeed if military pressure is kept up. We have to consider the military options and in considering them to look after our soldiers and marines who have to undertake them.

Peer rebukes commentators

HOUSE OF LORDS

After the statement on the Falkland Islands had been repeated in the House of Lords by Lady Young, Leader of the House, Lord Shackleton, speaking for the Opposition, said: The Government is right to return Argentine prisoners to Argentina. I am delighted that South Georgia has been the first and very important objective. Much more than simply obtaining and repossessing a British settlement, it is a key place in relation to conservation and in relation to the whole of the Antarctic.

I would hope that the British forces will within a short time retake South Thule, which is only a volcanic island with only a few people there who could be taken home to Argentina.

Some of us have listened to radio and television commentators ask questions like "Are you not starting the hostilities?" We really must rebut that. This is a monstrous situation (Cheers). Everything that has been done has been consistent and I am delighted the Government are still proceeding to seek a peaceful solution by negotiation.

It is to be hoped now that the United States Government will join in with our European allies with such necessary economic measures that will make it clear that this particular exercise of bravado of the Argentine Government's must come to an end. It must be clear to everyone we are totally determined to drive off this aggression.

I hope the Government will not exclude involving the United Nations in the ultimate solution.

Lord Gladwyn (L): The reoccupation of South Georgia, where the Argentines had very few troops and no air cover, does not in itself make it much easier to reoccupy the Falkland Islands themselves, where they have air cover and apparently about 7,000 troops. Forcible reoccupation of these islands should only be undertaken, if at all, in the last resort.

A blockade and economic sanctions would be the best way to reduce the garrison to ineffectiveness and bring the Argentine Government back to the negotiating table. Once negotiations have been resumed, and we are in a stronger position than we were before, will the Government consider the possibility of making some further concessions to the Argentine point of view?

The proposals made in the last Haig talks in Washington should be made public. Parliament should then say whether it is happy with rejection or whether it believes the Government should go a little further.

Lady Young: At this particular time there is no reason to suppose that further intervention on the part of the United Nations would be appropriate.

On further concessions to the Argentinians, the Government's position is that we cannot negotiate under duress and as a first importance the Argentine troops must leave the Falkland Islands.

Lord Aylestone (SD): Is the time not now right for all-party talks to take place on the whole question of the current Falklands situation?

Lady Young: I take note of that. The Government is keeping Parliament informed of developments.

Lord Soames (C): Repossession of South Georgia will undoubtedly prove to be of the greatest possible use in having terra firma for our forces, if required, in somewhat inhospimble waters.

If it looks more likely that some degree of force will be necessary in the Falklands, if the Argentine Government refuses to negotiate, it will be necessary that the world understands why we are doing it. We should be seen to have taken all reasonable measures in negotiation.

Lady Young: There has been encouraging support from the rest of the world, notable the EEC and the Commonwealth. It is still our hope that we shall be able to reach a diplomatic solution in the present crisis, although we have not ruled out the use of force.

Lord George-Brown: We are still talking much too easily about the use of force to retake the Falkland Islands. If we are to persuade the world that we are seeking negotiation and a peaceful solution before we arrive at any question of the use of force, is Lady Young able to get the Prime Minister to back off some of the statements which have impaled us on the hook, in particular the question of the islanders' views being paramount?

So long as that stays so, genuine negotiations seem to be unable to take place and the world will not be able to be persuaded we were freely negotiating about a possible alternative solution, if the power of veto is left in the hands of 500 families, most of whom are share crofters of the Falkland Islands Company.

Can we have a public statement that the Government is backing off the statement that has boxed itself and this country in a corner?

Lady Young: There have been two basic principles in this dispute: that aggressors should be deterred, and the right to self-determination.

Tories join attack on tax on jobless

FINANCE BILL

An attempt to postpone the date from which unemployment pay becomes taxable was made by the Opposition when the committee stage of Finance Bill was resumed.

Mr Robin Cook (Edinburgh, Central, Lab), a spokesman on Treasury and economics affairs, moved an official Opposition amendment to postpone the date until such time "as the Government restores to the unemployed the 5 per cent unemployment benefit which the Government took from them two years ago on the basis that unemployment benefit was not subject to tax.

The proposal, he said, was to restore elementary justice to the unemployed. The Opposition had warned the Government last year that it was getting into a matter of great complexity and this had proved to be the case.

They were dealing here with unemployed people whose income, through a gigantic series of blunders, might be pushed below the breadline. The Government should delay the introduction of the tax scheme until the autumn.

If it was the case that the Government would receive £650m in additional taxation through the scheme, in all justice the first charge on that amount ought to be the £60m needed to restore the 5 per cent abatement. The present position was one that left the unemployed 5 per cent worse off and now proposed to tax them on what they had left.

He did not think any MP could readily appreciate the desperation of a family living on £50 a week, or the extent to which the choice of that family might be widened by an additional £1.75p a week.

The unemployed had had their benefit cut until it now stood at only two-fifths of average earnings, the lowest since 1948. If the Government was not prepared to take the opportunity to restore the 5 per cent the House ought to deny the Government the right to tax the unemployed. (Labour cheers).

Sir Ian Gilmour (Chesham and Amersham, C) said the abatement of 5 per cent had been meant to be temporary and interim. That was the impression MPs had received during the relevant debate.

The least well-off should not be made to bear the brunt of the Government's policies. The Government was making a handsome profit out of taxing the unemployed and should do what MPs were asking. It would be sheer irrational meanness not to do away with this abatement immediately.

If not, he would vote against them, because it must be common sense and minimum justice that this amendment be supported by the Government, and he trusted this was what they would do.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall, North, Lab) said it was difficult to justify the continuing deduction of 5 per cent in unemployment benefit now that it was going to be subject to income tax. The Government was doing the worst type of cheating. It was hitting out at the people who could least afford to lose a single penny.

Mr Richard Needham (Chippenham, C) asked for the reason behind the Government's attitude. If it was not given, however much Conservative MPs wanted to support the Government it would be impossible to do so, because the needs of the long-term unemployed were as great as they had ever been and the numbers were getting greater.

The Conservative Party had never before defended the position that those who could not care for themselves should suffer. It was high time that the Conservative Government which had got itself into this mess took the opportunity offered today to put the matter right. The people who trusted the Conservative Party to represent them demanded that the Government should do that.

Needham: Time for the Government to act

Mr John Horam (Gateshead, West, SDP) said it was the women whose husbands were out of work who had to bear the burden and could not make ends meet. They sometimes broke down in tears in his surgery.

Mr Charles Morrison (Devizes, C) said he was bemused by the Government's attitude. Its proposal was far from generosity and much nearer meanness. This was a breach of the Tory party's principle that the unemployed should be treated as generously as possible.

Mr Andrew Bennett (Stockport, North, Lab) said if the Government could not restore the 5 per cent now it should defer the taxation.

Mr Peter Bottomley (Greenwich, Woolwich, West, C) said the situation was clearly the result of horse trading between the DHSS and the Treasury. The real problem was there had not been any ministerial intervention to undo the deal.

It would be sensible for the sponsors of the amendment to withdraw it so that MPs could have a far clearer opportunity of a full house and a full debate on the matter on report. Thus the Government's mind could be concentrated in the meantime.

It is (he said) quite clear that what we are doing on this issue is wrong.

After the events in South Georgia, the Government had no need to feel obliged to maintain its prestige and status by defending the argument that £60m mattered so much.

Mr James Craigen (Glasgow, Maryhill, Lab) said the Chancellor seemed to be acting like the Sheriff of Nottingham — taking from the poor in order to give to the rich. There were many other measures which would add up to the £60m being talked about.

Unemployment was not spread evenly over the country and there were areas where the preset high level was going to remain for a good many years.

It was no longer just the manual workers being affected, there were architects, teachers and doctors findng themselves out of work. In view of the all-party support for the amendment he hoped the Government would take a fresh look at the position.

Mr Christopher Patten (Bath, C) said the Government had only themselves to blame for the lack of support they received from Conservative back benchers because what it was doing was plainly wrong.

It was applying double taxation to one of the most severely disadvantaged groups in the community — a group which was not responsible for the situation in which it found itself.

Rather than talking of restoring 5 per cent to the unemployed, what should be at issue was the introduction of a long-term unemployment benefit rate. The Government was proposing a mean measure at the expense of the unemployed.

Sale of RDL a matter for BSC

It did not make sense for the British Steel Corporation to sell Redpath Dorman Long, a significant asset with a full order book, for what seemed to many to be a knockdown price, Mr John Cuninngham, an Opposition spokesman on industry, (Whitehaven, Lab). said during questions.

This sale to Trafalgar House (he continued) will create a monoply in the private sector. This is another example of the Government giving away taxpayers' assets at ridiculously low prices.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, replied: The question of the disposal of non-mainstream activities by the corporation is a matter for that corporation. It did not require the Government's consent. It was a matter for BSC management.

If *Mr* Cunningham wishes to substitute his judgment on the value of Redpath Dorman Long for that of Mr Ian MacGregor and his experienced board, he must take responsibility for that.

That was the price agreed between the seller and the buyer, taken with the advice of merchant banks on the appropriate figure, given the profit record of RDL. (A Labour shout of "Amersham.") It has nothing to do with Amersham. It is a straight sale by BSC of a non-steel-making activity.

Big damages but no complaint

LEGAL AFFAIRS

No complaint had been made to the police in a recent case where substantial damages were awarded against the police after six years. Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, said during a Commons question on the average prosecution rate by the Director of Public Prosecutions of complaints against the police referred to him.

Sir Michael Havers said that the average prosecution rate in the years 1975 to 1979 was 14 per cent.**Mr Michael Meacher (Oldham, West, Lab):** Why is it, according to an answer he gave me on March 4, that the DPP's prosecution rate against police officers is 23 per cent in the case of road traffic offences and 14 per cent in the case of theft, but less than 2 per cent in cases of assault?

If the reason is lack of independent witnesses, why is the prosecution rate no less than seven times higher — nearly 15 per cent — in respect of sex offences?

Sir Michael Havers: The main reason — not the only reason — would be because of the peculiarity of the right of private prosecution in common assault. Most common assault cases are initiated by the person who has been assaulted.

In the minor cases, particularly where there has been a complaint, for example, of a police officer pushing a member of the public, the DPP usually writes back and tells him of his private remedies.

Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab): In a recent case a citizen of this country, six years later, has been given record and substantial damages against the police.

In that sort of case it is extremely difficult then to initiate a prosecution, although the papers have been sent to the DPP, bacause it is years after the offence and nobody can quite remember exactly what happened. Is there not way of getting these prosecutions earlier?

Sir Michael Havers: When I read about that case, which must have horrified every MP as much as it horrified me, I had inquiries made and found, much to my surprise, that there had been no complaint made to the police and therefore there was no section 49 report under the Police Act for the DPP to consider.

The first I heard of it was reading it in the newspapers. The delay was not the fault of either the DPP or anybody else, but it appears, for a reason I do not understand, that no complaint was made in the first placr.

Elderly judges do their job impartially

The Government did not intend to introduce new legislation on the appointment and dismissal of judges, Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, said when asked if he would do so. He said the three judges over retirement age carried out their work impartially and fairly.

Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab): Asked why does the Government not introduce a Bill to force the long-overdue retirement for some of the geriatric fossils who are using their judicial positions to overrule the wishes of the elected representatives of the people on things like public transport fares and subsidies?

Sir Michael Havers: The three judges who are over the existing retirement age — two English and one Scottish — cannot be described in any way by those adjectives so poisonously used by Mr Canavan. They are respected judges carrying out their job impartically and fairly, as we expect them to do.

Mr Arthur Davidson (Accrington, Lab) for the Opposition: What is the objection to introducing a fixed period of training for official appointments to the judiciary with practical refresher courses, particularly for sentencing, or having, like many other careers, an in-s type of updating the work or juuges?

Sir Michael Havers: I would be more ready to accept that question from somebody who was not a lawyer and had a great deal of experience in the courts.

More judges have practised widely in the courts. In addition to that courses and seminars are arranged regularly for them on various matters which may come before them, particularly the problems involved in sentencing.

Law and too much realism on the stage

There were no plans for discussions with the Director of Public Prosecutions about a policy of initiating or allowing prosecutions with regard to the statutory provisions relating to the content of theatrical performances, Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, said.

Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab) said: Since the unsatisfactory denoucement of the recent Mary Whitehouse action in the courts, producers in the theatre simply do not know where they are.

They thought they were given a guarantee by the Theatres Act. They thought they were subject to that Act and not to the sort of prosecution we have recently seen under the common law.

It is the responsibility of the Attorney General as a member of the Government to give to theatrical producers some sort of guidance as to when they are subject to those sort of prosecutions and what sort of certainty they can have.

Sir Michael Havers: They have the certainty that an offence which would be considered an offence under the Theatres Act can only be prosecuted with my consent or institution.

When one goes further — to take an example, a director determined to be totally realistic in the play *Lolita* who insisted that the girl was 14 and insisted during the course of the play that she was indecently assaulted — that would still be an offence under the Sexual Offences Act and clearly would be prosecuted as such.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30) Questions: Defence; Prime Minister. Finance Bill, committee, third day. **Lords** (2.30): Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill, committee, first day.

Investment turning corner

INDUSTRY

The signs are that investment in manufacturing industry is turning the corner, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, said during questions in the Commons. He added that he expected an increase this year and a bigger increase in 1983.

Mr David Knox (Leek, C) had asked for the level of investment in manufacturing industry in each of the last three years at constant prices.

Mr Jenkin: Including assets leased to manufacturers, at 1975 prices £4,439m, £4,157m and £3,602m in 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively.

Mr Knox: These figures are evidence of a worrying decline in investment in manufacturing industry which will have an adverse effect on the future competitiveness in world markets of British goods.

There is a strong case, if this decline is to be reversed, for a substantial increase in domestic demand to persuade manufacturers that their investment is worthwhile.

Mr Jenkin: The fall in investment is not welcome. I take comfort from the fact that is not as bad as the fall that happened in the last recession. Although this recession has gone much deeper, firms have maintained a substantial part of their investment programmes.

The signs are that investment is turning the corner. I would expect there to be an increase in 1982 and a bigger increase in 1983. Those are the forecasts.

The right stance is to help make industry more competitive and not merely to inject a substantial amount of additional demand into the economy. All the evidence suggests that that would induce higher inflation and not higher output.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on industry (Salford, West, Lab): Would he give the facts relating to increased investment? All the forecasts are that it is going down, not least from the CBI. Where is the evidence for his statement?

Mr Jenkin: He is familiar with the forecast published at the time of the Budget by the Chancellor. in the public sector, investment in new construction is going to be up 14 per cent this year over last, and investment by nationalized industries up 26 per cent this year over last.

The nationalized industry investment is no less than £7,500m, about one third in the area of British Telecom. The Government is playing its part in that.

We want to see high levels of investment to get the industry of the country moving.

Use of buying power of public sector

A proposal for British Leyland to buy steel from Brazil would be against the interests of the British steel industry, Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on industry, said at question time when he asked if the Government had discussed with BL the question of buying British.

Is there not (he added) a policy for nationalized industries to buy British?

Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry: There is a Government public purchasing policy and BL are well aware of that.

The buying power of the public sector should be used to strengthen British industry. That is the Government's objective, although matters between the British Steel Corporation and British Leyland are for commercial negotiation.

Earlier the minister had told Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C) that last year BL managed to increase their market share above what they themselves had planned.

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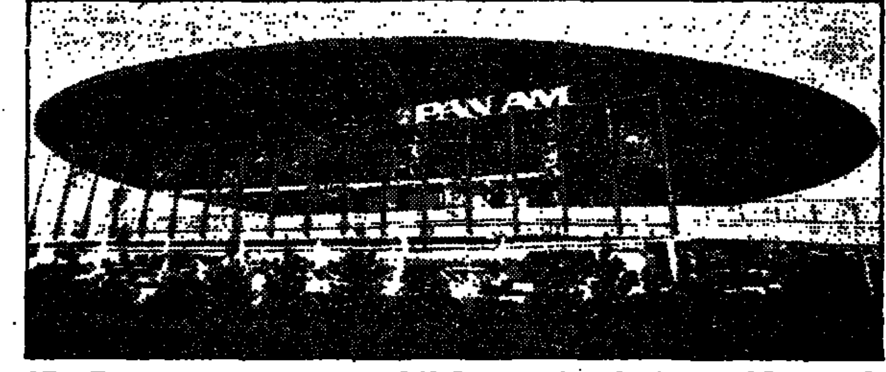
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[illegible] 45 [illegible] small, [illegible] white, [illegible] 7 South [illegible] W1, and 6c Sloane [illegible] socks £2.93 by [illegible] branches. Leather [illegible] £10.95 from Memphis, [illegible] Molton Street, W1, and [illegible].
[illegible] dress £32, balloon [illegible] 4-10, assorted [illegible] Norma Kamali's Kids from [illegible]. Lacey ankle socks from [illegible]. White character [illegible] £13.55, Anello & Davide, 94 Charing Cross Road, WC2; 33 Oxford Street, W1.
Centre: Big girl's navy and cream [illegible] velour blouson with padded shoulders £54, kick-pleated short [illegible], small, medium, large, also [illegible] cream by Liz Claiborne at Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1. Sunflower yellow grandad vest £18.95, ochre leather pumps £24.95, Bertie, 48 South Molton Street, W1, and branches. Opaque tights by Elbeo.
Little girl's blue/cream jogging suit £6.75, sizes 120-140cm, Mothercare branches. Blue/white running shoes £5.95, main Dolcis branches. Ankle socks £1.25, Sainsburys.
Far right: Big girl: Cream sweat top £40 and slim skirt £55 by Calvin Klein, sizes 6–14, also in navy; linen plaid shawl and belt all from Calvin Klein, 24 South Molton Street, W1. Oval glass earrings £3.95, Fenwick, New Bond Street, W1.
Little girl's red and navy striped ra-ra skirt £26, also red/yellow, navy/yellow, Norma Kamali's Kids, at Browns, South Molton Street, W1, and 6c Sloane Street, SW1. "All Stars" cheerleader T-shirt £1.85, sizes 120-140cm, Mothercare branches. White ballet tights £3.90, character shoes £13.55, Anello & Davide, 94 Charing Cross Road, WC2 and 33 Oxford Street, W1.

Photographs by Francois Hayden.

Hair by TREVOR BOWDEN at COLOMBE, Motcomb Street, SW1







Snippets

■ A wardrobe of stylish separates adapted to personal taste is every woman's dream. Dressmakers have some chance of turning that vision into reality with a new series which starts on BBC1 today.

Caroline Charles is the designer behind the "Weekend Wardrobe", which is built round an easy, collarless jacket that teams with two different skirts — pleated or slim — straight trousers, blouse and camisole.

I was intrigued to see how easily one basic pattern can be adapted — to a short, chic grey flannel jacket, a furry-trimmed herringbone coat, to a man's paisley bathrobe or a glamorous evening jacket. Tiptoeing through the pin cushion of sewing problems is Ann Ladbury, who also presents the book (*Weekend Wardrobe*, £4.95 BBC Publications.)

One person who will not be watching herself and her clothes on screen will be Caroline Charles. She is in Dubai this week, showing her most glamorous gowns to a harem of royal ladies. She did not tell me if she is teaching the shaikhas to sew.

■ The rich and elaborate court textiles in the V & A's India exhibition are such a fashion inspiration (of which more another day) that I went on to Liberty to look at their fabrics from India today.

The Spring flowers in Kashmir that inspired an entire culture of floral patternings find a faint echo in the crewel embroidered Kashmir work in Liberty's Indian market in their basement. Although mainly for furnishings, some of the patterns, like delphinium blue lilies, look more like Renaissance tapestries than Indian textiles and are currently being bought (at £15.50 a metre) for evening jackets or swashbuckling coats.

Dress fabrics include dupion (£10.75 a metre) in more than 50 jewel bright colours from deep rust, to brilliant turquoise to Ganges green. The cream raw silk (£8.50 a metre) is very much in tune with the linen looks of this summer. Madras checked silks (£9.75 a metre) especially in purples and mauves, are stunning.

Reels of decorative sari braid, bought from a stall in Delhi, would bring the colour of an Indian wedding to the hem of a plain cotton skirt or the neckline of a faded T-shirt.

■ Belly dancing is an aid to slimming, heightens sexual pleasure, lifts depression and helps with childbirth, according to a fresh-faced dance teacher, who proved the first theory by a personal demonstration last week.

Three sensuously wobbling ladies on the more familiar belly dancing tradition celebrated the publication of Tina Hobin's book*, which shows you how to bring a touch of Eastern magic to the privacy of your own bedroom.

The Complete Veil Routine, the floor movements and a series of exercises show Ms Hobin in action and black fishnet tights. Some of the steps look suspiciously like my own weekly dance class designed to flatten and stretch the bulging flesh. It all seems a long way from the symbolic and rhythmic rituals so gracefully described in the Song of Solomon ("Your belly is a heap of wheat encircled with lilies . . .")

Various literary figures, including the pin-thin novelist Beryl Bainbridge, gave an impromptu display which proved that belly dancing is not as easy as all that. Ah well . . . back to the cottage cheese. *Belly Dancing for Health and Relaxation* by Tina Hobin (Duckworth £2.50).

Ra-ra for denim's displacement

Onward, or rather downward, goes the march of the sweats. Children's clothes in fleecy sweatshirt fabric is the latest line to be produced by Norma Kamali, the American designer who has single-handed turned back the tide of jeans.

A tiny version of the cheer leader's miniskirt that has been taken up by bigger girls as *the* skirt of the summer goes on sale next week at Browns, who suddenly find their chic shops engulfed by designer sweats. The big names who were quick to endorse the backside of denim have been even swifter to catch on to sweats.

For children, wash and wear clothes in stretchy fabrics that give to growing bodies have already been seen for tracksuits and casual tops. The flood of jeans and bomber jackets, T-shirts and cords on the streets during the Easter holidays proves how casual wear has conquered the children's market. Seeing my own children back in flannel blazers and proper shoes after weeks of sweatshirts and sneakers has meant visual culture shock.

The advantage of sweats is that they bridge the gap between casual and formal, especially for little girls, who are more likely to be lured away from jeans by the ra-ra skirt than by anything else on the market.

For grown-ups, sweats are now much more than sportswear. Cut and styled with designer skills, they are outfits to wear in the city or out in the evening as well as to the dance studios and gyms that seem to be the mushroom growth of the 1980s.

The attraction of sweats lies not in their unappealing name but in comfort, practicality and price. New York is the spawning ground and spiritual home of sweats because most American women have definite ideas about clothes. They are not prepared to be dominated by difficult or awkward garments, and are too busy to attend to the maintenance of linens, silks and suedes, currently the favoured fashion fabrics.

Designer label sweats, although pricey by sportswear standards, are within the financial grasp of most women and fit in with a modern lifestyle. That is why you can be sure that where Kamali and Klein lead (hotly pursued by European designers like Claude Montana), the wider fashion world will soon follow.

Entertainments Guide

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office
When telephoning use prefix 01 only when outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258 Until May 29
LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET
Evgs 7 30. Mat Sat 2 30. Ton't to Sat. THE SLEEPING BEAUTY. Ton't Ruanne/Kage

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 'S' (Gardencharge cc 836 6903) 65 amphiseats avail for all perfs (Mon-Sat), from 10am on the day of perf.
THE ROYAL BALLET
Ton't at 7 30. The Sleeping Beauty. Wed & Fri at 7 30. Les Biches, Shadowplay, The Rite of Spring. Sat at 7.30 Afternoon of a Faun, Flower Festival at Genzano, Giselle.
THE ROYAL OPERA
Tomor at 7 30. Cavalleria rusticana, Pagliacci. Thurs at 7 30. Eugene Onegin.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, EC1. 837 1672/1673/3856 Credit Cards 10am to 6pm 278 0871/837 7505. Grp Sales 379 6061. 24hr instantly confirmed res 200 0200. New production — Offenbach's THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN "Songs that dance! Dances that sing!" From Tomor Evgs 7 30. Sat Mats 2.30 Tkts. £2 50 to £11. Spring Dance Subscription Season. Tel 01-278 0855 for brochure any time day or night. AMPLE FREE PARKING aft 6 30 pm

WELSH NATIONAL OPERA Oxford Apollo Theatre Tel (0865) 44544 Credit cards (0865) 44545 Tonight and Thursday 29 The Bartered Bride. Tomorrow I Puritani. Friday 30 The Force of Destiny. Saturday 1 May Fidelio. All begin 7 15

CONCERTS

BARBICAN HALL, Barbican Centre, EC2 cc 01-638 8891 Reservations 01-628 8795. Thurs 7 30 An Evening with Lena Martell, her Orchestra, Singers and Special Guests. Fri at 8 00pm. City of London Sinfonia. Richard Hickox conductor. Jack Brymer clarinet. Purcell: Suite of Dances from 'The Faery Queen'. Vaughan Williams: Prelude on 'Rhosymedre'. Finzi: Clarinet Concerto. Britten: A Simple Symphony. Purcell: Chacony in G minor. Elgar: Introduction and Allegro for strings. Some seats still available

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191) Tonight 8 RPO. Kurt Masur. Cecile Ousset. Mendelssohn: Ov A Midsummer Night's Dream. Shostakovich: Symphony No 1. Brahms: Piano Concerto No 2

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191) Tomorrow 8 LONDON MOZART PLAYERS Mark Elder. Clifford Curzon. Haydn: Symphony No 96 (Miracle). Mozart: Piano Concerto, K 488. Bizet: Symphony in C

THEATRES

A CREDIT THEATRE INSTANT BOOKING SERVICE . . . HOT LINES for ALBERY — Children of a Lesser God. ASTORIA — Dinner/Theatre "Wild Wild Women" (Preview June 3). GARRICK — No Sex Please We're British. SAVOY — Noises Off. SHAFTESBURY — They're Playing Our Song. CREDIT CARD THEATRE BOOKINGS LTD. HOT LINES 930 0731 (4 lines) MON-FRI 9.0am-7.0pm. SAT 9.30-5.30pm.

ALBERY. OMEGA SHOW GUIDE. ALL MY SONS, BOOGIE, CAN'T PAY? WON'T PAY! CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD, EDUCATING RITA. Credit Card Sales 379 6565 from 9 am. All major cards. No Bkg fees. Grp bkgs 836 3962. Student Standby.

ALBERY. S 836 3878. cc 379 6565/930 0731. Grp Bkgs 839 3092/836 3962. Evgs 7.30 Thurs & Sat Mat 3. Plays Bank Holiday May 3. From 10 May
OLIVER COTTON ELIZABETH QUINN
CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD
PLAY OF THE YEAR
ELIZABETH QUINN ACTRESS OF THE YEAR in a new play SWET 1981. Until May 8 TREVOR EVE (Michael Ross substitutes for Trevor Eve on Thurs Mats 29 April & 6 May ONLY). "Riveting piece of drama" Guardian.

ALDWYCH s 836 6404 cc 379 6233 For a short season
ALAN HOWARD
Best Actor of the Year in The RSC award-winning production of
GOOD
By C P Taylor
"Far and away the best new play" — Punch. Eves 7 30, mats Wed & Sat 2 30

AMBASSADORS 836 1171. Grp Sales 379 6061. Tkts £6.50, £5 50, £4 50, £4, £3. Eves 8, Mats Tues 3 & Sat 5
ROSEMARY LEACH DAVID SWIFT
"A love affair conducted with great wit and charm," Irving Wardle, The Times; "Funny and remarkably moving," Observer.
84 CHARING CROSS ROAD
by Helene Hanff
"OUR THANKS FOR AN EVENING OF RARE PLEASURE"
Richard Findlater, Plays & Players

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PETULA CLARKE RETURNS MON MAY 3.

APOLLO Shaftesbury Ave cc 01-437 2663. Monday-Friday Evenings 8 0. Mats Wed 3 0. Saturdays 5 0 & 8 30.
Bernard Hepton, Barbara Ferris, Peter Vaughan, Bryan Marshall, Bridget Turner, Christopher Strauli, Marcia Warren, Diane Bull, Brian Hall
SEASON'S GREETINGS
"ALAN AYCKBOURN'S BEST PLAY FOR YEARS — BLISSFULLY FUNNY" Standard

BARBICAN 01-628 8795 cc 01-638 8891 (Mon-Sat 10 00 am-8.00 pm, Sun 12 30 pm-8 00pm) 24 hour info 01-628 2295
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Personal & Telephone Booking open for RSC's First Season (May 5-July 17) at the Barbican. Seats avail for HENRY IV Part II, May 13, 14, 18 and for many perfs in June and July. RSC also at the Piccadilly

BUSH THEATRE 743 3388. THE MISS FIRECRACKER CONTEST by Beth Henley. Tomorrow 8 pm

CAMBRIDGE cc 836 1488 836 5056/7040
SUSANNAH YORK, TOM BELL, TOM BAKER, RALPH BATES, PAULA WILCOX and IRENE HANDL in
HEDDA GABLER
Red price prevs from May 17. Opens May 20 at 7pm. Eves 8 0. Thur & Sat 5 0 & 8 0. Grp Bkgs 836 2379.

CAMBRIDGE cc. 01-836 1488/6056/7040. Evgs Tue-Fri 7 30. Sat 6.00 & 9.00. For a limited season.
FREDDIE STARR
MIKE GODDARD, PEPE & HIS FRIENDS
Tickets from £2 50. Party bkgs 01-836 2379. Teledata 01-200 0200.

COMEDY THEATRE S 930 2578. Credit card Bkgs 839 1438. Grp Sales 379 6061. Mon-Fri 8 0, Sat 8.15. Mat Thurs 3, Sat 5 15. Prices £3.50-£7.00. (Not suitable for children).
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By NELL DUNN
VOTED COMEDY OF THE YEAR, Swet Awards 1981
"Overwhelming warm-heartedness and dazzling performances" Gdn. "Funny and touching" D Exp. "A SEXY LIFE-AFFIRMING SHOW" Times

COTTESLOE (NT's small auditorium — low price tkts). Ton't 7 30 SUMMER New play by Edward Bond. Last 2 Perfs Tomor & Thurs 7.30 ONE WOMAN PLAYS (not suitable for children).

CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 6565. Grp reductions 836 3962. Mon to Thurs 7 30, Fri & Sat 6.00 & 8 45. Plays Bank Holiday May 3. "A GREAT OUTBURST OF LAUGHTER comes from" D Tel.
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Nominated for COMEDY OF THE YEAR 1981 SWET Awards. Over 300 performances. "IRRESISTIBLE" (BBC). "Audience roared with revue-style approval" S Tms. "UPROARIOUSLY WELL DIRECTED GALES OF LAUGHTER" Times.

DRURY LANE, Theatre Royal CC 836 8108. Group sales 379 6061
TIM CURRY, PAMELA STEPHENSON, GEORGE COLE, ANNIE ROSS in
THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE
Gala previews from May 17. First Night May 26. BOOK NOW.

DUCHESS scc 01-836 8243. Red Prevs May 10 & 11, 8.00, opens May 12 7 30, sub 8 00, Fri & Sat 6 0, 8 30. VICTORIA WOOD and THE GREAT SOPRENDO in FUNNY TURNS

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DUKE OF YORK'S 836 5122. CC 836 9837. Grp Sales 379 6061. Mon-Thurs 7 45, Fri 6 & 9 15, Sat 5.15 & 8 30. HURRY! Book at least 2 weeks ahead and save £2 50 on best seats (not Sat eve.)
SIMON CALLOW & PATRICK RYECART in
J P DONLEAVY'S
BALTHAZAR
"A REAL RARITY. A ROARING COMEDY. STRONGLY AN AFFIRMATION OF LIFE AND THE VARIETIES OF LOVE, FROM THE COARSE TO THE SUBLIME", Times. Enjoy pre-show supper at Cafe Charco & tkt for £7.80. 01-930 4740.

FORTUNE [illegible] 2238 CC 200 0200
Hunter Thompson's
FEAR AND LOATHING IN LAS VEGAS
"A poignant 80's elegy for the vanished 60's dream". Standard. "Paranoia heeby-jeebies, shrieking colours and plenty of laughs", F Times.
Eves 8 00 Fri & Sat 6 & 9. Previews from May 6. Opens May 11 at 7 00. Bar open 6 pm. Pub prices.

GREENWICH S cc 01-858 7755. Evenings 7 45. Mats Sat at 4 00. BEAUTIFUL DREAMER by Roy Hudd

GARRICK S CC 836 4601. Evs 8 00. Mats Wed 3.00, Sats 5 00 & 8.00. 11th HYSTERICAL YEAR. LONGEST RUNNING COMEDY IN THE WORLD
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"This irreverent comedy is the first by Eric Idle of Monty Python's team of whacky wits" S Mir. Mon-Thur 8.0, Fri & Sat 6 0 & 8.45. Group Sales Box Office 379 6061. "A side-splitting success", N.o.W.

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL 930 9832. Until May 20th Evgs 7 30. Mats Wed at 2.30. Sats at 4 00
PENELOPE KEITH, ANTHONY QUAYLE, TREVOR PEACOCK in
HOBSON'S CHOICE
A comedy by Harold Brighouse. Directed by Ronald Eyre. Running in Repertoire with A Coat of Varnish and Captain Brassbound.

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL 930 9832.
PENELOPE KEITH, MICHAEL DENISON, JOHN TURNER in
CAPTAIN BRASSBOUND'S CONVERSION
By Bernard Shaw. Previews June 3. Opens June 10

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL 930 9832. June 24-July 7. Eves 7 30. Mat Wed at 2.30, Sat at 4
PETER BARKWORTH, ANTHONY QUAYLE, MICHAEL DENISON in
A COAT OF VARNISH
A New Play by Ronald Millar

HER MAJESTY'S. 930 6606/7. CC 930 4025/6. Grp Sales 379 6061. Eves 7.30. Sat Mats 3 0
FRANK FINLAY
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AMADEUS
by PETER SHAFFER
Directed by PETER HALL
"TREMENDOUS PLAY GIGANTIC BOX OFFICE SUCCESS", Bernard Levin, Times

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LYRIC HAMMERSMITH S cc 01-741 2311. Evgs 7 30. Thur Mat 2 30. Sat 4.30 & 8 15. KNOTS by R D Laing & BUMPS cast incls EDWARD PETHERBRIDGE & CAROLINE BLAKISTON. LYRIC STUDIO: Evgs 8pm RENTS by Michael Wilcox.

LYTTELTON (NT's proscenium stage) Ton't Tomor 7.45 ON THE RAZZLE by Tom Stoppard.

MAYFAIR 629 3036 cc 379 6565. Grp Bkgs 836 3962. Evgs 8.30. Sat 6.0 & 9.0. Last Week. Leonie Holmeyr, Sarah McNair, Michele Maxwell "BURSTING WITH TALENT" Gdn in
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ROBERT HARDY, SIAN PHILLIPS
DEAR LIAR
Evgs 8 0 Sats 5 15 & 8 30. ½ PRICE MATS WEDS at 3.0.

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OLIVIER (NT's op stage) Ton't 7 15, Tomor 2 00 (low price mat) & 7 15 GUYS AND DOLLS.

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SONG AND DANCE
MARTI WEBB "A star performance" Guardian. WAYNE SLEEP "Whizzing Wizardry" S Times. "Song & Dance married in a marvellous show" D Mirror. "A Dazzling display by a brilliant company" S Mirror. Mon-Fri 8 0. Wed 3 0. Sat 5 45 & 8.30. "AN EXPLOSION OF MAGIC SUPERB STUFF — RUN TO IT" S Times

PHOENIX THEATRE (Charing Cross Rd) 01-836 2294/8611. Evgs 8 0. Fri & Sat 6 0 & 9 0. "The audience responded ecstatically. THEY STAMPED, THEY SHRIEKED, THEY YELLED" D Mail
ONE MO' TIME!
The Great New Orleans Musical. ONE MO' TIME IS A GOOD TIME! Group Sales 01-379 6061. Ring Teledata 01-200 0200 for instant confirmed C.C. bkgs 24-hour personal service available

PICCADILLY S 437 4506. CC 379 6565. Grp Sales 01-836 3962/379 6061. Prestel Bkgs Key 220 3224. Mon-Fri 7.30. Mat Wed 3 0. Sat 5 30 & 8 15. Plays Bank Holiday May 3
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO.
in Willy Russell's hit comedy
EDUCATING RITA
COMEDY OF THE YEAR (SWET) AWARD 1980
"SPLENDID THEATRE, EVENING QUITE OUTSTANDING", Time Out. "A MARVELLOUS PLAY, HILARIOUS . . . IT SENT ME OUT MOVED, EXCITED & EXHILARATED." S Tms.

ROYAL COURT. S CC 730 1745. Evgs 8 0. Sat Mat 4 0. Mon Evgs & Sat Mat all seats £2. NOT QUITE JERUSALEM, by Paul Kember. "Extremely funny" D Tel. "Exceptional" Times. No Perf Bank Holiday.

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EVITA
THE WORLD'S GREATEST MUSICAL
Directed by Harold Prince
Evgs 8.0. Mat. Thurs (Economy Prices) and Sat at 3 0. Evgs. Perfs end 10.15. S Box Office 437 6877. C.C. Hotline 439 8499. Group Sales 379 6061 or Box Office. For instant 24 hr bookings ring Teledata 01-200 0200

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE. 930 8681. CC Hotline 930 0846 or Teledata 01-200 0200 (24 hr bkgs) or booking on entry.
ROY HUDD & CHRISTOPHER TIMOTHY in
"UNDERNEATH THE ARCHES"
A musical of the Flanagan and Allen story.
"TRIUMPH . . . MARVELLOUS" D Mail. "AN UNFORGETTABLE EXPERIENCE . . ." D Exp. "WHAT GLORIOUS STUFF IT IS" Sun Mirr. "IT'S FABULOUS ENTERTAINMENT" N o W. Evgs Mon-Thurs 7.30, Fri & Sat at 5 15 & 8.30. Group sales Box Office 01-379 6061.

QUEEN'S. S CC 01-734 1166, 439 3849/4031. Group Sales 01-379 6061. Evenings 8 00. Mat Wed 3 00. Sat 5.15, 8 30.
'ANOTHER COUNTRY'
by Julian Mitchell
"BRILLIANT"—DAILY MAIL
"EXCITING"—GUARDIAN
"OUTSTANDING"—FIN TIMES

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593. At 7, 9, 11 p m. Open Suns. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. Fabulous new acts. Beautiful new girls. Sensational new thrills for 1982. 25th sensational year!

KINGS HEAD 226 1916. Dnr 7, Show 8. VICTORIA WOOD & THE GREAT SOPRENDO in FUNNY TURNS. "Brilliant — uproarious fun" Tms. EXTENDED UNTIL 1 MAY. Lunchtime 1 15 SWEET DREAM by Richard Kane

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE. 722 9301. From Tomor Evgs 8 0, Sat 4 30. FRANCES DE LA TOUR, GWEN TAYLOR, ANNA WING in SKIRMISHES by CATHERINE HAYES. "Brief powerful & quite brilliantly acted" Gdn

SAVOY. S 836 8888. cc 930 0731. Evgs 7 45. Wed 2.30. Sats 5 0 & 8 30
PAUL EDDINGTON, PATRICIA ROUTLEDGE, MICHAEL ALDRIDGE, NICKY HENSON, JAN WATERS in MICHAEL FRAYN'S NEW COMEDY
NOISES OFF
Dir by MICHAEL BLAKEMORE. "THE FUNNIEST PLAY I HAVE EVER SEEN IN THE WEST-END" Tms

SHAFTESBURY S cc Shaftesbury Ave., W.C.2. Tel Box Office 836 6596. 2nd YEAR. NEIL SIMON'S HIT MUSICAL
TOM CONTI with SHEILA BRAND
THEY'RE PLAYING OUR SONG
O.A.P.s £4 (Wed Mat Only). Students £4. Evgs 8 00. Mat Wed 3 00. Sats 5.00 & 8.30. Credit Card Bkgs 930 0731 (4 lines) 9 00-7 00. Sats 9.00-4.30. Reduced Group Bookings: 01-839 3092. MUST END MAY 8

SHAW 01-388 1394. BRING ME SUNSHINE, BRING ME SMILES. C P Taylor's last play. Evgs 7.30. Last wk. Ends Sat. "A Rare Treat. See it" BBC. "A loving human comedy" The Times. "The most endearing of all his comedies" D Tel. All seats £4, Students £2.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0789) 295623. Credit Cards (0789) 297129. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. MACBETH tonight, tomor & Thu 7 30. "rigorous, consistent and severely beautiful" Guardian (Runs 2 hrs 35 mins). For special meal/theatre deals and hotel stopover ring 0789 295333 for info & 67262 for bookings

STRAND cc 836 2660/4143
THE UNDERSTANDING
Opening Postponed.

ST. MARTIN'S. CC 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Tue. 2 45. Sats 5 & 8.
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
30th YEAR
SORRY. No reduced prices from any source but seats bkble from £2 50

THEATRE ROYAL STRATFORD. E15 534 0310. ON YOUR WAY RILEY by Alan Plater. "Brian Murphy is quite astonishing" Gdn. "Maureen Lipman is brilliant" D. Tel as Arthur Lucan & Kitty McShane. "Show business poetry" Times. Evgs 8 0. Tkt £1-£5

TRICYCLE 328 8626. Eves 8 LOVE IN VAIN. Story of Robert Johnson, King of Delta Blues Singers

VAUDEVILLE. CC 01-836 9988. Eves 8, Wed Mats 2.45, Sats 5 & 8.
GORDON JACKSON
in AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
CARDS ON THE TABLE

VICTORIA PALACE THEATRE. 01-834 1317/8 01-828 4735/6. Evgs 7 30. Mats Wed & Sat at 2.30. LIMITED NUMBER OF GOOD SEATS AVAIL THIS WEEK.
ELIZABETH TAYLOR
in
THE LITTLE FOXES
by
LILLIAN HELLMAN
"ELIZABETH TAYLOR IS A SENSATION IN HER BRITISH STAGE DEBUT, . . BREATHTAKING." Sun. Credit cards accepted. Group sales 01-379 6061. MUST END JULY 3

WESTMINSTER cc 834 0283
HANNAH GORDON, GWEN WATFORD, PAUL DANEMAN
THE JEWELLERS SHOP
by POPE JOHN PAUL II
Red price prevs from 17th May. Eves 7 45, mats Wed & Sat 2 30

WHITEHALL c.c.s 839 6975, 930 8012/7765. CC 930 6693/4. JOHN WELLS in
"ANYONE FOR DENIS?"
Mon-Sat 8 15pm. Sat Mat 5pm. Student Standby £3.50 1 hr before perf Mon — Sat Mat

WYNDHAM'S S CC Charing X Rd
"A MAGNIFICENT NEW PRODUCTION" S Tms
ALL MY SONS
by ARTHUR MILLER
"one of the few great story-tellers in modern drama" Observer
COLIN BLAKELY
"MARVELLOUS" Guardian
ROSEMARY HARRIS
"OUTSTANDING!" D. Tel
Directed by MICHAEL BLAKEMORE. "ONE IS ENTHRALLED FROM BEGINNING TO END" S Tel. Mon-Fri 7.30. Sat 4 30 & 8 0. Wed mat 2 30. Plays Bank Holiday May 3. Box Office 836 3028. CC 379 6565. Grp reductions 836 3962.

YOUNG VIC (Waterloo) 928 6363. From Thurs, Eves 7 30, Sat 2 30. ROMEO AND JULIET. Seats £2 50 (Party red £1 75)

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. Claude Goretta's A GIRL FROM LORRAINE (AA). Progs 2.00 (not Sun), 4 10, 6 20, 8 40. Last weeks

ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. CLAUDE MILLER'S gripping psychological drama THE INQUISITOR (AA). Progs 2 20 (not Sun) 4 25, 6 35, 8 50

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Alain Fournier's THE WANDERER (A) (Le Grand Meaulnes). Progs 4 30, 6 30, 8 40

COLUMBIA Shaftesbury Ave (734 5414). ABSENCE OF MALICE (A). Cont Progs Dly 1.45, 3.55, 6.10, 8 25. All ticket £4.

CAMDEN PLAZA. 485 2443 opp Camden Town Tube. Percy Adlon's CELESTE (AA). Progs 3.50, 6 15, 8.45. Must end Wed 28. From Thurs 29 premiere run of Francesco Rosi's CHRIST STOPPED AT EBOLI (A)

CIC CINEMAS. All seats £2.00 on Mondays. Seats bookable for the last evening performance (not late night shows). Advance box office open 11am to 7pm Monday to Saturday. TELEPHONE BOOKINGS accepted between 11am and 7pm any day 437 1234
• EMPIRE, Leicester Square
REDS (AA) Sep progs daily 2.30, 7.00 (Reds at 7.30)
PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4, off Piccadilly Circus
•1 THE BORDER (X) Sep progs daily 2 30, 6 00, 8.45
•2 RAIDERS OF THE LOST ARK (A) Sep progs daily 2.30, 5 30, 8.30
••3 WHOSE LIFE IS IT ANYWAY? (AA) Sep progs daily 2 30, 5 30, 8.30
••4 VICTOR/VICTORIA (AA) Sep progs daily 2.30, 5 45, 8 30
RITZ, Leicester Square
THE FRENCH LIEUTENANT'S WOMAN (AA) Sep progs daily 12.45, (not Suns), 3.10, 5 45, 8 30
•No smoking area.
••No Smoking

CURZON, Curzon St., W1. 499 3737. Francois Truffaut's THE WOMAN NEXT DOOR (AA). Eng sub-titles. Film at 2 00 (not Sun) 4 05, 6 20 and 8.40. From May 6th CLEAN SLATE (Coup de Torchon) (AA)

GATE BLOOMSBURY, 1 & 2. 837 8402/1177. Russell Sq. Tube
1. THE ANIMALS FILM (AA) 2 30, 5 15, 8 0
2. CHARIOTS OF FIRE (A) 2 00, 4 10, 6.25, 8 40. Lic'd Bar

GATE CAMDEN, 267 1201/485 2446. Camden Town Tube. MEPHISTO (AA) Academy Award Winner 2 45, 5.30, 8 15. Lic'd bar

GATE MAYFAIR 493 2031. MAYFAIR HOTEL, Stratton St., Green Park Tube. MEPHISTO (AA). ACADEMY AWARD WINNER 5.45 & 8.30

GATE, Notting Hill. 221 0220/727 5750. CIRCLE OF DECEIT (X). Sep perfs 3 30, 4 50, 6.50, 8 50. Late night 11 15 APOCALYPSE NOW (X)

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). THE BOAT (AA). Cont Progs Mon-Sat 1 05, 3 25, 5 45. Sep Prog 8 30. Seats bookable. 8.30 Prog

MINEMA, 45 Knightsbridge 235 4225/6. "PASSIONE D'AMORE" (AA) (English Subtitles) Daily: 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771.) ON GOLDEN POND (A). Sep Progs Dly 1 30, 4.45, 8.05. All Seats Bookable for all Performances at Box Office or by Post

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). For info 930 4250, 930 4259. QUEST FOR FIRE (AA). Sep Progs Drs Open 2.15, 5 15, 8.15. All Seats Bookable by Post or Box Office.

SCREEN ON ISLINGTON GREEN, 226 3520. 'CIRCLE OF DECEIT' (X) 2.30, 4.50, 7 00, 9 00. Club show — instant membership. All seats £2 25

SCREEN ON THE HILL. 435 3366. Doris Lessing's THE GRASS IS SINGING (A) 2 20, 4 30, 7 00, 9 00. Club Show. — Instant Membership

THE LANE, ST MARTIN'S LANE. ATLANTIC CITY (AA). For info 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep progs Dly 2.15, 5.45, 8 30. All Seats Bookable for 8.30 prog.

EXHIBITIONS

WEDGWOOD CERAMICS 1846-1959 at Rembrandt Hotel, London. Open daily 10 30-6.30 until April 30th.

ART GALLERIES

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 & 23 Dering St, W1. British Paintings 1890-1940 / Joseph Beuys. 629 1578.

BARBICAN CENTRE ART GALLERY EC2 628-4141. AFTERMATH: France 1945-54. New Images of Man. Until 13 June. Tue-Sat 12-9, Sun & Bank Hols 12-6. Adm £2 & £1

BEN URI 21 Dean St W1, 437 2852. Mark Gertler. Mon-Wed 11-6, Thurs 11-7, Fri 11-4.

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM OF CHILDHOOD Cambridge Heath Road, E2. INDIAN PLAYING CARDS. Until 30 May. Adm free. Wkdys 10-6, Suns 2.30-6. Closed Fridays and 3 May

BLACKMAN HARVEY GALLERY 11 Masons Avenue, E.C.2. 01-726 2502. Opening hours 9.00-5.30pm. RHODA HARTLEY OIL PAINTINGS 15th April-30th April

BRITISH LIBRARY, Great Russell St., WC1. ART OF THE BOOK IN INDIA. Until 1 August. Wkdys 10-5, Suns 2 30-6. Adm free. Closed 3 May

BROWSE & DARBY 19 Cork St, W1. 01-734 7984. MICHAEL SALAMAN, Paintings

CHRISTOPHER WOOD GALLERY, Victorian Watercolours. 15 Motcomb St, SW1. Weekdays 9.30-5 30. 01-235 9141.

CRANE KALMAN GALLERY, 178 Brompton Rd, SW3. 584 7566. Paintings & Drawings by ROBIN BARING. 27 April — 15 May. Mon-Fri 10-6, Sats 10-4

DAVID CARRITT LTD, 15 Duke Street, St James's, SW1. INDIAN PAINTING 1525-1825. Until 30 April. Mon-Fri 10-5.

FINE ART SOCIETY
148 New Bond St, W.1. 01-629 5116. ARTHUR & GEORGIE GASKIN. Closing April 30th

FISCHER FINE ART, 30 King St, St James's, SW1. 839 3942. RODRIGO MOYNIHAN — Recent Paintings. LUCY MACKENZIE — Recent Work. Until 22 May. Mon-Fri 10.00-5.30

GIMPEL FILS 30 Davies St W1 493 2488. ROBERT CRONIN sculpture

LEFEVRE GALLERY, 30 Bruton St, W1. 01-493 1572/3. AN EXHIBITION OF EDWARD BURRA 1975-1976. Mon-Fri 10-5, Sat 10-1

LUMLEY CAZALET, 24 Davies St, W1. 499 5058. Fine Prints: MANET to MIRO. Until 30 April.

PARKIN GALLERY, 11 Motcomb St, SW1. 01-235 8144. JOHN PIPER — Indian Love Poems; & Photographs of India 40 years ago.

RICHARD GREEN GALLERY, 4 New Bond St, W1. 499 5487. EXHIBITION OF FRENCH PAINTINGS. Daily 10-6, Sats 10-12.30

SPINK GALLERY King Street, St James's. ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ENGLISH WATERCOLOUR DRAWINGS. Opening today until 14th May weekdays 9.30-5.30

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY Whitechapel High St 377 0107. Tube Aldgate E. To 2 May Frida Kahlo & Tina Modotti / Anselm Kiefer. Sun-Fri 11-5 50. cl Sat. Free

WILLIAM DRUMMOND, COVENT GARDEN GALLERY 20 Russell St, WC2. 836 1139. Until May 7th ARTHUR FREDERICK PAYNE Watercolours in the British Isles and France 1849-1880. Dly 10-5 30. Thurs 7. Sats 10-12.30.

12 DUKE STREET GALLERY, Duke Street, St James's, SW1. 930 5247. ZORAN MUSIC — PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS and WATERCOLOURS. 29th March-20th April. Mon-Fri 10.00-6.00.

Television

Hidden faculties

The Story of Ruth (BBC 2) *was* described as being "true" and also a "dramatized account": *it would take* another Aristotle to sort out the confusions here. *Macbeth* is a dramatized account, but so is the ten o'clock news, and it would have been instructive to know on which *side of the* balance last night's programme hung.

The facts *seem to be these*: Ruth, a young American living in London, has hallucinations of her father, who is alive but in the United States. She was sexually assaulted by him during her childhood and the infant trauma has had a physiological as well as a *psychological* effect — *she* can see him and even smell *him*; *when she* talks to *him*, she hears his answers. She visits a psychiatrist and is taken into a "crisis centre" where her fear of madness is slowly allayed. She learns to control her visions and, with the aid of graphs and computers, *it* is discovered *that* they are evidence of a remarkable mental faculty which allows her to *hallucinate* at will. She even conjures *up images of* herself, and this doppelgänger *leads her into the poisoned* garden of her childhood *where she* learns to *see* her fears clearly for the first time.

Connie Booth plays Ruth with great clarity and conviction — twitchy, sad, afraid, her face covered with the thin film of perspiration which springs from mental agony: "If this is what living is, I don't want to waste my time doing it". She moves like a sleep-walker through a world in which *only* her dreams are real. But she is saved by the myths of our time: where once hallucinations were the property *of* saints or witches, "outsiders" to be *blessed or* cursed, Ruth is considered to be a *perfectly ordinary* person with an illness.

It is understandable, *therefore*, why her psychiatrist should be the *narrator here*: he is the shaman guiding her toward *rebirth*. *But*, *although* his dispassionate tone *informs the* programme, her fears and hallucinations take *up most of the* available space. It was genuinely frightening to watch — in some ways, too frightening *to* be convincing. For, although the original experience must have been an appalling one, this "story" of it was so artfully devised that *the* guiding hand seemed to be that of the writer or director rather than the experience itself.

Perhaps inadvertently, it adopted the tone and suspensefulness of a conventional horror film. When Ruth "sees" her father on an underground train, she leaves in panic and *finds* herself in a wilderness of empty corridors and winding metal staircases where her *footsteps echo and mock her*: I believe I saw a similar scene *in Theatre of Blood*. She does not wish to enter her bedroom because "he" is waiting for her there; the camera follows her as she slowly climbs the stairs, pushes open the door and . . . are we back with *The Exorcist?*

It is a mark of television's manipulation of reality in such matters that the sensational aspects of Ruth's case quite overshadow the explanations for it, although the explanations are in fact more interesting, suggesting as they do a concealed mental faculty *in human beings*.

Peter Ackroyd

Galleries

Colourful by-products of life itself

The Indian Heritage

Victoria and Albert Museum

Wedgwood Ceramics 1846-1959

Rembrandt Rooms

Portraits by the Masters of Hollywood Photography

Angela Flowers Gallery

Nobody seems to talk about "applied arts" any more — even the term itself has a comfortingly old-fashioned, late-Victorian ring to it. "Industrial arts" is all right: we have a new temple dedicated to that very concept in the shape of *the Victoria and Albert's* Conran-financed Boilerhouse. In a related area, the Crafts revival, *with all* the concomitant squabbles about where, if anywhere, the borderline with the fine arts should be drawn, has hogged (and *messed* up) a large part of our critical vocabularly. And as for "decorative arts", well, in the puritanical era through which we have just been passing, "decorative" itself has become so much of a dirty word that the term would inevitably sound diminishing, if not positively insulting.

But "applied arts" *still seems to* be useful, covering aptly a whole variety of artistic activities in which the art, though undeniably there, is somehow *subordinated to* a practical function. Not "applied", obviously, in the sense of stuck on — as lesser Victorian architects would sometimes design the building first and then apply the architecture afterwards — but as having some application, some purpose or relevance outside itself. This week, as it happens, there are several fascinating exhibitions which evade definition in any other terms. How else can you pin down most of the wonders of Mughal art in India, or what, precisely, the innumerable products of the Wedgwood factories stand for, or for that matter what was the point and purpose of the great *Hollywood portrait* photographers of the Thirties?

Mughal art, as represented in the Victoria and Albert's major contribution to the Festival of India, **The Indian Heritage: Court Life and Arts under Mughal Rule** (until August 15), is mostly much easier to take for Westerners than the more lurid and grotesque products of Hinduism. With its Middle-Eastern origins and its *Muslim reticence about* representation (reticence, but certainly not total avoidance), it seems much closer to ourselves in place, time and mentality. And it is almost entirely applied. No giant temple sculptures or murals, no violent colours, no problems of scale. Even the "purest" art, in the *miniatures, comes mainly in the* form of small illuminations for manuscripts, originally subordinated to the requirements of illustrating a text, and for the rest there are endless exquisite textiles and rugs and carved drinking vessels and wooden trellises and chased weapon-handles and ceramics and *embroideries*.

In other words, it is art as a colouring to life and a by-product of it which here primarily charms and enlightens. We are interested in, say, the Medicis mainly because of the great art produced under their rule; we are interested in the court art of the Mughal rulers mainly for what it *tells* us about an attitude to life, a *civilization* based on aesthetics to such an extent that art suffused life *rather than being a thing-in-itself*, representing the highest aspirations of society. One can hardly imagine a Mughal artist, however accomplished, having the special position (for good or ill) of the artist in Western society since the Renaissance.

On the other hand, this is unmistakably art of and for an elite. There is little here of folk or *village* art: *it is all of* the utmost luxury and refinement. No doubt by the end of the period (the *Mughal Dynasty* lasted from 1483 to 1862) *things* had fallen apart, and the conclusion was the grand-bourgeois *vulgarity* of *Nob Kishen's Nautch Party*, nastily captured in one of Sir Charles D'Oyly's unpublished illustrations for his *Tom Raw, the Griffon* (1828). But the decadence of any society is much the same, and meanwhile the show provides the ideal form of historical escapism. No doubt people were, then as now, starving just outside the gates of the palaces, but the Mughal ivory tower was one of the most exquisitely wrought in human history, and it is unadulterated delight to enter it for an hour or so, in this tightly packed but perfectly modulated exhibition.

Wedgwood, now, was essentially, at least during the period *covered* by *Richard Dennis's* properly cluttered exhibition **Wedgwood Ceramics 1846-1959** (at the Rembrandt Rooms just opposite the V & A until May 1), aimed at a confident bourgeois audience. In recent estimation, Wedgwood has suffered rather from its enormous early success: the image created by the original Queen's, *Jasper* and Basalt wares in the mid-eighteenth century is ineradicable: mention the name and immediately there is a vision of a white cameo effect on pale "*Wedgwood*" *blue*. *In this show* there is not a speck of *the* blue to be seen. Instead, it is a tribute to the variousness of Wedgwood enterprises during Victoria's reign and after. And is it art? Not all of it, to be sure, though there *is remarkably little kitsch, even in* the advertising and commemorative wares. But throughout its history Wedgwood has always been true to the tradition inaugurated in fruitful alliances with Stubbs and Flaxman: when designers are wanted, go to the finest painters and sculptors of the day.

Consequently there is an *enormous lot of*, *in the most* literal sense, applied art here: designs by important artists painted or printed on to ceramic shapes. And it must be admitted that more often than not it works very well. Though sometimes the industrial designers whose names are not really known outside this field (in Wedgwood the architect Keith Murray, who created many of the *most memorable shapes* of the Thirties, is an obvious example) come *over really powerfully*, *the* most vivid impression one carries away is of the splendid Victorian designs of Christopher Dresser, and, more recently, the crisp and idiomatic work of Eric Ravilous, who seems, of all the distinguished figures working for Wedgwood in the Thirties, to have understood best the limitations and advantages of designing for ceramics and, *incidentally*, mass production.

Like most of Richard Dennis's exploratory shows, this one is *intimately connected with* the publication of a book, a "new appraisal" of *Wedgwood Ceramics 1946-1959* by Maureen Batkin (£35 during the show, £38 thereafter) which embodies a lot of new research, illustrates finely in colour and black-and-white, and generally tells you all you could possibly want to know about the background of what you are seeing.

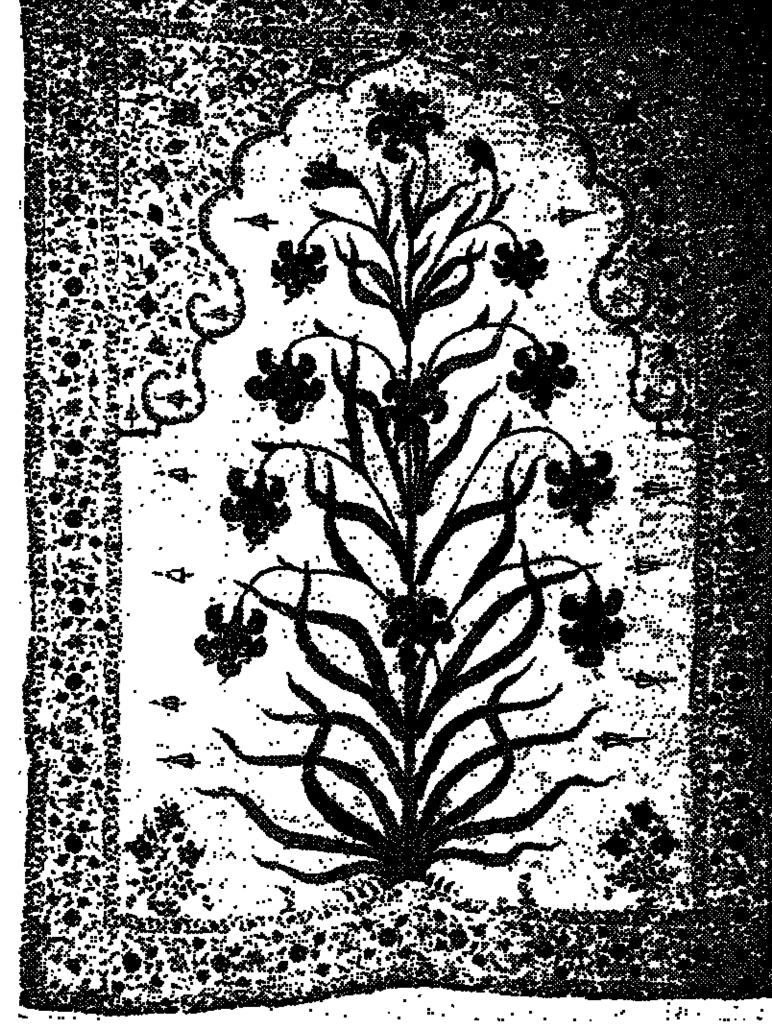
Fashions come and go in photography as much as any other area of art — though perhaps their passing fads are accepted more unquestioningly as the newly revealed and ultimate truth. Recently the ultimate truth of the moment has been undoctored reality and the complete frame, just as it was *shot* (with *all* the edges and irrelevant numbers there to prove it). *The* "Family of Man" approach is all very well in *the hands of a master* like Cartier-Bresson (though quite likely he *crops and selects* and *sometimes* poses his subjects, even if his art is to conceal the art), but it can be deadly dull in lesser photographers. And anyway, it can hardly be everything that photography is about. Powerful evidence for these doubts is provided by a striking new show at the Angela *Flowers* Gallery in *Tottenham* Mews, off Tottenham Street, until the end of May, **Portraits by the Masters of Hollywood Photography**.

The whole point of the great Hollywood photographers during the Thirties was that they were using human raw material to make myths. No one ever, in what we sadly call real life, looked so totally gorgeous as Jean Harlow and Robert Taylor photographed by Ted Allen in 1936: everything here, from the precise placing of Taylor's famous profile to the exact point upon *which the shaft* of light falls on Harlow's hair *(not to mention the understated* luxury of the watered-silk upholstery beneath her head) goes to lift these people out of life, and make them demi-gods at the very least. Nor was it all done by ingenious arrangements in front of the camera: an infinitude of small pains, retouching and cropping, would be applied *in* the processing afterwards. Not honest? *Not serious? Who says?* It is probably a deal more honest *than temporarily* glamorizing starving refugee children or the wounded on a battlefield and then leaving them exactly where you found them as you move on to the next human-interest story.

Perhaps it is another ivory tower we seek: that Hollywood dream-factory miraculously cut off from the Depression and the gathering clouds of war. But this show is not just camp and nostalgia; indeed, it is hardly that at all. *The sheer visual beauty of* this Willinger or that Bull or the *other* Walling is breathtaking, no matter who the subjects happen to be *(though obviously* it helps if they are Norma Shearer or Garbo or Dietrich respectively).

It was the art of these men not just to record, but to remould their human material nearer to the heart's desire, using all the technical subtleties of black-and-white photography to do it. Then, their work was mass produced by the thousand; now, since happily most of them survive, or have survived until very recently, it can be seen as it should be, in prints made by the photographers themselves, for sale like any other limited-edition graphic. Without the work of John Kobal, author of *The Art of the Great Hollywood Portrait Photographers*, organizer of the show and solitary *rediscoverer*, it *could never have* happened. That it has happened makes us not only have a nice little wallow in nostalgia, but rethink the whole current orthodoxy of photographic aesthetics.

John Russell Taylor





Indian prayer-mat in cotton embroidered with silk, at the Victoria and Albert; and Ted Allen's portrait of Jean Harlow and Robert Taylor

Theatre

Talent overstretched

Beautiful Dreamer

Greenwich

Roy Hudd is a busy man. He is working hard as a full-time entertainer in *Underneath the Arches*. Before that, he compiled and starred in *Just a Verse and Chorus*, a show based on the songs and comic monologues of Bob Weston and Bert Lee, the *team that* offered "I'm 'Enery the Eighth" among other baubles. He is busy organizing the *rescue of British music* hall in general. All that *considered*, he is unlikely to offer his full attention to every project and his latest compilation might have been dashed off in his sleep. At least it feels that way, bereft as it is of any of his usual flair.

The project has the *title Beautiful Dreamer*, and it *seeks to tell the life story of* the composer of that song, *Stephen Foster*, as if it were a hastily scribbled Victorian *melodrama*. *Consider the* opening of the second act. At long last rejecting the "glittering prizes" of New York, and its "big city bonhomie", Stephen Foster announces to his long-suffering wife that they are to return to his family in Pittsburgh, where they will find real affection. The door opens, and his brother steps in — having clearly been listening at the keyhole. "It is too late," he announces. "It's mother," says *Stephen in grief*, and, sure enough, his mother has *died*. *She is followed off the* mortal coil by his father, and *Stephen turns to the demon* drink. But not before singing a solo.

Now, I know that is satirical melodrama. Why else the footlights and formal speech? Still, I find it hard to believe that the director, *Roger Haines, knows what* melodrama should look like.

It would be rash to expect American accents, but even the Irish accents are wrong. Simon Green's Foster is *soulful*, but *Mr Haines* has wickedly arranged the music *so that* the top notes forever escape him. Foster's minstrel music, including "Camptown Races", makes the bulk of the performance, but it is finally cut off with the immortal line — delivered during the Civil War — "Slavery is the nigger in the woodpile". *The evening* moves from verse to embarrassment.

Ned Chaillet

LSO/Hickox

Barbican Hall

I am appalled. Various circumstances had kept me from visiting the Barbican Hall before Sunday night, and, although I was prepared for the place to be less than perfect, I did not expect such intolerable clarity and brightness in the sound. Clarity, of *course*, is all very well when it illuminates a *flautist* you cannot see because the *platform is too cramped*, *but* not when it makes every *member of a choir a soloist*, or when it allows little possibility of orchestral blend.

Just as musically damaging is the blinding treble, at least from a stalls seat on the violin side of the auditorium. The cellos of the London Symphony Orchestra on Sunday sounded unaccustomedly watery, receiving no help from the hall, but the problem *had already been* made quite obvious before the music began. *Applause in* this building is unendurably *harsh* yet *spacious*, the sound of 2,000 people spread across a field and going mad on xylophones. No doubt it will be immensely gratifying to speakers at a conference, but that is not the point. Or is it?

Very soon we shall all be thoroughly used to the Barbican Hall and its peculiarities, of catering as-of acoustics. But that is not the point either. I am thoroughly used to my lawnmower, which has to be tied up with garden twine and given a sharp, well placed prod at regular intervals, but I did not choose it that way, nor pick it in preference to a computer-controlled model that would skirt the flower beds and slay *dandelions at the same time*.

Meanwhile the Barbican *Hall was not the place to* enjoy a performance of *Mozart's C minor Mass*, despite exultant work from the London Symphony Chorus for their director, Richard Hickox, and despite much lithe, alert string playing and ingratiating wind solos from the LSO. Both the soprano soloists, Yvonne Kenny and Felicity Palmer, were hampered by the hall's *close examination* of oral workings at the expense of *musical line*, and *the very* enthisiasm of the *performance was self-defeating in* these surroundings.

The makeweight, Vaughan Williams's Five Mystical Songs, fared better. John Shirley-Quirk was at his most authoritative, and the multiple clamour of the chorus seemed very apropos when they were asking that all the world should in every corner sing. *Still, though*, I find religious Vaughan *Williams hard* to take *outside* the confines of the English *Hymnal*.

Paul Griffiths

Rafael Orozco

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Although almost 16 years have passed once Rafael Orozco won the second Leeds International Piano Competition, his recital on Sunday afternoon revealed him as very much the same exuberant young lion we first encountered in 1966. In a programme shared between Chopin, Beethoven and his *compatriot Antonio Soler*, his Spanish blood and virtuoso technique made many a stirring moment very stirring indeed. Whatever disappointments there were grew from the fact that, in the heat of the moment, he is still, as ever, liable to let excitement run away *with him*, at *the* expense of tonal refinement and *spiritual* grace.

All praise to him for *starting* with a group of sonatas by Soler instead of the more frequently heard Scarlatti. With his very robust touch and bold colour contrasts, he certainly left us in no doubt that Soler outlived his erstwhile teacher by a quarter of a century; in the two slower, more expressive sonatas, in F sharp minor and A minor, the intensity of Mr Orozco's cantabile, and his infusion of rubato, seemed even to pre-echo Chopin, who monopolized the second half.

The sheer weight of sonority that he combined with speed in the fiery codas of *the G minor* Ballade *and the* C sharp minor Scherzo was proof enough of why no jury could overlook him. In the Scherzo his fluency in the second subject's waterfalls was no less remarkable, while technical difficulties in a group of Studies from Op 10 were *similarly dissolved* into child's play. In the E *major Nocturne*, Op 62 (*and* one of its companions chosen as encore), there was further proof of how succulently Mr Orozco could make the instrument sing.

For centrepiece, Mr Orozco chose Beethoven's late A flat Sonata, never seeing *deeper into* its *soul* than in his very beautiful launching of the Adagio non troppo (after a finely timed F major ritenuto and pause) and also the first Arioso dolente; unfortunately he slightly hurried, and devalued, the Arioso's return in G minor. There was more serious proof of artistic immaturity in his hasty choice of tempo for the fugues, particularly the second, whose triumphant apotheosis consequently emerged more virtuosic than divine.

Joan Chissell

Concerts

Gedda/Eyron

Covent Garden

For his song recital at the Royal Opera House on Sunday, Nicolai Gedda had the intriguing notion of devoting a programme to the drawing-room songs of *favourite nineteenth-century* opera composers. By almost cheating, he *could* have included some great songs *(Schubert is not best* loved for his operas, but Tchaikovsky and Mussorgsky would have been fair game).

Gedda played fair. He restricted himself to French and Italian settings, including Donizetti's "Crépuscule" and Wagner's early, quite uncharacteristic but stirring "Les deux Grenadiers" (Heine's poem in French). He ventured into Russian territory only in his encores.

Fair play, in this particular exercise, almost guarantees an insubstantial musical contest — perhaps Songmakers' Almanac will now compile one to prove me wrong — *but in this* programme there was at least a quantity *of charm and entertainment*.

Rossini's *Péchés de vieillesse*, composed in retirement, are treasure-trove: Gedda chose "La lontananza", which is elegantly melodious, and "La chanson du bébé", which mingles nursery terms for basic functions with topical reference to Offenbach's operetta *Bluebeard*.

Bizet's "Chanson du fou", bizarre in musical atmosphere as well as textual diction, strengthened a first half hitherto uneventful, except in the singer's generally admirable enunciation, in Donizetti's "Ah, *rammenta, o* bella Irene" his lightly poised *florid runs*, *and our relief at* discovering that his voice is *still in good shape*.

The second half was more interesting in its musical content, and ended strongly with Verdi's lusty, jovial "The Chimney-sweep" (*Lo spezzacamino*). Gedda's pianist, Jan Eyron, added welcome zest to his earlier competent, servile restraint.

William Mann

Why Argentina's generals need the Falklands

A journalist on *La Prensa*, the leading Argentine newspaper, explains the junta's thinking

Buenos Aires

Seldom can a "secret" military operation, such as Argentina's invasion of the Falklands, have been so repeatedly predicted in the press. The Argentine government's intentions, and the reasons behind them, first appeared in my political column in the Buenos Aires newspaper *La Prensa* in January.

A few weeks later, when talks began in New York, the Argentine Foreign Minister, Mr Costa Mendez, expressly said that if Britain refused to recognize Argentine sovereignty, Argentina would resort to "other methods". This clearly spelt out the possibility of military intervention.

General Galtieri and other members of the government also privately warned members of the US government, some of whom, we understand, were sensitive to Argentina's motivations.

As Mr Reagan admitted, the trouble was that nobody — not the Soviet Union, least of all the British Foreign Office — believed that Argentina would fulfil its stated intention.

This explains, in part, London's over-reaction to a military action planned — perhaps uniquely in history — in such a way as not to harm or damage the enemy's men and material in any way, as in fact happened, at a cost of several Argentine lives.

What do the islands represent to Argentina?

Whitehall claims that the recovery of the islands by Argentina is merely an expression of the military government's wish to consolidate its own position. True enough, the government has been affected by social unrest and a collapsing economy.

Perhaps certain sectors in government may have seen in this affair a way of staying in power, but the government also knew that the possibilities of total success, of obtaining something more than recognition of sovereignty, were few indeed, and that in consequence the operation would do little towards their continued survival.

Nevertheless, if one wishes to explain their decision in terms of sheer egotism, perhaps one could say they tried to avoid something worse, like a war with Chile over the Southern territories, or a process of increasing tension with the Vatican, Chile and the United States over the Beagle Channel issue, to an unbearable degree. Because such a war or such tensions would — it is convenient to bear this in mind — not only endanger the generals' personal or sector interests. but also endanger Argentina's territorial integrity to a greater extent than the present conflict.

Because this is, in a nutshell, the basic objective behind the immediate recovery of the islands. This is also why the government decision is backed by people who, like myself, have been for years openly and firmly critical of the military government's performance, or lack of performance, particularly in respect of human rights.

If Argentina, the country which together with South Africa owns the largest south Atlantic coastline, cannot dispose right away of a strategic platform enabling it to participate — we stress, participate — to a certain extent in the region through which much of the West's foodstuffs and power supplies have to go, or to put it another way, a presence in the Euro-American defence mechanism against Soviet penetration — and just by the South Pole and Antarctica — it would soon lose its southern territories.

For Argentina, this is important enough to justify its encounter with Britain. The alternative would be a much longer and much bloodier war with Chile, or with Chile plus Brazil. This could happen before very long and could conceivably mean the end of Argentina as an independent state, or at least its definitive international isolation and its exclusion from an area which is indispensable to the development of the human race in the next century.

If London doesn't see things that way, it will never be able to evaluate the real significance of its conflict with Argentina, nor how ready this country is to fight. Nor will it be able to evaluate the cost of beating Argentina, even if it can do it, which is not at all certain.

Naturally, none of these considerations about Argentina's needs would be valid without the backing of international law. However, the islands were part of the Spanish Empire which Argentina inherited after its war of independence. So much so that in 1833, when Britain occupied the territory by force, there was a Buenos Aires-based administration operating there. From that moment, and more insistently after the beginning of this century, Argentina has been demanding from Britain the return of this part of its sovereignty.

The islands, only 400 miles from Argentina's coastline, are a geographical continuation of continental Argentina. Thus history and geography give Argentina a right that can be claimed by no other nation, either South American or European.

This is why in 1966 the United Nations ordered London and Buenos Aires to negotiate the "decolonization" of the islands. Great Britain, which can only invoke the obsolete right of conquest, claims, however, that the alleged rights of the "Kelpers" or islanders, are predominant. However, this is against the letter and spirit of United Nations resolution 2065, as Britain invokes not the "interests" of those settlers but their "wishes." But the resolution refers to "interests."

Has in fact not even Britain recognized that without the logistic and economic support of Argentina the "Kelpers" would not be able to support themselves?

The solution to all this is easy to find in the framework of Argentine sovereignty and the defence of the individual, cultural and economic rights of those 300 British families. There are 17,000 British nationals, plus about 100,000 of their descendants, living in Argentina. They are, in a sense, the people best fitted to bear witness that this country is far more than just a transitory military government.

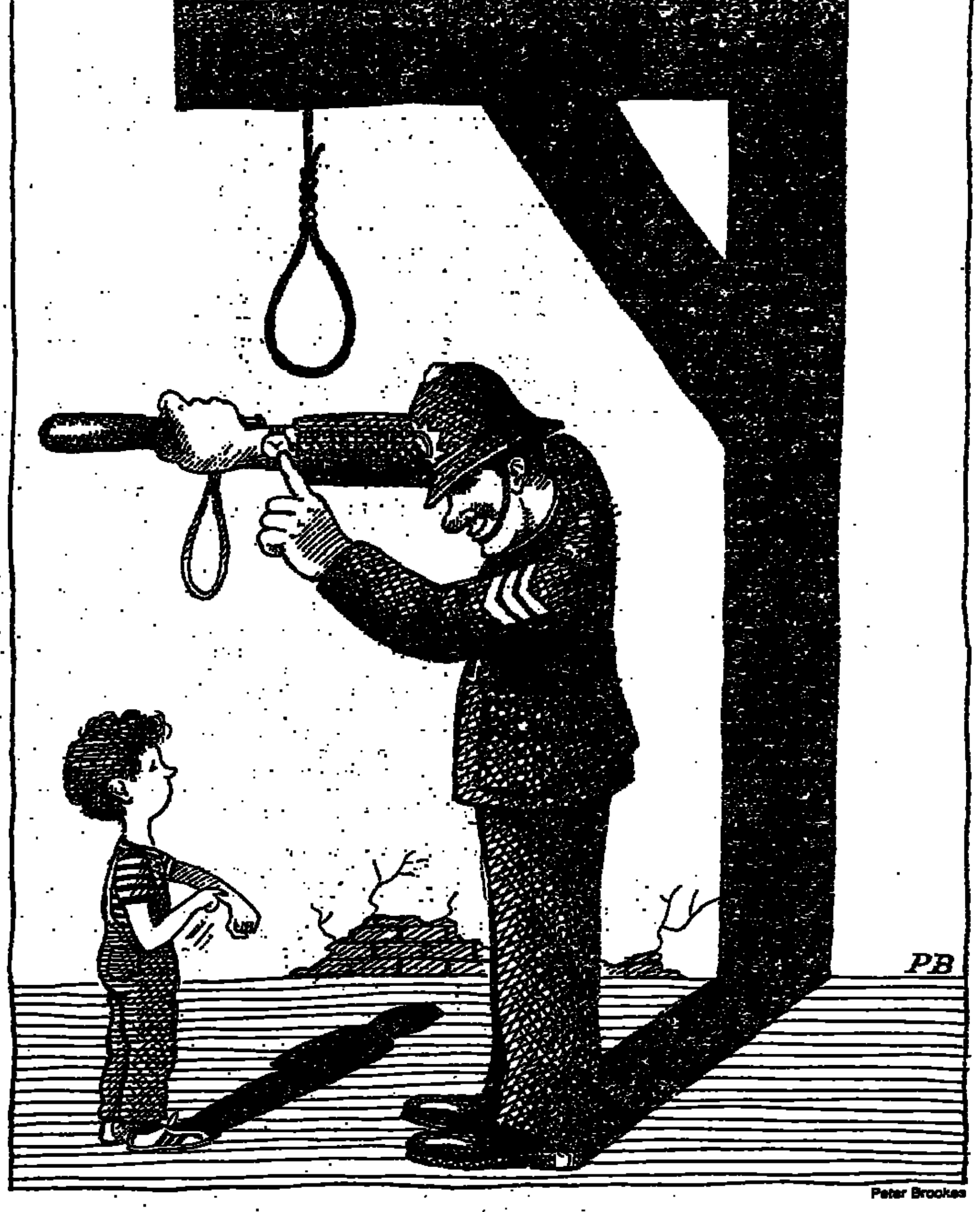
Nor should unfortunate historical circumstances hide the fact that this country is one of Latin America's most outstanding manifestations of the best European traditions and culture, including the British way of life.

We appeal to the practical and realistic sense of law and international responsibility of the British people and their leaders, and their profound comprehension of world events, for them to halt a war which we consider to be not only absurd but also unfair.

Jesus Iglesias Rouco

Hanging: the case for letting a jury decide

Next month MPs will have a free vote on whether to reintroduce capital punishment. Nicholas Fairbairn argues in favour of hanging as a general deterrent to crime



Peter Brookes

Capital punishment is once again a political issue. And the call is that there should be mandatory capital punishment for certain categories of murder; or, to put it another way, for certain categories of assault which happen to result in the death of a victim who happens to be a prison officer or a policeman. If capital punishment is to be available, why should it only be available as a punishment for murder whether of all or any kind?

After all, if it is to be a deterrent, it is a strange deterrent which depends on the result of an assault rather than its intention or recklessness. It is worth therefore looking at the history of the supreme punishment in this country where there have of course always been two parallel systems of law, the law of Scotland and the law of England.

In both countries both before and for a century and a half after their union as one kingdom, a very large number of crimes attracted the possibility though not the inevitability of the death penalty. This was in great part because there was no police force, so punishment was the only deterrent. As the police force developed, the number of crimes for which the death penalty *could be imposed* and the number of occasions upon which it *was* imposed was reduced, until eventually the list dwindled to arson in the Royal Dockyards, treason (for each of which it still applies) and murder.

Since the wooden ship was replaced by the metal ship and the succession to the throne ceased to be a matter of doubt or dispute, in the nineteenth century the only crime effectively left as punishable by death was murder. Quite wrongly but understandably it came to be assumed that this was the application of the *lex talionis*, the old Jewish law of an eye for an eye and a life for a life.

In fact the last three crimes for which the death penalty was retained were crimes against the State, although it was imposed only for crimes against the subjects of the State. Accordingly, the death penalty eked out its last century not as a deterrent but as retribution. Until its abolition it was imposed in practice for murder only — a crime which until the time of the abolition of the death penalty was almost always committed by non-criminals for a reason upon victims whom they knew. Murder was a crime of passion, envy, emotion, weakness or gain.

Until the abolition of the death penalty we hanged frustrated or impassioned lovers, would-be inheritors, unhappy spouses and almost no ordinary criminals. But the effect of the existence of the death penalty was huge on everybody except those few romantic squints who were its victims. The conundrum of the death penalty was that it had little effect if any in deterring those who actually committed murder, like Ruth Ellis, Doctor Ruxton, Heath or Haigh, none of whom were ordinary criminals, but it had an immense effect on the ordinary criminal who did not commit murder and paused before committing assault.

When the death penalty existed, the law had awe. In the most junior court in the land the juvenile tiptoed in before the justice of the peace for, while he could not be hanged for the petty offence with which he was charged, he knew he was in the chamber of life and death. And criminals did not, except very occasionally, either take life or commit assaults which might result in death. The abolition of the death penalty removed that immense deterrent.

I started practice in 1957 in Scotland. There were then fewer indicted cases in all of the ten high courts in Scotland *per year* than there are now in one of them per month.

The geometric progression started with the abolition of the death penalty. Of course it was accelerated by the permissive society, of which Roy Jenkins was the proud progenitor, and by consequential guilt legislation and various flights from the security of discipline and the ethic of right and wrong.

Television and other matters have no doubt helped on the gestation and incubation of current criminality. But that the death penalty acted as a general deterrent to the commission of crime I have no doubt; if it is to return, its justification is that it is deterrent to criminals of all kinds in the commission of crimes of all kinds and not that it is retribution for taking the life of one category of citizen or another.

The strange fact of the death penalty is that it deterred crimes in general rather than the crimes for which it was latterly mandatory, so why should we not concentrate on that characteristic in considering its reintroduction? For the fact is that murder, though appalling, in a sense is not a threat to our society. It is now usually the unintended result of random assault by criminals, whereas when the death penalty existed it was almost always the intended result of intended assault by non-criminals.

There can be no question but that the majority of people in this country want the death penalty in some form to be available. It is the people who demand the death penalty and it is the people who form our juries. In my opinion, the death penalty should be available for any crime or indictment in the High Court, and the Crown should be entitled to mark any indictment capital and leave it to the jury to bring in a verdict of capital or non-capital rape, murder, mugging, attempted murder, arson, terrorism or burglary.

In this way I believe the death penalty would have the maximum deterrent effect with the minimum number of executions, if any. No criminal might be hanged but he would never know. I trust juries and I do not believe that they would ever bring in a verdict of a capital crime unless the evidence was irrefutable and the circumstances abominable.

Now it may be said that punishment is a matter for the court and not the jury. Yes, in theory, but practically, in most cases of the death penalty, that was manifestly not so, particularly after the Homicide Act. The juries could always avoid or impose the death penalty by bringing in a verdict of manslaughter or murder or accepting a defence of diminished responsibility or finding that the murder was or was not in pursuance of theft.

For those who say that the death penalty for anything less than murder would be wrong, I say this: look at the case of Hanratty. He unintentionally shot Michael Gregsten when he turned suddenly in the car. For that, Hanratty was hanged. But after Gregsten's death he raped Valerie Storie at gunpoint and emptied his gun into her body in order to eradicate her evidence, leaving her a living paraplegic.

He could not have been hanged for that, but I believe that the crime for which he did hang was infinitely less frightful than the crime for which he could not be hanged and I am certain that a jury would have taken the same view. Why should the bad shot live and the good shot hang? Why should a man who throws a hand grenade into a crowded pub live if he merely created fifty blind quadraplegics while the man who throws a stone through a sitting room window dies if he causes a death? The criterion for which the death penalty should be available is not whether the victim lives or dies but whether the conduct was such as to demonstrate a disposition depraved enough to be regardless of the consequences to the victim, be it rape, mugging or assault of any kind the jury hold that to be so and are so certain of the evidence that they are willing to recommend an irreversible penalty.

I have appeared for the defence in capital murder trials and in innumerable trials for non-capital murder and other indictable offences, both for the defence and latterly for the prosecution. In particular I appeared for Patrick Meehan, who was wrongly convicted of murder and pardoned after seven years inprisonment, and for John Preece who was wrongly convicted of murder and released after eight years imprisonment.

Under the old law both would have been wrongly hanged. Why then, of all people, can I propose or contemplate the return of the supreme penalty? The answer *is simple*. If the supreme penalty were available and *not mandatory*, and available for any indictable crime of assault whether it ended in death or not, I am certain that the jury, given those choices, would have found neither Meehan nor Preece guilty of a capital crime.

I am certain that only in cases where the evidence was overwhelming and irrefutable and the crime was frightful in concept and execution, would a jury bring in a verdict of capital crime.

But it would be a risk so universal that serious crime would not be worth undertaking.

The author is Conservative MP for Kinross and West Perthshire and was Solicitor General for Scotland from 1979 to 1982

More religious than we think

The average Englishman thinks he is more religious that the average Englishman. This conundrum throws a ray of light on the state of the nation's soul. The perception of reality and reality itself are two different things. The English are far more religious than they themselves realize.

Last autumn virtuallly identical polls were conducted in nine European countries, to discover what values and beliefs Europeans hold in common, and how they vary. Asked "How important is god in your life?" the British answered more positively than the French, the West Germans, the Dutch, and the Danes. And asked to endorse the First Commandment ("Thou shalt have no other Gods before me"), the British scored worse only than the Irish and the Italians. Six out of 10 of the sample from Great Britain said yes to the question: "Would you say you are a religious person?"

This surprising image of the British as a predominantly religious nation is in contrast to the nation's received view of itself as secular. Indeed, the same poll showed this clearly. For 48 per cent of the British think the First Commandment applies fully in their own lives, but only 18 per cent in the lives of other people. Both figures cannot be true if, as Gallup insists, the sample was representative.

These results are particularly relevant to the Pope visit to Britain at the end of May, as another more recent poll demonstrates. For there is an almost perfect correlation between how religious a person is (or judges himself to be) and how keenly he awaits the Pope. The keenest of all are the regular church-goers, virtually irrespective of the denomination they subscribe to, but the same rule operates among non-church-goers.

There is a substantial proportion of the population which does not go often to church, but thinks of itself as religious. And if this interpretation of the statistics is right, it indicates that the Pope can reasonably expect a very large and receptive British audience when he comes. But the British themselves have hardly yet begun to realize it.

The face-to-face encounter between this large religiously-minded, non church-going sector of the population and the world's leading exponent of what might be called Total Religion, the Pope himself, will be full of conundrums. The two sides of the encounter represent very different ways of being religious, and there can be no guarantee in advance that they will understand each another. The Gallup investigation into the fundamental values of European culture took statistical inquiry into areas it had not visited before, but left many questions unanswered. It seems to be the case, for example, that the six out of 10 of the population who say they are religious would want also to say that they are Christian.

Indeed, "religious" being a "boo" word and "Christian" still a "hurrah" word, the total of self-described "Christians" may well be considerably higher. But does this laid-back style of faith include belief in such propositions as the Trinity, the divinity of Christ, or the Bible as the Word of God? Probably not: "doctrine" and "dogma" are not English words of approval, and the tendency in popular religion is to leave itself undefined. "Theology" is also not a word of praise that springs naturally to English lips.

There is a fair quantity of ignorance and mistaken understanding of even the simple basics. There was a lady reporter at a press conference given by an Anglican woman priest from America some years ago, who asked this correspondent for a whispered explanation of the term "Holy Communion" which had come up in the context.

The largest gap between the Pope's understanding of religion and that generally held by the British, however, is about the importance of "the church" in religious life. The Roman position is straightforward, namely that Jesus Christ founded an institution which was to continue both his work and his presence on earth, and that institution, more or less, is today the church the Pope heads.

The non-Roman Catholic, British "once a year" church-goers, who make up the largest identifiable religious group in the country, have no such vision of the church's origin and mission. The most likely reply, asked who founded the Church of England, would probably be "Henry VIII." And no phrase is more characteristic of British religion than the saying "You can worship God in a garden", meaning that churches and clergymen are all very well for weddings and funerals, but the man in the street does not have much time to spare for them.

A survey once asked the public to arrange various professions in order of esteem, and found "clergyman" heading the list with "policeman". (Journalists came bottom, along with publicans.) But another poll asked the public whether they would take a personal problem to a clergyman, for advice. Even among regular church-goers, the figure was minute.

This ambivalence towards the clergy is paralleled by an equal ambivalence towards the church. It is a common grumble among churchmen that many of those "who wouldn't dream of coming near the place" are the first to mount public protests when church buildings are selected for demolition.

But such a clamour is also a true expression of the "churchless Christianity" of the majority of the British people. The expression "C of E" stands almost for a separate denomination from the Church of England, so little has it to do with that church's daily life. It is not the anti-clericalism born of bitter ideological hostility that one finds on the Continent. But anticlercalism in a way it still is, the anti-clericalism of refusing to take the church and its ministry very seriously.

So will it take the Pope very seriously? It has never been confronted by Total Religion in this way before, and there is no precedent whatever on which to base a judgment.

Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

THE TIMES DIARY



American business executives are rushing to pick up tips from a Japanese writer who killed his first enemy at 13, disposed of another 60 by the time he was 29, and never bathed for fear of being caught unawares.

Wall Street's word-of-mouth has made a best-seller of a book of samurai strategy written in a cave 300 years ago by Miyamato Musashi, A Book of Five Rings. *It was translated by Victor Harris, a British Museum expert, and first published in English in 1974, primarily for martial arts enthusiasts. It has become a cult in America, with more than 100,000 hardback copies sold, since the word spread that this was the book Japanese businessmen use as their guide to business practice.*

Time *magazine says: "On Wall Street when Musashi talks people listen". Indeed with tactics typical of the newly fashionable ferocity, Overlook Press who published the Harris translation in America, are suing Bantam Books for $1m for attempting to produce a rival version. Allison and Busby publish the first paperback edition here on Thursday. So watch out.*

Somewhere in Mayfair, a whiff of Soyer stew

Since we seem to be at war it is reassuring to know there are people around who can cope in emergencies. Yesterday formidably resourceful members of the Women's Royal Volunteer Service went through their paces for the benefit of the press.

In a mock-up of an improvised rest centre hastily set up in their Old Park Lane headquarters, almost a score of green-clad volunteers regaled visiting journalists with the tricks of their caring trade: paper clips; a box of Price's white wax candles; string; pencils; armbands and assorted notices.

Responding to the unexpected emergency of the water supply drying up, they produced lashings of scalding vegetable soup and mugs of sweet tea with a gas cylinder and a field boiler.

We were registered, shown where to obtain our emergency clothing and escorted on to a windswept balcony to inspect "the Soyer". This is a ruggedly sturdy stove with a smokestack chimney that can cook up to 160 stew-type meals in the middle of nowhere on a fuel of anything from broken chairs to cardboard boxes. Originally designed at the time of the Crimean war, it is still going strong.

"That", said the guide, pointing to an ashen-faced figure under a grey blanket, "is our Mr Dobson." Dobson, one of the 9,000 male workers with the WRVS, had volunteered to play a casualty for the Red Cross lady present. He remained resolutely inert for the duration of the visit. Given the relentless competence of his female company, PHS could sympathize.

Rare visitors

Sizewell in Suffolk, home of a large nuclear power station, is full of twitchers, the local name for birdwatchers. The ornithologists have been turning up in large numbers to gaze at a local cow pasture, currently inhabited by an as yet unidentified small bird.

Derek Moore, Suffolk's official bird recorder, believes the bird could be either a pine bunting or a rock bunting. Both are extremely rare visitors to Britain.

Sizewell had a more substantial attraction for twitchers only recently, when a white tailed eagle made the village its temporary home.

Toilet roll call

Previews start tonight at the Half Moon Theatre for a comedy set in and around the lavatories of London. Written, obviously, to make people laugh like a drain, it has in fact succeeded in putting off an uncommonly large and distinguished number of managements who were at one time keen to make a go of it, but eventually decided it would not be convenient.

Nigel Williams, who received the Most Promising Playwright Award for *Class Enemy*, wrote his toilet tissue of satire and farce, *W.C.P.C.*, five years ago. In its original form it was to have been put on at the Royal Court, then it was considered by the National Theatre, Michael White and H. M. Tennant. There were firm plans for the Nottingham Playhouse until the board got a look in, and the playwright decided he did not want a run as far away as Liverpool.

Williams says the directors who have been interested in the play read like a roll call of the British theatre, including Nicholas Wright, John Dexter and Ronald Eyre. "It was a big job getting the second act right", he admits. "Even quite a few theatre critics have had a hand in it."

The plot concerns an ingenuous young policeman assigned to the vice squad, and requires toilets on stage though Williams says: "I do not think the Half Moon can actually afford to put pans in the cubicles." The attraction of the play, Williams thinks, is "that lavatories are hysterically funny unless you are terribly, terribly grown up."

Book blockade

Jeffrey Archer, the former Conservative MP and best selling author, and Deborah Owen, literary agent and wife of the former foreign secretary, Dr David Owen, have declared their own blockade of Argentina.

Deborah Owen was negotiating Spanish South American rights to Archer's new book *The Prodigal Daughter* when the Falklands crisis began. The prospective publishers were the large Argentine house, Emecé.

"I immediately put the whole thing on hold and sought instructions from my author", she says. "Jeffrey very quickly and firmly told me he did not want the negotiations to continue. The book is one that would have appealed strongly to Argentines".

Would-be MPs

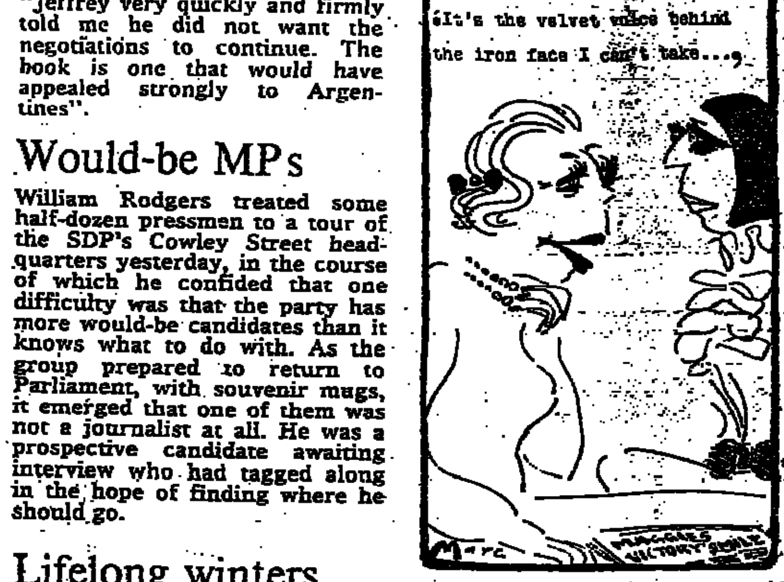
William Rodgers treated some half-dozen pressmen to a tour of the SDP's Cowley Street headquarters yesterday, in the course of which he confided that one difficulty was that the party has more would-be candidates than it knows what to do with. As the group prepared to return to Parliament, with souvenir mugs, it emerged that one of them was not a journalist at all. He was a prospective candidate awaiting interview who had tagged along in the hope of finding where he should go.

Lifelong winters

Women in Iceland have an average lifespan of 79.3 years, the longest in the world, according to researchers who have spent 17 years of their allotted time studying the life expectancy of others. Norwegian women do almost as well, with an average of 79 years.

Scandinavia also leads in life expectancy for men. It may have something to do with the long winters. The leaders for men are Iceland, Sweden, Japan and Norway, where men live 6.6 years less than women.

The researchers found no proof that heredity determines how long one lives. "The aged among us", they are reported as concluding, "are those who have shown moderation, are tranquil, and have an interest in people and the future".



Looking back

The Lewis Carroll Society hopes to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson by laying a memorial stone in Westminster Abbey later this year. The Dean and Chapter have agreed that the shy Victorian should be honoured and an appeal, supported by, among others, Sir John Betjeman and Ralph Steadman, has been launched to raise £3,000 to meet the costs.

After the works of Shakespeare, Alice in Wonderland and Alice Through The Looking Glass are the most translated works of fiction in the English language. There are versions in 60 different languages, including Esperanto, shorthand, aborigine and Japanese.

Lindsay Fulcher, the society's chairman, admits that how Carroll's puns and word-plays translate is a mystery.

Out of habitat

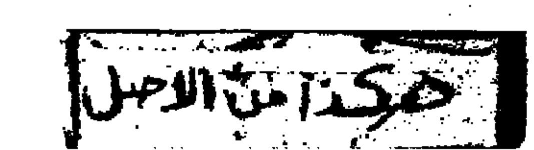
Sir Christopher Lever is a conservationist who specializes in the study of species translated to strange environments. He is beginning to think he could make a case study of himself, so frequent are the misdirected invitations which bid him attend official functions where he would be out of place.

They are really intended for Sir Christopher Leaver, managing director of Russell & McIver, who is this year's Lord Mayor of London.

Lever says he is always keen to accept, but his wife makes him send the invitations back. Thus he is encouraged to press on with his books about mammmals and birds which have settled down successfully in unfamiliar surroundings, without exposing himself to the rigours of a civic dignitary's social life.

I got one of the answers to my own quiz wrong yesterday. It was not sales of scotch whisky that fell by a third last year, but production.

PHS



THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE ISSUE IS THE LAW

The focus of the crisis is now sharpening. It is nearly four weeks since the Security Council demanded the immediate withdrawal of Argentine forces which had invaded the Falkland Islands. Far from complying with that resolution Argentina has been reinforcing its garrison, indicating not even an attitude of "benign neglect" to the United Nations, but one of open defiance. On the other side, the Task Force, in South Georgia, and in the maritime exclusion zone which it has created round the Falklands, has shown that where it has the capacity to effect an Argentine withdrawal or at least a limitation of its presence, it does so.

Mrs Thatcher was not in an expansive mood in the Commons yesterday about where we go from here. She was naturally reluctant to have the interstices of every negotiating position held up for the agonised inspection of honourable members. Britain's purpose is to seek Argentina's compliance with resolution 502, but that is not the only purpose. Under article 51 of the Charter the British Government has the right to defend its sovereignty and administration of the Islands; and it has a duty to do so on behalf of its citizens, as much as under the more general requirement to uphold international law.

However, though Mrs Thatcher was not that explicit, certain things become clearer. The first is that Argentina's defiance of the United Nations, and its behaviour in negotiation with Mr Haig, show that no negotiation with it can or should be contemplated without the continuous and cumulative backing of force of all kinds — economic and military. However, economic sanctions, welcome though they are, are slow moving. The military options must therefore be ever present and ever pressed.

The task force is under the closest political control. It does not have a momentum of its own except in the sense that the oncoming winter in the southern Atlantic will inhibit the full exercise of its capabilites. So it is important, as a background to a continuing search for a solution through negotiation, for the Task Force to show that it can put the Argentine presence on the Falklands in total quarantine, both with regard to air and sea. Air supply must be prevented. There are a number of ways to achieve that, all of which would be consistent with the doctrine of minimum force so triumphantly demonstrated in the operation on South Georgia. Minimum force must be the governing operational doctrine, as it always has been. But the quarantine must be achieved.

The second aspect concerns Britain's negotiating position. We must remember that the root of this crisis springs from Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the Falklands. It is clear therefore that, in the Argentine mind, there will be no satisfactory solution to the crisis which does not recognise the validity of that claim — even though it has only now been established by force because Argentina decided it was not getting anywhere through the usual process of resolving jurisdictional questions under international law. The question is: Why was Argentina not getting anywhere in that process? Because Argentina refused on previous occasions to submit to the jurisdiction of the International Court at The Hague, where such matters are argued.

In 1955 Britain sought to take Argentina and Chile to the Court over infringement of its jurisdiction in the Falklands Dependencies. The attempt failed because Argentina and Chile declined to accept the jurisdiction of The Hague. Had there been any vestige of evidence that Argentina has accepted that jurisdiction in some other issue, there would now be sufficient grounds to cover a British application in this case. However even that procedure would not be entirely satisfactory. There have been five recent cases involving the non-appearance of a defendant government. It puts the Court in difficulties; its authority is diminished, and the quality of its proceedings prejudiced by its seeming to take some account of the "noises off" from the recalcitrant party.

It therefore appears that Argentina is guilty of a double intransigence — both in flouting the law through aggression and in refusing to use agreed legal procedures for resolving just such an issue. It is attempting to exercise a veto over the means by which the issue of the sovereignty of the Falklands is settled. That would be intolerable in peaceful circumstances. It is doubly so when the veto is rudely asserted by armed aggression.

Whatever temporary arrangements can be made to secure the the withdrawal of troops, the question of sovereignty should only be considered negotiable in the context of an agreed reference to the International Court at The Hague. To agree to anything less than that would be to reward an aggression. The consequences of such a reward in Latin America itself — let alone the rest of the world — would be incalculable since many Latin American frontiers are of recent origin and have only been defined by force, without any more substantive authority. The frontier between Mexico and the United States, for instance, dates from 1848 when the United States took the Pacific South West by force from Mexico as it gained its independence. It has virtually lost control of that frontier now, under the pressure of mass illegal Mexican immigration, and the frontier is frequently the subject of Mexican irredentist claims.

It is inconceivable that the United States would entertain any Mexican claim on its Pacific South-West, though in fact such a claim has a much better basis than the Argentine claim on the Falklands. Yet that is the prospect which would be opened up by the sovereignty of the Falklands being decided, or fudged, in some smoke filled room at the State Department, as a result simply of the Argentine aggression. That is the principle which is still at stake; and it will not, it cannot, go away.

PUTTING HEALTH SECOND

Ever since the local authority manual workers secured pay rises of 7.8 per cent in December, it has been clear that it would be a difficult negotiating round in the public sector. The tension now building up in the NHS follows directly from that ill-considered capitulation by the Labour majority on the local authority associations. Today Mr Norman Fowler is meeting representatives of NHS employees, Cohse is already mounting selective stoppages, and other unions are considering how to follow suit next month.

The unions are asking for 12 per cent, while the Government is allocating funds to the service on the assumption that pay for most of its workers will rise by no more than four per cent, with five per cent for the ambulancemen and 6.8 per cent for the nurses. Even for the latter, the offer falls well short of inflation, which has been 12 per cent over the past year, though it has now dropped to ten per cent. The nurses, who saw part of last year's rise cancelled out by changes in their hours of work, can call upon much public sympathy in any dispute. In some areas, like geriatric and mental hospitals, there are some signs of difficulties in recruitment. But wages account for 70 per cent of all NHS costs. The control of public spending is so central to the Government's strategy that it cannot make more than minor concessions on the claim, presented for the first time on a concerted basis by the major health service unions; without jeopardising all that it seeks to achieve.

Last month's attempt to detach the nurses from the common front by raising their offer seems not to have been fully successful. The Royal College of Nursing never goes on strike, as a matter of policy. Many other individual nurses feel too much sense of responsibility to patients in their charge to take any action that might threaten their welfare. But some other workers in the service, working less closely in contact with patients, have shown in recent years that they feel very little inhibited by this factor. In 1979, the worst year for industrial conflict in the history of the NHS, almost half its employees were involved in stoppages, more than half a million working days were lost, and patients suffered much avoidable distress. Partly as a result of the political conflicts over pay beds earlier in the 1970s, and partly no doubt mirroring wider changes in public attitudes, the instinct to regard the patient's interests as paramount has been weakened. It is possible to overstate the change. In most recent years, the number of days lost per 1,000 employees in the NHS has usually been less than a tenth of the corresponding figure for Britain as a whole. But in the sixties it was often a hundredth or less.

For the time being, the action taken in support of this year's pay claim has been restricted — two-hour stoppages, bans on non-emergency admissions, bans on private patients, and so on (the last, of course, helping to steer funds from the NHS to the private hospitals). A policy of all-out industrial action would alienate public sympathy very quickly. But even limited action designed to disturb the smooth running of the health service is all too likely to do harm to patients. It is seldom possible to point to individual instances, because the course of an illness is never fully predictable, but in practice it is so. Apart from the bewilderment and fear that almost inevitably result, full investigation and treatment of patients who are more seriously ill than they seem will be delayed. The distinction between emergency and non-emergency admissions is only a preliminary and approximate one. Waiting lists will grow, and the backlog may still be being worked off many months after the dispute has been settled (after the 1979 outbreaks, national waiting lists grew 70,000 longer, and did not come down to their earlier levels for more than a year). The NHS will be given another shove towards the status of a second-class service by the very people who most vocally object to that possibility. It simply is not possible to mount a strong campaign of industrial action in the NHS without doing lasting damage both to its ideals and its customers.

Plant research

From Mr H. P. Boddington

Sir, My council, which represents some 1,400 local authority professional officers in the horticulture, amenity and leisure services, has recently become concerned at plans being considered by the Agricultural Research Council to discontinue research work on improvement of hardy ornamental plants by clonal selection, etc, at the Long Ashton Research Station.

The research council has indicated a need to release commitment of some 4 per cent annually, £3m on its present budget, and, in a discussion document recently circulated, suggests that the majority of this will come from reducing work at the Animal Breeding Research Organization, Edinburgh, by nearly half and Long Ashton, Bristol, by one third.

Local authorities, as successors to many of the country's finest landed estates and guardians of much of the country's townscape, are as a group the largest purchasers of trees and shrubs and for a long time they have been concerned at clonal variation in plant material, setting up with the Horticultural Trades Association a joint plant liaison group.

Whilst suggestions are now being made that the work at Long Ashton will be transferred to East Malling Research Station, Kent, it is my council's opinion that this is not in the best interests of the future programme since, amongst other things, it is being suggested that this work will have to be contained within financial cuts already planned for East Malling.

A final decision on the reduction and transfer was to have been taken in February but, after widespread support for a continuance of the Long Ashton programme, this was postponed until March, with a further postponement until April 20, 1982, to allow a consultative document to be circulated.

It is regretted that the Agricultural Research Council has not seen fit to change its decision, despite the representations made to it and the firm belief of my Council that there is nothing in the consultative document to merit the decision.

Yours faithfully,
H. P. BODDINGTON, President,
Institute of Park and Recreation Administration,
Morden Park House,
London Road,
Morden,
Surrey.
April 21.

Chronic disorders

From Miss Charlotte Hofton

Sir, Has Mr Seigal (April 21) ever tried to unwrap a piece of sticking plaster with the fingers that have just been lacerated while endeavouring to open a tin of sardines?

Yours faithfully,
CHARLOTTE HOFTON,
107 Albert Palace Mansions,
Lurline Gardens, W11.
April 21.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Question of women in the ministry

From the Warden of Latimer House

Sir, Your provocative third leader on "Women in the Church" (April 22) cannot pass without comment.

If it were indeed true that "the ordination of women is right in principle and is bound to come", then your logic might be impeccable. It is, of course, the conventional wisdom of contemporary humanism that the ordination of women is right in principle. However, the Christian position is that God created men and women as complementary but different. Inasmuch as they need each other, they are equal, but inasmuch as they are different, they should not try to fulfil all the same roles.

Women themselves are now, in many parts of the world, rebelling against the conventional wisdom on the subject and insisting that they be allowed to be women and not fake men. There is reason to think that this movement will become more and more widespread, since it is founded in the realities of human nature as well as in those of divine revelation.

The relations between Anglican churches which ordain women priests and those which do not are bound to cause certain tensions, but the bishops of the Anglican churches agreed at the 1978 Lambeth Conference to respect each others' discipline in this matter, and it is this sensible agreement which the Canadian Archbishop is now complaining about.

Nevertheless, the agreement will have to continue for, along with the three Anglican churches that now have women priests, at least 11 have decided (at any rate for the present) not to.

If any of these 11 were to change their canons so as to allow women priests from abroad to minister in their midst they would bee unable to resist pressure to start ordaining women priests for themselves. It is for this reason that the first step in the process must be firmly resisted.

Yours faithfully,
R. T. BECKWITH, Warden,
Latimer House,
131 Banbury Road,
Oxford,
April 22.

Aid for the childless

From Mr Peter Houghton and Dr Jeremy Ward

Sir, On behalf of the National Association for the Childless we welcome your sensible and timely leader (April 19) on the issues surrounding man's control of his own reproductive processes: AID and extracorporeal fertilization techniques.

As representatives of an association of sub-fertile people we have already written to the Secretary of State suggesting that a royal commission should be set up to examine this whole area. We feel that is is essential, not only for the childless, but also for society as a whole, that the debate on these issues should be as public as possible.

What must be avoided is a situation in which sub-fertile couples who might benefit by the advances of science are prevented from doing so by an arbitrary ban placed over whole areas of medical treatment because of fears about the possible consequences of one small development or possible use of a technique in those areas.

Members of our association are not against controls over the treatment of infertility; in fact in the matter of AID they would positively welcome certain kinds of controls. What they are afraid of is that such controls will be exercised without due consideration for what they see as their real biological urge to have children.

Yours faithfully,
PETER HOUGHTON, Founder,
JEREMY WARD, National Organiser,
Birmingham Settlement,
318 Summer Lane,
Birmingham.
April 20.

Surgeon's hungry allies

From Professor B. W. Payton

Sir, Although I can appreciate how other events have displaced news on the current uses of leeches in medicine from the front page (March 17), in times such as the present, when the mother country would seem to need all the support it can get, I was surprised to see in the West Australian press an AAP report which suggests "The British leech is nowhere in the running — or in the sucking — in modern medical applications." As a recently hatched Canadian I would like to reassure my previously fellow countrymen that the situation is not as bad as reported.

The present situation in Britain is that *Hirudo medicinalis* is extremely uncommon, but I can assure you that it still exists. Last year Dr Roy Sawyer, of Penclawdd, Glamorgan, a world expert on the biology of leeches, informed me that, much to his delight, he had been bitten by one (in the Principality) and showed me a photograph of the bite mark to prove it. He also reported that he knows of a pond in the Home Counties where this species may still be found, but, fearing no doubt for their safety, he declined to be more specific as to their location.

Yours faithfully,
B. W. PAYTON,
Medical Audio-Visual Services,
Faculty of Medicine,
Memorial University of Newfoundland,
St John's,
Newfoundland,
Canada.
April 17.

Judgment needed on Falklands issue

From Lord Mishcon

Sir, Many will have read with considerable interest, as I did, Sir Derek Walker-Smith's letter (April 24) on the Falkland Islands issue being a case for the International Court at The Hague.

Now that our forces have actually engaged the Argentinians and their Foreign Minister has said that "negotiations" are at least temporarily in abeyance, one would have thought that it becomes even more necessary for a clear unequivocal statement to be made by HM Government that subject to prior withdrawal of the Argentinian troops in compliance with UN Resolution 502 we are prepared for our part to have the issue of the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands submitted to the International Court for adjudication.

Indeed, I ventured to put the suggestion in precisely that form to the Minister of State, Lord Belstead, in the Lords on April 19 (Hansard, column 399) after he had surprised many of us by saying that our Government had never previously put this suggestion to the Argentine Government, and the minister replied: "I certainly take on board what the noble Lord has said but . . . the first priority for HM Government is the implementation of Security Council Resolution 502". Is not readiness to submit the dispute to the arbitration of The Hague compliance with that resolution, and have we not everything to gain with the confidence we have in our case and nothing to lose by making that public pronouncement now?

Many had thought, both in Parliament and outside (and were encouraged in the belief by an earlier statement in the Lords by Lord Carrington when he was still Foreign Secretary) that the reason we had not put forward this proposal was that it had previously been made by our Government to the Argentinian Government, who would have none of it.

Your own editorial made that assumption (April 2) as did Mr James Fawcett (until recently President of the European Commission of Human Rights and a former Professor of International Law) in his article in the special April issue of Chatham House on "The Falkland Islands dispute". The facts apparently are that in 1947 and subsequently the British Government offered to submit disputes with Argentina and Chile to the International Court on the *Dependencies* but never on the Falkland Islands themselves.

I have put down a question for written answer (April 22) asking for a statement from the Government to clarify the position in view of the conflicting statements that have been made to the public, but should we not forthwith put Argentina to the test of their good faith and their confidence in their claim to sovereignty in the sight of the international community by declaring our preparedness to submit to The Hague's jurisdiction provided they first withdraw their forces from the Falkland Islands, and cannot this be done without prejudice to the Haig negotiations and possible United Nations intervention?

Yours faithfully,
VICTOR MISHCON,
House of Lords.
April 26.

Christians and war

From the Right Rev J. P. Burrough

Sir, In his letter to *The Times* on April 21, the Reverend Gordon Wilson wrote clear and simple truth about us bishops.

As a member of the Lambeth conferences of 1968 and 1978, I fully accept his criticism of any of us who do not stand by our declaration there made that "war as a method of settling international disputes is incompatible with the teaching and example of our Lord, Jesus Christ".

The world's bloodstained acts of violence these past few decades have certainly not commended war as a means of gain to anyone. All have been losers. I worked in Korea for most of its devastating war, and that country is still divided and still has only a truce and not a peace. My diocese in the, then, Rhodesia underwent seven years of warfare which was horrible beyond belief, and no plea of political necessity on one side nor a mythical "liberation" on the other can atone for the suffering caused, nor absolve those who tried to make it morally acceptable. Lambeth was right, and we bishops should repeat its declaration.

Yours faithfully,
† PAUL BURROUGH,
The Rectory,
5 Nook Lane,
Empingham,
Oakham,
Leicestershire.

From Mr S. E. MacKenzie

Sir, "But this know ye, that if the goodman of the house knew at what hour the thief would come, he would certainly watch and would not suffer his house to be broken open." (From Matthew's grim chapter 24, Douay version).

Wherefor the reply to the Chairman of the Anglican Pacifist Fellowship (April 21) must be, with respect, that Christians are not necessarily pacifists. On the contrary, the many who believe the office of supreme pastor instituted by Christ at John 21:15 ff to have been perpetuated in the office of Pope mark well Pope John Paul's two recent reaffirmations of, among other rights, the right of legitimate self-defence.

I refer, first, to the new encyclical of September last, on Human Work, wherein this right is maintained — indeed is seen as "supported . . . by the permanent threat of a nuclear war and the prospect of the terrible self-destruction that emerges from it" (2); because "Respect for this broad range of human rights constitutes the fundamental condition for peace in the modern world . . ." (16). And second, I refer to the Pope's World Peace Message of January 1, 1982, capped at (12) with its endorsement of the similar teaching of Vatican II (*Gaudiam et Spes*, 79).

None of which denies the difficulty inherent in seeking true justice and peace, as in the present crisis of aggression in the Falklands, while many another "goodman of the house" waits to see whether the Falklanders are to be pressured into accepting a fait accompli. Your correspondent would not, I think, wish to have his projected Iona-like abbey commemorate so base an outcome. Nor, I venture, would Matthew 24:43.

Yours etc,
S. E. MACKENZIE,
Trefusis,
Cavendish Road,
Weybridge,
Surrey.

From Mr J. G. W. Bruce-Jones

Sir, Of the many points in the leading article, "Keep ambiguity in deterrence", of April 16, that deserve to be questioned I wish to focus on one that is, I believe, particularly insidious and misleading.

We read: "It would be dangerous . . . to spread the impression that conventional war is somehow acceptable where nuclear war is not." The point is, surely that whilst all war is ultimately unacceptable, in the real world there are degrees of acceptability.

The crucial difference between conventional war and nuclear war is that the first involves in direct confrontation professional military forces, while by its very essence nuclear war kills directly millions of civilians. Even conservative Home Office estimates assume that 25 million people would die in a nuclear attack on the UK.

In conventional war the decision to kill civilians directly must take into account the consequences of the political odium incurred, as well as problems of military logistics and the availability of destructive technology; there is always a choice.

In nuclear war these problems have been overcome; there is no choice. Nuclear weapons are, first and always, weapons of mass destruction.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BRUCE-JONES,
Jesus College,
Cambridge.
April 18.

Freedom to roam

From Mr Cyril Birks

Sir, Richard North's article, "The long march of the footpath revolutionaries" (April 21), fails to record, inadvertently I suspect, that there was one particular MP who fought hard in the late twenties and early thirties to secure the successful passage of the "access to mountains" Bill, but alas in vain. He was P. M. Oliver who, if I remember, was the Liberal MP for Blackley, Manchester.

For successive years he addressed a mass rally of ramblers in the natural arena of Winnats Pass in the heart of Derbyshire in support of the Bill.

At that time, as a member of the forerunner of the present Ramblers' Association, I and other fellow ramblers, who had an intimate knowledge of the Derbyshire hills and dales, organized parties of young men and women, all unemployed and from the poverty-stricken areas of Oldham, Rochdale, Middleton, Dukinfield and other hard-hit industrial sectors within the Manchester region, and led them along the bridle paths, introducing them to country folklore (e.g. closing gates, much appreciated by the farmers) and at the same time giving these youngsters the opportunity of escaping once a week from their drab surroundings.

Money for the train journey to Chinley and other starting points was often provided out of our own pockets or subscribed by personal friends who, though not interested in such recreation, were sympathetic to the idea of helping these young people to enjoy the beauty and the fresh air of our valuable heritage, the countryside.

Yours faithfully,
CYRIL BIRKS,
29 Gloucester House,
Courtlands,
Richmond upon Thames,
Surrey.
April 21.

Shere Thursday

From the Reverend W. B. Vernon,

Sir, In the parish records of Winterslow, near Salisbury, there is a churchwardens' account book of the seventeenth or eighteenth century which records an item of expenditure for Shere Thursday (letter, April 19).

The Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church (Cross) suggests that "sheer" may refer either to the practice of receiving absolution or to the ceremonial cleaning of the altars of the church on that day. I seem to remember that the churchwardens' item indicated the latter alternative.

Yours faithfully,
W. B. VERNON,
Winterslow,
Northmoor Road,
Dulverton, Somerset.

Kabul detention of British scholar

From the President of the British Academy

Sir, On March 28, as reported in your columns (April 8), Mr Ralph Pinder-Wilson, the Director of the British Institute for Afghan studies in Kabul, was detained by the security authorities in Afghanistan. No formal charges have been brought; there has been no clear indication of the grounds on which he is being held and, in spite of repeated requests, full consular access has not been granted.

The British Institute, which is governed by the Society for Afghan Studies, is one of nine overseas research institutes sponsored by the British Academy. Between 1974 and 1979 it undertook regular archaeological excavations at Kandahar under agreement with the Afghan Government. During the past two years its main aim has been to make arrangements to safeguard the study of the Kandahar excavated finds.

Mr Pinder-Wilson had arranged for the material to be transported to the institute's premises in Kabul and was discussing with the Ministry of Information and Culture arrangements for entry visas so that British scholars working on the publication could complete the study of the extensive pottery finds now in Kabul. He was on his way to an appointment at the ministry when he was detained.

It is a matter of great concern that, despite repeated requests by the British Consul in Kabul and the strenuous efforts of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mr Pinder-Wilson has not been released. He is a man approaching retirement and his health gives some cause for worry. There is great confidence in his personal integrity and in the way in which he has conducted the normal business of an archaeological mission overseas.

The British Academy is seeking to enlist the support and good offices of the international scholarly community, in particular in institutions in France, India, Italy, Japan and the Soviet Union (all countries with important archaeological missions to Afghanistan) to help secure Mr Pinder-Wilson's release.

Yours faithfully,
OWEN CHADWICK,
The British Academy,
Burlington House,
Piccadilly, W1.
April 23.

Justice Bill

From Dr J. Leahy Taylor

Sir, Mr Morris (April 15) has mentioned but one matter which the Administration of Justice Bill failed to deal with.

A further matter is the third recommendation of the Pearson report, which said that it should be provided that private medical expenses should be recoverable in damages if and only if it was reasonable on medical grounds that the plaintiff should incur them.

This simple measure, which would require repeal of section 2 (4) of the Law Reform (Personal Injuries) Act 1948, and section 3 (4) of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, (Northern Ireland) 1948, would prevent the injustice of a plaintiff claiming future medical expenses on a private basis and then seeking treatment through the National Health Service.

Yours faithfully,
J. LEAHY TAYLOR,
Secretary,
The Medical Protection Society Limited,
50 Hallam Street, W1.
April 15.

Capital punishment

From the Reverend M. W. Thomas

Sir, Surely the BBC series, *Rough Justice*, and your articles on Paul Cleeland (April 21, 22) finally lay to rest any argument there may be in favour of the return of capital punishment.

The thought that someone may spend years in prison unjustly is horrific enough, but at least there remains the possibility of setting him free if the original sentence is reversed.

Yours faithfully,
MARK THOMAS,
51 Chyngton Gardens,
Seaford,
East Sussex.
April 22.

Flights of inspiration

From Mr Michael Sanderson

Sir, Does splendid news of Mr Vladimir Horowitz's first concerts in Europe for three decades, having "overcome his legendary dislike of extended travel only because he was intrigued by Concorde" (report, April 16) mean that the aircraft will no longer be thought of as a monstrously expensive white elephant but as an arts subsidy?

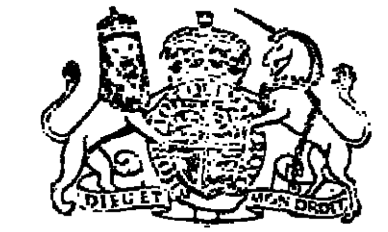
Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL SANDERSON,
Wentworth College,
University of York,
Heslington, Yorkshire.

Wrong priorities

From Mr J. A. Dowling Green

Sir, Miles Kington has his priorities wrong (April 20). Morris dancers are Morris dancers. It is when they are off duty from dancing that they take up such interests as stockbroking, teaching, driving Underground trains, or labouring. Not, I assure you, the other way around.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. DOWLING GREEN,
115 Lansdowne Road,
Tottenham, N17.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE

April 26: The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, this evening dined with the The Queen's Guard at St James's Palace.

His Royal Highness was received upon arrival by the Commanding Officer (Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Denison-Smith) and the Captain of The Queen's Guard (Major John Rodwell).

Major the Hon Andrew Wigram was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

April 26: The Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, this evening attended the Western District Audit Dinner at the Carlyon Bay Hotel, St Austell.

Mr Francis Cornish was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Colonel-in-Chief, 14th/20th King's Hussars, this morning at Gatcombe Park received Lieutenant-Colonel P. Harman upon his assuming command of the Regiment.

KENSINGTON PALACE

April 26: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as Patron, this evening attended the Royal Caledonian Ball at Grosvenor House.

Mrs Angus Blair was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Master of Trinity House, will attend the naming ceremony of the Trinity House new flagship at the Pool of London on June 1.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor of Salford University, will visit the university and deliver the Chancellor's lecture on June 4.

The Prince Of Wales, Elder Brother of Trinity House, will attend the corporation's annual court at Tower Hill and subsequently attend the anniversary service at St Olave's Church, EC3, on May 25.

Princess Anne will attend the Fire Service Ball, in aid of the Council for St John in Gloucestershire at the Fire Service College, Moreton-in-Marsh, on May 14.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester will visit the Chelsea Flower Show, London, on May 17.

The Duchess of Gloucester will visit the Chelsea Flower Show on May 17. In the evening she will attend the first night of *Pirates of Penzance* at the Drury Lane Theatre, London, in aid of Elizabeth Fitzroy Homes for the Mentally Handicapped and the Children's Country Holidays Fund.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Harry H. Corbett will be held at St Paul's, Covent Garden, on Thursday, April 29, at noon.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr Harold Keeble will be held at St Bride's, Fleet Street, today at noon.

The Watershed Arts Trust complex: Warehouses full of technology

New life for Victorian warehouses

By Kenneth Gosling

Two of Bristol's Victorian dockside warehouses will open to the public next month to provide what is thought to be Britain's first media and communications centre, and shopping and catering facilities.

Work on the repair, conversion and fitting out of the Watershed Arts Trust complex began in December, 1980.

Bristol City Council, the owner of the sheds, offered them at a peppercorn rent on a 99-year lease. Part of the ground floor is being used by the radio station, Radio West, and the rest of the buildings will be brought into use during the summer, with a gala opening in the autumn.

The British Film Institute gave the trust a capital grant of £100,000; the centre has two cinemas, one of which will be opened by Sir Richard Attenborough the institutes' chairman, on May 21. The centre needs another £500,000 to complete its capital funding, and thereafter about £250,000 a year for running expenses.

Mr Steve Pinhay, Watershed's director, said the intention was to establish a centre of importance not only to Bristol people but to the nation.

"Our facilities range from the fairly sophisticated to the most basic", he said. "We will run courses and develop ideas and encourage people who work in other contexts to come to Watershed."

The rent of the buildings will be paid for by the commercial use of the ground floors. The media centre is devoted to the main sources of information and entertainment in the twentieth century: film, television, photography, printing, radio, video, data transmission and telecommunications.

Forthcoming marriages

Dr C. J. Allen and Dr M. A. Craven

The engagement is announced between Christopher John, elder son of Professor and Mrs K. W. Allen, of Boar's Hill, Oxford, and Marilyn Anne, only daughter of Mr and Mrs E. A. Craven of Fenelon Falls, Ontario, Canada.

Mr A. J. Balcombe and Miss F. J. Samson

The engagement is announced between Andrew, eldest son of Mr and Mrs E. P. Balcombe, of Hampstead, and Frances, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. E. Samson, of Canonbury.

Mr E. I. Cooke and Miss E. C. Jennings

The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place shortly between Edward, son of the late Mr W. J. Cooke and of Mrs Cooke, of Blofield, Norwich, and Claire, daughter of Mr and Mrs F. G. Jennings, of Angmering, West Sussex.

Mr O. H. A. Dowding and Miss V. Gilman

The engagement is announced between Oliver, eldest son of Mr and Mrs C. J. Dowding, of Shepton Montague, and Vanessa, daughter of Lieutenant Commander and Mrs I. Gilman, of Templecombe.

Dr P. R. T. Hewetson and Miss C. A. M. Langley

The engagement is announced between Patrick Hewetson, of Brook Cottage, Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire, and Chantal, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs J. M. Langley, of The Old Rectory, Alderton, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Mr R. K. Hutchinson and Miss A. J. Holland

The engagement is announced between Richard Keith, elder son of Mr and Mrs K. Hutchinson, of Scunthorpe, South Humberside, and Alison Judith, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Holland, of Congleton, Cheshire.

Mr P. A. R. James and Mlle Y. F. Lourdin

The engagement is announced between Philip Audouin Rhodes, eldest son of Mr and Mrs N. J. R. James, of Skipness, Argyll, and Yvette Francoise, daughter of M F. Lourdin and Mme G. Landraud, of Voiron, France.

Captain B. A. McSwiney and Miss J. A. F. Webb

The engagement is announced between Bryan Anthony McSwiney, Royal Scots Dragoon Guards, only son of Mr B. A. McSwiney, of London, W8, and Mrs D. M. McSwiney, of Brasted, Kent, and Julia, only daughter of Brigadier and Mrs Michael Webb, of Pallington Farm, Tincleton, Dorset.

Dr R. J. Mellows and Dr N. B. M. Morton

The engagement is announced between Robin, youngest son of Mr and Mrs A. Paul Mellows, of Dorking, Surrey, and Nuala, daughter of the late Mr M. J. Morton and Mrs M. Morton, of Wimbledon.

Mr M. F. Platts-Mills and Dr J. A. Britton

The engagement is announced between Mark, youngest son of Mr J. F. F. Platts-Mills, QC, and Mrs Platts-Mills, of Halland, East Sussex, and Juliet, daughter of the late Captain G. P. Britton, CBE, and Mrs Britton.

Marriages

Viscount Quenington and Senhorita G. M. Saavedra

A service of blessing was held at Williamstrip Park, Cirencester, on Saturday after the marriage on Friday between Viscount Quenington, eldest son of Earl and Countess St Aldwyn, of Williamstrip Park, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, and Senhorita Gilda Maria Saavedra, only daughter of Barão and Baronesa Saavedra, of Rua Paula Freitas 104, Copacabana, Rio de Janeiro. The Rev Derek Cowmeadow officiated, assisted by the Bishop of Gloucester.

Mr A. C. Dykes and Miss C. A. Harrison

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Oswald's Church, Malpas, between Mr Andrew Christopher Dykes, only son of the late Mr John Dykes and of Mrs Molly Dykes, and Miss Christina Anne Harrison, younger daughter of the late Mr J. M. Harrison and of Mrs Anne Harrison. Canon T. M. Rylands officiated assisted by the Rev Peter Roberts.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr Richard Harrison, was attended by Alanna FitzGerald, Tamsin and Edward Knight, Miss Jane Stevenson and Miss Sally Churton. Mr Edward Creasy was best man.

Mr D Rawkins and Mrs H Baldwin

The marriage took place of Friday, April 23, in Norfolk, between Mr David Rawkins and Mrs Holly Baldwin (nee Bradshaw).

Dinners

HM Government

Mr Alex Fletcher, Minister for Industry and Education at the Scottish Office, was host at a dinner held at Edinburgh Castle last night, on the occasion of the visit to Scotland by Nigerian senators.

Freight Transport Association

Mr L S Payne, president of the Freight Transport Association, presided at the annual dinner held at the Hilton hotel last night. The principal guest was Mr V G Paige, chairman, Port of London Authority, and deputy chairman, National Freight Consortium.

Service dinner

The Kent and Sharpshooters Yeomanry

The Officer's Dining Club of The Kent and Sharpshooters Yeomanry held their annual dinner at the Royal Yeomanry Headquarters, Westminster, last night. Colonel Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Honorary Colonel, presided.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):

Burridge, Mrs Josephine, of Copthorne Common, Crawley, West Sussex £218,227

Claridge, Mr Eric Lionel, of Offchurch, Warwickshire £226,169

Ellard, Mrs Irene Alberta Ingeretha Maton, of Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire £252,770

Fleischmann, Miss Asphodel Enid, of Bayswater, London, painter and teacher..........£228,152

Griffin, Mrs Eileen Mary, of Ballsbridge, Dublin, estate in England, Wales and the Irish Republic..........................£379,329

Grimaldi, Miss Argenta Louisa, of Broughton, Hampshire £208,192

Inglis, Elizabeth Jack, of Chelsea, London, intestate.....£237,340

Koerner, Mr Charles Edward, of Rye, East Sussex.............£211,413

Turner, Mr Francis McDougall Charlewood, of Chichester, West Sussex, president of Magdalene College, Cambridge, 1957-62 £394,197

Ludford, Mr John Henry, of Leatherhead, Surrey, ...£279,935

Sprake, Mr Percy Jeans, of Bungay, Suffolk, solicitor £218,842

Sovereign Club

The Sovereign Club held its annual general meeting at the Savoy Hotel on Saturday, April 24.

Bethany School

Summer Term begins today. Simon Pidgeon continues as head of school and Rupert Thacker is captain of cricket. Confirmation takes place on May 8 and will be conducted by the Bishop of Maidstone. The guest on speech day, on June 19, will be Mr B. Patterson, MEP. The choir will make its annual tour of East Anglia in July and the combined choral societies of Bedgebury School and Bethany will be performing a choral concert in Goudhurst Church on Ascension Day. Term ends on July 17.

Clifton College

Term begins today with 1,215 boys on the roll of whom 555 are in the preparatory school. S. P. Kurer (Polack's House) is head of school and P. M. Whidborne (Wiseman's House) second head of school. The OC reunion is on May 15-16 for those at the school before 1919. Commemoration is on June 4-5 when the preacher will be the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The new sports centre will be opened by Mr John James on June 25 and term ends on July 9.

Kent College, Canterbury

Summer Term starts today and ends on Saturday, July 10, which is also speech day and the Old Canterburians' reunion. There are 404 boys and 168 girls in the school. Alexandra Shenton and Michael Allchin continue as head prefects and Tim Lunel is captain of cricket. The confirmatiion service will be held in the school chapel on Friday, May 7. Haydn's *Nelson Mass* and Vivaldi's *Gloria* will be performed jointly with Ashford School at 7.30 pm at Faversham Parish Church on Friday, May 14.

Roedean School

Summer Term at Roedean School begins today and ends on Monday, July 12. Long Leave is from May 27-June 1 inclusive. Reunion and open day will take place on Saturday, July 10, and the school concert on Sunday, July 11.

Haberdashers' Monmouth School for Girls

Summer Term begins today and ends at noon, on July 9. There are 540 girls in the school. Open day will be July 8. Half term will be from noon, Friday, May 28, to Thursday, June 3. The head girl is Kathryn Lewis.

Felixstowe College

Summer Term begins today and members of Latimer House will be moving into their new premises. Half term will be from May 28 to June 2 and the old girls' reunion will be on July 10. Term will end on July 16 with parents' day when the school will be addressed by Sir George Sinclair. The preacher at the leavers' service will be the Very Rev Rex Bird, Dean of Battle.

Royal Grammar School, Guildford

Trinity Term began yesterday and ends on July 15. General Sir Harry Tuzo and Mr Vernon Handley will give the 1982 King's Lectures on May 12 and June 28 respectively. The Summer fete will be on June 19 and athletic sports on July 6. There will be a chamber concert on July 8.

St George's School Ascot

Term begins today. Old girls' day will be held on Saturday, May 22 and parents' day on Saturday, July 10. Term ends on July 15.

Westminster School

Election Term begins today. There are 581 members of the great school and 158 of the under school. G. G. Weston (Liddell's) continues as captain of the school and A. J. Bird (QS) as praefectus. The challenge is on May 10-12. The exeat is from May 27 to June 2. The school concert is on June 9 and *'Twelfth Night'* will be performed in Ashburnham Garden on July 12-15. The election dinner is on July 16 and term ends on that day.

Birthdays today



Mr Igo Oistrakh, the Soviet violinist, who is 51.

Professor Muriel Bradbrook, 73; Air Marshal Sir Charles Broughton, 71; Sir Ross Chesterman, 73; Professor G. S. Graham, 79; Sir Robert Hall, 78; Sir Tom Hickinbotham, 79; Mr Richard Huggett, 53; the Right Rev E. W. Jemp, 67; Air Marshal Sir Ronald Lees, 72; Sir Harry Melville, 74; Sir Alfred Norris, 88; Mr Alan Reynolds, 56; Miss Sheila Scott, 55; Lord Taylor of Gryfe, 70; Sir John Thomson, 55.

Latest appointments

The following Army appointments and promotions are announced:

Lieutenant-General Sir Frank Kitson to be Commander in Chief, United Kingdom Land Forces, in July, in the rank of General.

Major-General A. C. S. Boswell to be Commander Scotland and Governor of Edinburgh Castle, in July, in the rank of Lieutenant-General.

Brigadier B. W. Davis to be Chief of Staff Logistic Executive (Army) Ministry of Defence, in July, in the rank of Major-General.

Brigadier J. C. O. R. Hopkinson to be Chief of Staff, Headquarters Allied Forces Northern Europe, in June, in the rank of Major-General.

Holders fight off bridge challengers

The two sections of pairs which opened the fourth annual Gartmore festival of bridge in Jersey on Friday were won by Mrs E. C. Clarke (Bedfordshire) and Mrs R. G. P. Horne (Oxford), Mrs M. Pitman and Mrs B. Carpenter (Southern Counties), Mr and Mrs R. N. Harvey (Suffolk), and Mrs M. H. Townsend and Miss J. Hare (Warwickshire).

The main event, played over four sessions of teams on Saturday and Sunday, turned into a one-horse race when the holders and favourites, captained by Douglas Romain, took an early lead, which was never relinquished.

Play continues during the week, culminating in the Channel Islands pairs championships at the weekend, when the holders, Douglas Romain and Lyn Jones, will be defending the trophy.

Results:
1, D A Romain (Jersey), P J Williams (Middlesex), J G Faulkner (Essex), B R Jackson (London) 186; 2, D Hole, I Rankin, D Farquharson (Jersey), Wing Cmdr R L Hanson (Canada) 158; equal 3, J D Baker, F Hotchen, G N Shilstone, Mrs S Stubbins (Southern Counties) 152; A Bridgman, R H K Evers, K Kelmere, C Kelmere (Devon and Cornwall) 152; 5, Mrs A L Fleming, Mrs V A Bingham (Kent), C E Weston, G F Howard (Warwickshire) 148; equal 6, N L J Davies (Surrey), J Bentley, M J Ladbrook, R H McRoberts (Middlesex) 147; Mr and Mrs L C Bell, Mr and Mrs J F Holman (Devon and Cornwall) 147.

Basingstoke and Blackburn win

Two regional finals of the Sobranie Bridge Challenge were played over the weekend. The southern regional final was won by Basingstoke and district team one and the North-west regional final by Blackburn's team two. The results were:

Southern regional final: Basingstoke and district team one 86 victory points; Wessex team two 82 victory points; Waterlooville Golf Club 67 victory points.

North-west regional final: Blackburn team two 82 victory points; Hertford team one 71 victory points; Manchester team one 65 victory points.

Bishop appointed

The Rev David Henry Bartleet, vicar of SS Peter and Paul, Bromley, Kent, has been appointed Bishop Suffragan of Tonbridge, in succession to the Right Rev Philip Goodrich, who is to be Bishop of Worcester.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

At this tense moment in our island history, it seems a good idea to go through the main dates in the Falkland Islands story once again. On the other hand, as everyone has already done this with absolutely no effect whatsoever, it seems an even better idea to introduce some lesser known dates in the Falklands story

1501: Don Jaime de Tesco, a Spanish adventurer, mounts an expedition across the Atlantic to find a quicker route to Wales, the fabled country rich in coal, slate and water. On November 18 he discovers a group of islands which are "wet, cold, windy and beyond doubt Welsh". He names the islands Nuevo Gower and erects a small corrugated tin chapel in gratitude.

1503: Jaime de Tesco returns to Spain a broken man, having failed to discover coal or slate and having picked up a filthy cold which dogs him for the rest of his life. To his dying day he believes he has discovered Wales.

1679: Captain Coleman Hawkins, an English adventurer, reports finding islands off South America "the size but not the shape of Wales. As the shape of these isles is exceedingly hard to draw, I shall mark it on my chart with the outline of Wales, except for Anglesey, which I have always found difficult". He lands a group of settlers on the mainland, to cultivate the place and man it for England. The next day they return to the ship, complaining that the place is melancholy and uninhabited. "No worse than a Welsh Sunday", comments Captain Hawkins, forcibly disembarking them again.

1682: Returning past the islands, Captain Hawkins finds the settlement dispirited, despite the introduction of sheep and rugby football. He also finds his small holiday hut destroyed by nationalists. The settlers return to Britain.

1700: During the eighteenth century small settlements are established on the islands by the English, French, Spanish, Dutch and Japanese. They all exist in ignorance of each other, being as far apart as, say, Wrexham and Cardiff, who to this day live in ignorance of each other. All the settlements are kept under close observation by Russian trawlers disguised as Russian trawlers.

1765: A Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Malvina engages an English fleet under Rear-Admiral Falkland, winner to have the islands named after him. The action is indecisive. Malvina's parting words are: "These islands ought to belong to Argentina, if and when it becomes independent," to which Falkland rejoins: "We'll see what the Foreign Office has to say about that. "All subsequent controversy is based on this exchange.

1810-1820: Many Welsh settlers with their sheep go out to make a home on the Falkland Islands, miss them altogether and end up founding Patagonia.

1847: A small detachment of ships from Monaco lands on the Falklands, taking them in the name of Monaco and declaring them a free gambling area. They construct a small casino out of stone.

1850: The casino goes bankrupt, having attracted in four years bets to the total value of £5, all of it being placed in very small amounts by Russian observers disguised as poor fishermen. The croupiers return home and Monaco enters its post-imperial phase.

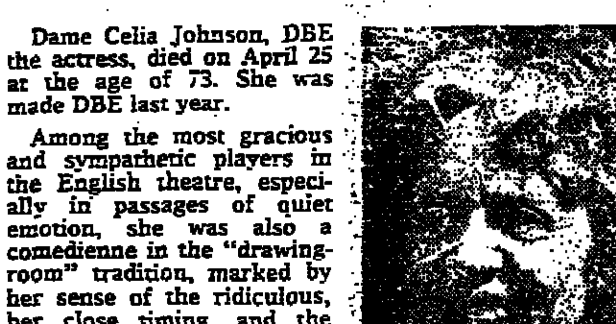
1863: Argentina lays claim to the Falklands, on the ground of having produced the first chart on which they are not shown to be the shape of Wales but more like two dogs back to back, or perhaps beer stains on a wet bar.

1914-1918, 1939-1945: Many Russian observation vessels disguised as English or German warships are sunk.

1957 onwards: The British Empire becomes independent, being divided for convenience's sake into the Old Commonwealth (countries that play golf, rugby and defensive cricket) and the New Commonwealth (countries favouring squash, field hockey and attacking cricket). Gibraltar and the Falklands coming into neither category, they are kept as pink on the map, although this is not enough to save the savagely hit pink printing ink industry.

1982: See other pages.

OBITUARY



DAME CELIA JOHNSON

Sympathetic presence on screen and stage



Dame Celia Johnson, DBE the actress, died on April 25 at the age of 73. She was made DBE last year.

Among the most gracious and sympathetic players in the English theatre, especially in passages of quiet emotion, she was also a comedienne in the "drawing-room" tradition, marked by her sense of the ridiculous, her close timing, and the eloquent use of her eyes. Though she seldom acted in the classics, she could be a delicate Chekhovian. To thousands she will be remembered for her part in the film *Brief Encounter* starring opposite Trevor Howard.

A doctor's daughter, born in Richmond, Surrey, on December 18, 1908, she was educated in London (St Paul's Girls' School) and abroad, and then at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art. She first reached the London stage at the Lyric, Hammersmith, Nigel Playfair's theatre, in January 1929 when she followed Angela Baddely in the Spanish comedy, *A Hundred Years Old*. Twelve months later, at the Kingsway, she was in a poor piece, *The Artist and the Shadow*, "a play of Bohemian life in Paris," that lasted only a week. "Celia Johnson, whom I do not remember seeing before," said the critic, "was very good indeed in a difficult part, an artist's model." Many notices echoed this. Within two months, in another short-lived and indifferent West End comedy, *Debonair*, she acted with graceful assurance as a complex heroine given throughout to running away from something or somebody. From this she went straight on to the Playhouse to appear, with Gerald du Maurier and Gladys Cooper, in the best part she had yet had, wholly unlike the others, the shopgirl in *Cynara* who killed herself after a love affair with a married man.

Cynara succeeded, but the next year's parts were mediocre, and in November 1931 she was in New York, on one of her rare Shakespearian adventures, as Ophelia to Raymond Massey's Hamlet. Later, though she had a variety of London plays — and was transiently in Anthony Armstrong's long-running *Ten Minute Alibi* — only two parts would occupy her for any length of time: the heroine of Merton Hodge's student comedy, *The Wind and the Rain* (St Martin's, 1933), an unexacting if protracted task; and, more demanding, Elizabeth Bennet in Helen Jerome's version of *Pride and Prejudice* (St James's, 1936; 316 performances). Her sense of period was sure; the most exigent students of Jane Austen yielded. James Agate observed this Elizabeth's magnanimity, vivacity, and commonsense.

By now, after marriage in 1935 to the author, traveller, and critic, Peter Fleming, for many years on the staff of *The Times*, she was living at Nettlebed in Oxfordshire. Admired in the theatre for her freshness, pathos, and the gentle voice that was described as 'an unfolding flower,' she became nevertheless an actress increasingly hard to find. Indeed, during a decade from 1937 she would have only two major stage parts, Mrs de Winter in Daphne du Maurier's drama, *Rebecca* (Queen's, 1940), and — succeeding Vivien Leigh — the Cornish wife Jennifer in Shaw's *The Doctor's Dilemma* (Haymarket, 1944). Still, she was making a new reputation as a film actress. She had been the Captain's wife of Noël Coward's *In Which We Serve* (1942), the working-class mother in a version of his play, *This Happy Breed* (1943), and, most celebrated, the housewife in *Brief Encounter* (1945; based on *Still Life*), that poignant drama of a chance railway-station meeting. In 1950 she completed her Coward sequence with the doctor's wife of *The Astonished Heart*.

Before then, in the winter of 1947, she had returned to the London stage in *Saint Joan*. It was at the middle of the old Vic company's exciting tenure of the New Theatre. Celia Johnson split critical opinion; generally it was felt that though she showed only one side of the character, not the girl-warrior whose voice should be "bright, strong, and rough," she was fully in key as the poor "innocent child of God," faith incarnate.

There was another gap before an Italian tour (1950) with the Old Vic company as Viola in *Twelfth Night*; and, after her beautiful Olga in Chekhov's *Three Sisters* (Aldwych, 1951), she again left the stage for three years. With a strong sense of duty to her family, she would often come out of a play before its run closed. During the nineteen-fifties her most substantial work was as the mother in *The Reluctant Debutante* (1955) where the author, William Douglas Home, had an ear for nonsense and Miss Johnson the tongue to utter it; and as two very different wives, in Robert Bolt's *Flowering Cherry* (1957) and in Hugh and Margaret Williams's fight comedy, *The Grass Is Greener*, where a critic said she could turn the trembling of an eyelid to a packed speech. That year, 1978, she was appointed C.B.E.

She began the nineteen-sixties as a woman named Pamela Puffy-Picq in a lagging two-character play, *Chin-Chin*, adapted from the French, where she could use her gift for comedy on the rim of tears. In N. C. Hunter's *The Tulip Tree* (Haymarket, 1962) she acted a middle-aged woman who held firmly to the image of the past ("What I fear most is forgetting"); in the autumn of 1963 she enlivened Giles Cooper's comedy, *Out of the Crocodiles*; and for the National Theatre company at the Old Vic (1964) she was, affectingly, Mrs Solness in *The Master Builder*. Later for the National (1965) she took over from Edith Evans's Judith in *Hay Fever*, Coward's actress whose retirement is a sustained performance. As Madame Ranevsky in the Chichester Festival's *Cherry Orchard* (1966) she allowed moments of the most genuine feeling to pierce the woman's indolent vagueness. Then, at the Duke of York's (1967), in Alan Ayckbourn's *Relatively Speaking*, her sense of comedy was at its meridian, especially during a final half-hour when she was trying to reconcile her duties as a hostess with a passionate disbelief — expressed by a slight quiver of the eyelid — in practically everything that had happened or could happen. At the same theatre, in the spring of 1968, she returned in histrionic hauteur and surrender to Judith in *Hay Fever* after playing the part in Toronto.

When, after three years, she came back to the London stage (Cambridge Theatre, 1971) it was, surprisingly, as the Gertrude, overwhelmed by the pressure of events, she had played to Alan Bates's Hamlet at Nottingham in the previous autumn. She succeeded Peggy Ashcroft in William Douglas Home's *Lloyd George Knew My Father* (1972); and in the title-part of Mr Home's *The Dame of Sark* (Wyndham's, 1974) she was her clear, glowing, direct self.

Though, for a long time, she had been out of the theatre, since *The Kingfisher* at the Lyric in 1977 she had just returned to it in the previews of a play called *The Understanding*, by Angela Huth, in which she starred with Sir Ralph Richardson. It was due to open officially at the Strand Theatre tonight.

She was seen too rarely on television where her warmth, and expressive features — and sense of humour — were seen to good effect. Television watchers will recall with pleasure her playing in *Mrs Palfrey at the Claremont*, adapted from the novel by Elizabeth Taylor, and her moving performance in Paul Scott's *Staying On* in which she was reunited with Trevor Howard.

Peter Fleming died suddenly in 1971 and she is survived by a son and two daughters, one of whom, Lucy, is herself on the stage.

MISS MARGARET POPHAM

Miss Margaret Evelyn Popham, CBE, principal of Cheltenham Ladies' College from 1937 to 1953 and only surviving child of Rev B. G. Popham, rector of Shoeburyness, died on April 25, aged 87.

From the age of five she was mistress of her school of dolls and subsequently entertained no other ambition but to be a teacher. Her early education was provided by a governess and schooling began at Blackheath High School. From there she entered Westfield College and her first teaching (Classics and English) was at Chatham County School, followed by a similar one at Havergal College, Toronto.

In 1930 Margaret Popham, a superb teacher, returned to England to be headmistress of the Jersey College for Girls, and two years later was invited to be principal of Westonbirt School. During her fifth year there she was offered the principalship of Cheltenham Ladies' Gollege, which she accepted and held until her retirement 16 years later when the chairman of the council declared that she had raised the scholastic standard of the college above that of every other girls' public school.

Dogs as well as dolls were prominent in Margaret Popham's childhood and featured largely throughout her career, sometimes accompanying her on a school rostrum during morning assembly. In every way she was an outstanding person: petite, with piercing blue eyes and a dazzling smile, always elegantly attired, she possessed a unique quality of charm, vitality and dynamism, a quality that enabled her to recover, quite early in the war, the Cheltenham Ladies' College buildings and boarding houses which had been requisitioned and reserved for the War Office.

The strong personality that successfully directed large and important educational establishments was also a sympathetic and understanding trouble-shooter to whom schoolgirls were always able to appeal for help and advice, and to whom "old girls" turned for guidance and assistance when beset with marital or financial problems. Though frugal by nature, Pop, as she was universally known, was generous to her old girls when they were in need, and an unknown number have been enabled to start life afresh with a new home because of her generosity.

Miss Popham commenced retirement without domestic experience but soon mastered the art of bread and cake making. She became a member of the Independent Television Authority, was Vice-chairman of the Gabbitas-Thring Educational Trust, and a member of Westfield College Council.

She was respected by colleagues on the ITA for her outspokeness and courage which were often in evidence in the early difficult years of the authority. Subsequently she was for four years a member of the ITA children's commitee.

In 1968 she wrote her memoirs characteristically entitled *Boring - Never!* She was made CBE in 1953.

Regent's Park Mosque buys Sultan's manuscript for £80,000

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The most expensive *Qur'an* ever sold at auction was on its way yesterday from Sotheby's to the glittering new mosque in Regent's Park. A magnificent old manuscript will embellish one of the finest new architectural features of London.

The *Qur'an*, so large that it takes two people to carry it, was written in 1488 and dedicated to Sultan Qa'it Bay. It was sold for £80,000. The manuscript seems to have been commissioned for the mosque he was building in Cairo and to have been written by a member of his household, possibly a relation, as an act of devotion. It has illuminated florets between verses and one double page of illumination in colours.

It was bought yesterday by the Karim Said Foundation for presentation to the Regent's Park Mosque. The $2m foundation was set up earlier this year by Mr Wafic Said, a prominent Saudi Arabian businessman who lives in London, in memory of his son aged 10 who died in a swimming accident last year.

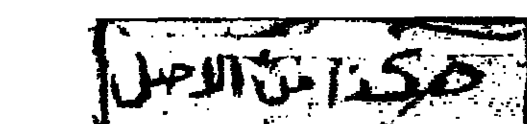
The *Qur'an* was included in a sale of fine Oriental manuscripts from the Hagop Kevorkian Foundation, an old collection which always attracts strong bidding, and only 3 per cent was left unsold. The recent collector interest in caligraphy had tempted Sotheby's to risk, for the first time, an entire sale of manuscripts without miniatures. It was a resounding success. Most of the buyers were from the Middle East.

The most ambitious eccentricity of Sotheby's afternoon sale of Islamic works of art was a Syrian painted wood room, comprising ceilings, walls, doors, window frames et al in "Turkish rococo" style, dating from 1790-91. Composed of 56 separate parts, it sold to a Continental dealer at £28,600 (estimate £20,000 to £40,000).

The flagging fortunes of Phillips' sale of fine English paintings (45 per cent unsold) were cheered by unusual museum interest. The Tate spent £2,200 on a fine example of Victorian schmalz, James Turpin Hart's "A rustic timepiece". The painting, dated 1856, depicts a rustic group gathered round a stile with a little girl puffing at a dandelion clock.

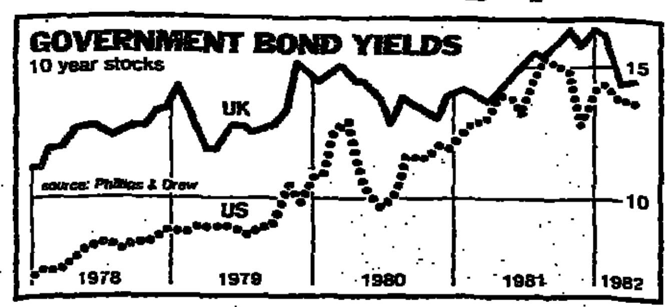
The National Portrait Gallery acquired a likeness of Endymion Porter, groom of the bedchamber to Charles I, attributed to "D. Mytens" at £1,435 (estimate £1,500 to £2,500) and of John Walker, professor of elocution, painted by Henry Ashby and exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1802 at £440 (estimate £120 to £150).

The most popular feature of Christie's sale of the contents of Merdon Manor, Hursley, Hampshire, yesterday proved to be a folio of watercolour views of Hursley Park by George Frederick Prosser dating from the 1840s. Ten of the views were bought by the Hampshire County Museum Services, four by the Winchester City Council, 10 by Michael Hogg, the London dealer, and three by private collectors. Prices ranged from £454 to £1,026 where £250 to £600 had been looked for by Christie's when estimating the sale.



BUSINESS NEWS

US widens the gap



The gap between yields offered on 10 year government bonds in the United Kingdom and the United States has widened, particularly since the market has been under the Falklands crisis shadow. In spite of the slightly lower nominal returns offered by United States bonds, the prospective real rate of retrn continues to look relatively attractive. *Inflation figures last Friday suggested that United States inflation is slowing much more quickly than Britain's. Some analysts expect a United States inflation rate of ³ per cent by December.*

ACC agreement

The Independent Broadcasting Authority and Associated Communications Corporation will sign an agreement over ACC's stake in Central Independent Television later this week. The 51 per cent of the Central Independent voting shares will be placed in trust, but ACC will retain the rights to 51 per cent of the group's profits with the proviso that the IBA can demand the stake be sold or substantially reduced if it ever sees fit. It will mean the IBA will then consent to the transfer of ACC's voting shares to TVW Enterprises, headed by Australian financier Mr Robert Holmes à Court.

EEC plans sugar fight

The European Community is planning a "divide and conquer" strategy against 10 sugar nations jointly fighting the community's sugar subsidy programme. Analysts say that if the community is successful it can break the complaint in 10 separate cases and claim each country is not hurt significantly. The exporters include Argentina, Australia, Brozil, Colombia, Cuba and India.

Dawn raid on Jarvis

A dawn raid on building contractor J Jarvis & Sons pushed the share price up 41p to 314p but brokers Shephards and Chase managed to pick up only around 5,000 shares — 0.5 per cent of the equity — before the price went above the 335p per share being offered by their unnamed client. Mr Robert Denney, Jarvis chairman, said he believed he knew the buyer's identity but did not expect a bid approach. The largest shareholders in Jarvis are Mr Douglas Jarvis, the former chairman who holds 12 per cent.

Profits aside . . .

House of Fraser, which is expected to announce its third conservative full-year profits fall tomorrow, is spending £30,000 in sponsorship at the Edinburgh Festival.

BP plant ready

BP Chemicals' £50m ethanol plant at Grangemouth in Scotland has been completed on time, and is expected to come on stream this summer — in spite of persistent speculation that extensive losses in plastics and petro-chemicals will force job cuts before the end of the year at the Grangemouth site.

MARKET SUMMARY

Equities remain firm

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT index 568.0 up 0.9
FT Gilts 67.59 down 0.02
FT All Share 326.71 down 0.01
Bargains 16,121

The start of the fourth week of the Falklands crisis proves again the underlying firmness of the equity market, where early markdowns were shrugged off and the FTindex ended the day up 0.9 at 568.0.

GKN gave the best performance among leaders, with a 5p jump to 166p in response to a bullish circular from Rowe & Pitman. This forecast profits of £75m pretax this year, the top end of the range of market estimates.

Blue Circle at 460p, down 4p, and Tate & Lyle down 4p at 198p eased ahead of figures, but ICI was firm at 318p in front of first quarter results. Bowater eased 2p at 228p with further stock coming on offer.

Gilts rallied on the strength of sterling against the dollar halving early markdowns with long dates generally unchanged and shorts shedding up to £¼.

Comment on the prospect of further rights issues in the sector hit leading properties where Land Securities shed 10p to 275p, MEPC lost 6p to 195p and Great Portland eased 10p to 164p.

Demand for oils continued, although it petered out later in the day, with Ultramar up 13p at 443p and Lasmo rising 10p to 359p.

Building contractor J Jarvis spurted 41p to 341p in response to a dawn raid by brokers Sheppards and Chase, at 335p.

Elsewhere on the bid front Lonsdale Universal jumped 6p to 71p amid speculative buying in the hope that when John Menzies is allowed to add to its 11.2 per cent stake today, it will offer more than its outstanding 65p per share bid.

Empire Stores was firm at 106p, pending developments on the bid from GUS, but Sears slipped ½p to 62½p as a line of 500,000 shares came on offer — probably from investors who fear that Sears would issue paper if it intervened to make a rival bid for Empire.

Tarmac at 492p and Wimpey at 109p hardened 2p apiece ahead of figures later this week but W H Smith shed 4p to 173p, despite the prospect of good figures shortly.

Simon Engineering at 373p gained 10p on profits which are up to expectations and Travis & Arnold was 8p better at 176p after reporting an 81 per cent profits boost. Other gainers on healthy trading news were J Crowther, 3p firmer at 25p, and Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs, 1p up at 116p.

Davy Corporation shed 2p to 141p as a line of 300,000 shares came on offer at 142p, but a line of 500,000 Smith & Nephew failed to dent the share price up 3½p at 123p.

Bank shares weakened with Lloyds down 12p at 405p and Barclays 3p off at 443p

Equity turnover on April 23 was £118.393m (12,398 bargains). Gareth David

COMMODITIES

● Metals responded unevenly to political tension. Cash standard copper lost £3 to £865 a tonne while three months was about £2.50 lower at £894. Tin also fell, although the movement was confused by a temporary disruption of communicationbs between London and Penang which allowed the Straits price to breach its intervention floor. Tin for immediate delivery was £7,090 a tonne, down £35, and three months metal lost £40 to £7,312. But by contrast lead, zinc and cash aluminium all rose.

● Cocoa was the most active of the softs. Suggestions that the International Cocoa Organization buffer stock manager will be allowed to buy another 35,000 tonnes of materials and some reaction to signs of overselling on the charts caused April cocoa to leap by £40 to £940 a tonne and the May contract to gain £52 to close at £978.

TODAY

Interims: Border and Southern Stockholders Trust, Greencoat Properties.
Finals: Astbury and Madeley, English National Investments, Farnell Electronics, John Laing, Ake View Investment Trust, London United Investments, Marlborough Properties, Newarthill, North British Holdings, Parambe, Safeguard Industries, Silentnight Holdings, John C. Small and Tidmas, Tarmac, Toye and Company, Tozer Kemsley and Milbourn, Turriff Wadkin.
Economic Statistics: Unemployment (provisional); unfilled vacancies (April provisional);

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 7,404.21 up 33.53
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,279.27 up 43.43

CURRENCIES

● The pound slumped to $1.75 in the Far East overnight and lost heavily against Continentals before regaining ground in Europe. The dollar was weaker after the latest money supply fall and lower short term interest rates.

LONDON CLOSE

STERLING
$1.7760 up to 60pts
Index 89.5 down 0.3
DM 4.2050
Fr.F 10.97
Yen 422.50

DOLLAR
Index 114.2 down 0.7
DM 2.3740 down 120pts

GOLD
$355.25 up $2.75

MONEY MARKETS

Rates opened slightly firmer but markets relaxed a little as sterling picked up. The Bank bought £471m of bills after a forecast of a £450m shortage.

Domestic Rates:
Base rates 13
3-month interbank 14-13¹³⁄₁₆

Euro-Currency Rates
3-month dollar 14⅝-14½
3-month DM 9-8⅞
3-month FRF 22-21½

Esso triggers new rise in petrol prices

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Esso last night started a new round of petrol price increases that are intended to put between 3.5p and 7p a gallon on four star petrol in urban areas. Shell, BP and Texaco are expected to follow suit.

Higher Esso prices became effective from midnight. The company said that it was aiming to eliminate all subsidies to its dealers, including the "temporary allowance" it introduced last November. The new pump price will be about 169p a gallon, which compares with the present average of 162p a gallon in urban areas, and 167/168p in the country.

Esso would continue to provide a limited price support to its dealers in areas of hard competition, but it will not be paying any subsidies below a new minimum price of 165.5p a gallon.

Petrol prices have risen by more than 10 per cent since the Budget seven weeks ago, when the average urban price was 149/150p a gallon. Apart from the Chancellor's 9p a gallon increase in exceise duty, there have now been three separate moves by companies to increase prices. Somewhat to the industry's surprise, all the increases have held.

Leading oil companies have made no secret of their wish to bring prices back up to 170p a gallon they reached last autumn. They claim to need the increases to offset losses on refining and marketing caused by a slup in demand and serious refinery overcapacity.

Shell, which indicated last night that it would be following Esso's lead, said that it needs a pump price of 174p a gallon to eliminate discounts on sales. BP and Texaco say they also need more than 170p a gallon.

Esso pointed to the hardening of oil prices in the last few weeks. On the "spot" market, where individual cargoes of crude oil and products are traded, North Sea oil has risen from a low of $29 a barrel a month ago to $35 a barrel. Cargoes of petrol have risen from $290 a tonne to around $330 a tonne since the end of March.

Prices have been pushed up by a growing though still tentative feeling among oil traders and companies that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries may yet succeed in resisting price reductions, despite the present glut. The Falklands crisis has also helped to keep the prices up.

The firming of North Sea prices has been one factor in preventing another outbreak of price war like the one last year. Companies do not rule it out however — and say they have no idea what will happen to petrol prices over the year.

US resumes purchases of oil from Iran

From Nicholas Hirst, New York, April 26

The United States has resumed buying oil from Iran, a move to be seen as that could mark the advent of better relations between the two countries.

Officials said the Defence Department had bought 1.8 million barrels for $53.1m (£30m) from Gatoil International, a Geneva-based organization, to add to the strategic petroleum reserve. The contract specified that the light crude would come from Iran.

This is the first time Iranian oil has been imported into the United States since the hostages crisis began on November 4, 1979. President Carter banned Iranian oil imports eight days later. That ban was lifted by President Reagan on January 19

The purchase by the Defence Department may spur the United States oil companies to negotiate their own contracts. Iran is desperate to sell its oil to finance its war effort with Iraq and despite the present glut on world markets, the price on the defence contract of $29.51 a barrel is attractive. It undercuts the benchmark price of $34 a barrel agreed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries last month and serves to further undermine Opec's attempts to prevent an erosion of value and prices.

Two American traders began negotiating for Iranian crude at the end of last week in hopes of getting similarly favourable terms.

Talbot may salvage £150m deal with Iran

By Clifford Webb
Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Talbot UK's £150m a year export business with Iran could be saved by a complicated barter deal involving a British merchant bank, a commodity house and a Dutch-registered shipping company.

An oil-for-car-parts agreement has already been initialled by the Iranian Government, Iran National (the car assemblers) and a team of Talbot executives which has been in Tehran for some weeks.

The delay in announcing progress has been caused by the detailed and delicate negotiations still necessary to satisfy all the parties.

However, motor industry sources suggest that a formal announcement will be made in Tehran and Coventry within a week to 10 days. The Iranians have apparently agreed to sell oil through a commodity house to a European-based oil company with the British merchant bank financing the deal and taking responsibility for the payment to Talbot.

Last night Talbot refused to confirm or deny details of the package. A spokesman said: "We are guardedly optimistic. Talks are still continuing in Teheran in an atmosphere of cooperation and we would not want to prejudice them in any way. We can confirm, however, that we have already received some letters of credit for outstanding debts".

The failure of Iran National to meet substantial debts for car kits already delivered led to Talbot halting shipments last September. As a result, 1,700 of the 2,500 employees at the company's Stoke engine and transmission plant near Coventry have been on a one-day week for more than five months.

This has aroused union fears that it could close altogether. Last night local union officials welcomed the progress in the Teheran negotiations, but they are still advising their members to "await events before jumping for joy".

With its home-grown component industry in chaos because of the war with Iraq and with no supplies of engines or gearboxes from Talbot, Iranian car production has collapsed.

□ Hurt by export restrictions and slow domestic demand, Japan's production of passenger cars, lorries and buses fell by 0.5 per cent in the financial year to March, compared to about 11.1m vehicles.

£220m earnings 'unsatisfactory'

Ford profits fall again

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

Ford of Britain, the country's only big motor manufacturer to remain in the bleck, saw its pretax profits pared to £220m last year. The payment of a dividend to the United States' parent company has again been passed.

The results, published yesterday, show that Ford managed to stop the rot of 1980 when pretax earnings fell by 41 per cent to £226m. However, the company still regards the performance as far from healthy.

Mr Sam Toy, the chairman and managing director, said: "In our present environment these results may seem relatively good, but by any normal business standards they are unsatisfactory. We are simply not getting adequate returns from our manufacturing and trading operations."

The core of the problem, he said, was low productivity. "Until we address that issue successfully we cannot hope to reverse the pattern of rising imports and falling export volumes.

Ford UK has paid a dividend to its parent in only five of the last 11 years but it has been called upon to support Ford of America with substantial loans, often made at commercial rates of interest. At the end of last year, promisory notes from Ford US reached a peak of £656m.

The result has been a substantial boost to Ford UK's earnings. The company's operating profit of £130m for 1981 — much of which was earned from the sale of imported vehicles from other Ford plants in Europe — was increased by £90m of net interest income, almost half of which was from the American loans. Net interest income in 1980 was £85m.


Sam Toy: unhappy about productivity

The 1981 profits, reduced to £165m after tax, were achieved on sales of £3,073m compared with £2,924m in 1980.

The accounts show that because of Ford's worldwide loss of $1,543m in 1980 — one of the largest corporate deficits in American history — Mr Toy's performance-related salary for 1981 was £52,591 compared with the £67,133 earned in the first nine months of 1980 by Sir Terence Beckett, now director general of the Confederation of British Industry.

Mr Toy's 1982 salary will be affected similarly by Ford's loss for 1981 of $1,060m and provides a sharp contrast to the £95,500 salary paid to Sir Michael Edwardes, the BL chairman.

Edwardes critical of role of shop stewards

Communication in a company cannot be left to shop stewards, Sir Michael Edwardes, BL chairman, said yesterday in a revealing exposition of his uncompromising style of management.

Speaking to the City University Business School, Sir Michael said productivity was the key to success, and could be achieved only by altering attitudes, motivating people and pushing through diffucult actions.

Boards of directors, managers and unions were all inclined to resist change, he said. The first task was to motivate managers and make them instruments of change — although this would be difficult when they were vulnerable to job cuts.

Edwardes: revealing exposition

Sir Michael said the resteration of direct management/employee communications was an essential part of management's right to manage. This could not be left to shop stewards. "Shop stewards," have their own and their members' interests to promote," he said.

It was by bypassing the shop steward network and eventually convincing the shop floor of the need for change that BL had been able to push through its job cuts and achieve a productivity increase at Longbridge of more than 120 per cent in a year, he said.

He said the need for managfement of change was proved by the fact that wages in Britain had risen by 346 per cent in the last 10 years while productivity had increased by only 26 per cent.

Eastern block faces interest rate sanction

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg, April 26

The Soviet Union, East Germany and Czechoslovakia would be among countries obliged to pay higher interest rates on exports if a new set of proposals by European Community countries is accepted at the next meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development finance ministers in Paris on May 6 and 7.

The new proposals were worked out here today by finance ministers during a long round of discussions on export credits, much of it held in very restricted session. This was because there were some profound disagreements about whether the Community should agree to increase interest rates and also because the ministers did not want to give away their negotiating position before the OECD meeting.

The European Commission, which will negotiate on behalf of the European Community countries at the OECD, will not submit any proposals for an increase in export credit rates. Any pressure, particularly from the United States, for an increase in rates would have to be agreed by the European Community members in the margins of the OECD meeting.

It was agreed today that there should be a reclassification of the three groups of countries eligible for special rates of export credits. A high category for the rich countries is proposed based on an income of $4,000 (£2,259) per head of the gross domestic product in 1979. Apart from the three Eastern Block countries, this would include Israel and Spain as well as seven other small states or dependencies.

The impetus for the reclassification, according to Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, came from the imposition of military rule in Poland.

HK Land shares £150m deal

By Michael Prest

Hongkong's incestuous financial community was drawn even more tightly together yesterday when Hongkong Land, one of the world's biggest property companies, and Carrian Investments, a Hongkong investment company, paid about HK$1,600m (£150m) for 20 per cent of the equity of Hongkomg Electric and for a similar percentage of warrants.

Acting through Jardine Fleming, the merchant bank, Hongkong Land and Carrian offered up to HK$6.75 for 222m shares in Hongkong Electric, the colony's second biggest electricity supplier. At the same time the buyers offered HK$9.40 for 20m warrants in Hongkong Electric. The warrant price is equivalent to the share offer price.

Shares in Hongkong Electric rose from HK$5.15 on Friday to close at HK$6.35 after the buyers obtained what they wanted. The offer helped to propel the Hang Seng index up by 43.43 points to 1,279.27. Turnover reached HK$2,000m, including the Hongkong Land purchase. The market rose about 50 points last week as well.

London sources said that about two-thirds of the Hongkong Electric shares and warrants had been bought by Hongkong Land and the remainder by Carrian.

Hongkong Electric does have some property interests, but London analysts believe that its primary attraction to Hongkong Land is the steady income and high return from elecricity generation. Last year Hongkong Electric had a turnover of HK$2,103m on which it made net profits of HK$610m.

Its turnover is about half that of China Light and Power, the colony's main electric utility,

NCC Energy may sell Simplicity stake

By Philip Robinson

There was increasing speculation in the City last night that Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey's NCC Energy group was preparing to sell its 22.6 per cent stake in the American Simplicity Pattern group.

Shares of NCC, formerly National Carbonising where Mr Lacey became chairman two and a half years ago and holds 42 per cent of the stock, were suspended on the Stock Exchange yesterday "pending clarification of the companies position".

Before a halt was called to dealings at a new low for the year of 35p, the shares had dropped 20p. At one point this year they changed hands at 112p.

The suspension followed weekend reports that NCC was on the verge of a big crisis, and that Simplicity shareholders were wrestless with the way Mr Lacey was spending Simplicity's £45m cash mountain.

NCC's stake in Simplicity built up over the past year is worth around £14m at yesterday's $7⅞, which is almost half the price NCC paid for a major part of the holding.

Simplicity directors were said to be in board meetings yesterday. Mr Lacey, its chairman, was in London and refused to comment. A statement is expected from NCC later this week.

Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey

A year ago, Mr Lacey was talking about a takeover by Simplicity of NCC which would have valued the United Kingdom energy group's shares at around 150p.

Last month, he said that plans to merge the two groups had been delayed because Simplicity's cash resources could be better spent elsewhere.

Wall Street Journal heads for Brussels

Europe target for US paper

A new international edition of the Wall Street Journal should be on sale in Europe and parts of the Middle East by early next year. The publication could prove a direct rival to the Financial Times' loss-making European edition.

Dow Jones, the Uneted States publisher of the Journal, revealed plans yesterday to launch the publication, which will start with a minimum circulation of 10,000 copies.

The new edition aims to draw readers from Europe's business and political decision-makers and to offer business coverage on a par with that already provided in the United States and the Far East.

It will be edited and published in Brussels. Negotiations are being comleted to print on the modern presses of Limburgs Dagblad, a Dutch regional newspaper in Heerlen. A European-based news staff will be set up in all main cities along with a sales and distribution network.

Mr Warren Phillips, Dow Jones chairman and chief executive, said the edition would not seek a wide European audience.

"We expect to be able to offer advertisers the means to reach the world's business and political readership more effectively than ever before through our domestic and international editions," he said.

Dow Jones estimates that 50 per cent of its 2 million American readers have an average household income of $68,000 (£38,400). That average is even higher among the readers of the newspaper's Asian edition.

The Asian edition, started five years ago and printed in Hongkong and Singapore, began with fewer than 10,000 copies and now sells 25,000. Mr Phillips expects similar growth in Europe.

European readers are now served by an air edition which duplicates the U.S's domestic eastern edition and is then flown to Europe a couple of days late. As this already sells 7,000 copies, the Journal is confident there is a niche in the European market

Mr Norman Pearlstine, the paper's national news editor and former managing editor of the Asian edition, will be editor and publisher. He expects to start with an editorial staff of about 30 and predicts that edition should be at least breaking even within five years.

Lonrho to decide on Israel link this week

By Our Financial Staff

Lonrho is expected to decide this week whether it will enter into a contract with a leading Israeli company to market and distribute agricultural machinery in Africa.

Technical experts—one from West Germany—are understood to be examining the project and Israeli sources said last night that a decision was expected within a couple of days.

The move would almost certainly place Lonrho on the Arab boycott list and cause acute enbarrassement to its leading shareholder, the Kuwaiti-controlled Gulf Fisheries.

Gulf, which has already said it will take legal advice if Lonrho invests in Isreal, was last night turning its attention to a more immediate battle — the vote on Friday over whether Lonrho will be able to increase its borrowings by 50 per cent to £1,464.

To get shareholders approval for the increase it will need the support of 75 per cent of the votes cast.

Lonrho refused to discuss the Isreali issue yesterday, but said it was confident of the support of a number of its institutional shareholders over its borrowing limits.

Mr Tom Ferguson Gulf's London representative, said: "Having now seen the Lonrho shareholders' register, it will not exhaust me to talk to the institutional shareholders before Friday. I will be contacting them this week".

Gulf's 15 per cent of Lonrho is balanced by the 17 per cent holding of the trading group's chief executive Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland.

The issue will be decided by the thousands of small shareholders which have supported Mr Rowland in the past, although Lonrho admits that a 75 per cent majority will be very difficult to achieve.

BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

Car sales figures cheer Detroit

Detroit—April 26.— United States car manufacturers increase in sales in mid-April from a year earlier, but were still not prepared to say that industry sales has bottomed out.

Deliveries during the middle 18 days of the month totals an estimated 157,924 cars, up from the 147,426 sold in the year-earlier period. The sales were equivalent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 5.8 million units, representing little or no improvement over the selling rate of last month.

Mr Robert Lund, vice-president of sales and marketing at General Motors, said there were some positive signs in the mid-April results and he was more optimistic about the sales outlook. "We have passed the most difficult period of the year. I think there is a greater feeling of confidence now that things will improve," he said.

But he refused to rule out the possibility that industry sales might fall in coming months.

A Ford sales analyst said the results showed that there was some stability in the car market. But he added, that there was still considerable uncertainty in the near-term outlook for sales. "It's hard to tell where we'll go from here," he said.

Despite extensive industry promotion programme — reduced interest rate loans from GM and special warranty packages from both Ford and Chrysler — car sales continue to suffer from the effects of the recession and comsumer doubts about the future.

"A lack of confidence in the governments ability to bring about a recovery is depressing the car market," market analyst at Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins said recently.

An analysis of the car market published by J D Power Associates, a market research firm, said that nearly 14 million people said they either definitely or probably would buy a new car in the next 12 months, but that many were being kept out of the market for the time being by uncertainty about prices, products, and the health of the industry. "Consumers are forgoing purchases because they just don't know what to do" the report concluded.



Loading Escorts at the Ford assembly plant in Wayne, Michigan

Most industry analysts believe the car market will begin to show steady improvement later in the year. But few expect sales totals for 1982 to reach even the depressed 1981 total of 8.5 million units, including imports.

Chase econometrics, a department of Chase Manhattan Bank, recently projected sales this year would total only eight million units, down 5.9 per cent from last year.

"We may be headed in the right direction," said GM's Lund "But I still can't tell you that everything is right with the world."

One surprisingly strong part of the market recently has been in the medium to large-car segment. On Friday, GM announced that it would increase production at two large-car plants in Fairfax, Kansas, and Lansing, Michigan, adding a second shift at both.

GM, which also said it would increase truck chassis production at a plant in Detroit, said the combined moves would return 9,500 hourly employees to work at the three plants

Car companies also have been benefiting from a resurgence in truck sales. Deliveries of trucks have been running at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 2.7 million units, compared with 2.3 million units sold last year. To further stimulate truck sales, Chrysler said that it would offer $300 to $2,000 (£168 to £1,120) rebates on certain Dodge trucks. —AP-Dow Jones.

MARKET SHARE

	APRIL 1-20 1982	1981
General Motors	61.1	59.1
Ford	23.0	24.2
Chrysler	13.3	13.2
Volkswagen	1.7	2.5
American Motors	0.9	1.0

US machine tool orders slump

The continuing recession and doubts about the strength of the forecasted second half business upturn are causing many American companies to curtail capital spending.

Machine tool producers say they are getting a lot of order cancellations as manufacturers cut expansion and modernization programmes. Few companies are placing orders for machine tools, which are used to shape metal parts from industrial gears to refrigerator doors.

Net new orders, the excess of orders over cancellations fell to $135.4m (£76.5m) in March, down 61 per cent from a year earlier, according to the National Machine Tools Builders' Assocation. That was the lowest order level since January of 1976, and was down 17 per cent from February, the association reported.

"There's a general trend toward order cancellations," one observer said. "It isn't only the little subcontractors that are cancelling. We are seeing cancellatins by larger concerns, too".

"Energy-related companies are reviewing their requirements and have decided their growth will not go on forever," said another. "Some of the suppliers to the oil-drilling industry are having cash-flow problems because of lower drilling activity, and they can't pay for the machines they've ordered.

Machine tool buyers cancelled $69.1m of orders in March, more than double the unusually low $28.6m in February and about 30 per cent higher than the monthly average of cancellations in 1981. Some producers say high cancellations have been continuing this month.

Orders show no signs of picking up, industry executives say. "We're getting an order here and an order there, but there isn't any industry that is really ordering machine tools", Mr Kermit Kuck, chairman of a Ohio machine tool company, said.

The nation's factories operated at a seasonally adjusted rate of 71.4 per cent of capacity in March, which indicated no need for added capacity. Profits are low and concern that high interest rates will prevent a strong recovery later this year discourages businessmen from making commitments for expansion.

Some businessmen and economists are worried that the federal government's large cash needs to cover the budget deficit may collide with business borrowing needs as the economy picks up pushing interest rates to record levels late this year and choking off economic recovery.

"We exect machine tool orders to remain fairly flat for the rest of this year, with a pickup coming in the second quarter of next year", another industrialist said. High interest rates are considered the biggest problem, because they discourage consumer borrowing and thus cut demand for cars, houses and appliances, as well as making borrowing more expensive for business.

Orders in March for lathes, grinders, machining centres milling machines, boring mills and other machines to shape metal by cutting fell to $103.3m, down 64 per cent from March, 1981, the association said.

First quarter orders fell to $382.4m, down 46 per cent from a year earlier

AP Dow Jones.

OVERSEAS COMPANIES

Pernod Richard, the French drinks company, has acquired two thirds of the capital of Sias-MPA, a world leader in the field of fruit preparation in a deal worth about Fr60m (£5.5m). Sias-MPA owns five production units in West Germany, France and the United States. A sixth is under construction in Mexico.

Union Bank of Switzerland, the country's largest bank, expects balance sheet growth to develop slowly in the second quarter of 1982, and earnings to continue being satisfactory. The Bank also said that total assets had declined by about SFr500m to SFr93,300m (£27,440m), during the first quarter.

Chugai Pharmaceutical, a leading Japanese drug manufacturer, reported a 0.6 per cent rise in consolidated net earnings in 1981. Net earnings edged up to 4,194m yen from 4,170m yen in fiscal 1980.

Sales rose at a faster rate to 77,300m yen from the previous year's 71,719m yen.

Officials said a 2 percentage point rise in corporate taxes — to 42 per cent from the previous year's 40 per cent — was mainly responsible for the slowdown in 1981 earnings. In 1980, Chugai's net earinings grew by 17.1 per cent.

APPOINTMENTS

Gold Futures Market names vice-chairman

Mr R. D. Gee has been appointed vice-chairman of the *London Gold Futures Market*. Mr Gee is also a member of the board of the London Metal Exchange.

Mr David J. Robinson has become accounts director and Mr Michael G. Payne executive director for administration of Trident Life.

Mr F. A. P. Hall has been named chairman and chief executive of Ofrex Ltd, the direct selling office products company of the Ofrex Group, now part of Gallaher. Mr Hall also becomes chairman of Frank R. Ford, the Droitwich-based manufacturing subsidiary of Ofrex Ltd. An Ofrex Group board member, Mr Hall is also executive director of Fordigraph Consolidated (Australia) and president of Ofrex Group (Canada).

Mr Fredy M. Dellis has been appointed president of Hertz Europe with responsibility for the company's operating network in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Mr Austin Reid is appointed division vice-president for finance and administration and Mr John Hambly becomes division vice-president for sales and marketing.

Mr John Williams of Cherry Valley Farms has been re-elected chairman of the British Poultry Meat Association. It is the first time that the association has re-elected a chairman for a third consecutive year.

Mr R. A. Brook has resigned as secretary of Brooke Tool Engineering (Holdings) in order to devote more time to the group's machine tool division, where he has recently been appointed chief executive. Mr Brook will remain a group financial director. Mr I. C. L. Spencer has been appointed company secretary.

Mr S. W. Wells, general manager, of Rediffusion Channel Islands, has joined the board.

D. J. Robinson

Michael Payne

BIDS AND DEALS

The Macclesfield and Oldham business of Ernest Scagg, a subsidiary of Stone-Platt, has been sold to the Rieter Machine Works of Switzerland, by the joint reciever.

Linfood Holdings has completed the sale of ITW delivered wholesale business to AFD Holdings for about £21m settled by a cash payment of £14m and £7m loan notes. The price was based on and estimate of the assets purchased by AFD and the repayment of debts within the group

Mr M W Jackson chairmam of Jackson *Exploration* said at the annual general meeting that the company has halted work on all new gas descoveries until the sub link systems, could become a licensed public utility.

Initial gas gathering system began operating last week.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13%
Consolidated Crds	13%
C. Hoare & Co	*13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 10½%, £10,000 up to £50,000 11% £50,000 and over 11½%.

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
130	100	Ass Brit Ind CULS	130	—	10.0	7.7	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	73	—	4.7	6.4	11.6	16.0
51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	44	—	4.3	9.8	3.7	8.3
205	187	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	9.7	11.8
107	100	CCL 11% Conv Pref	107	—	15.7	14.7	—	—
104	61	Deborah Services	62	—	6.0	9.7	3.1	5.8
131	97	Frank Horsell	129	—	6.4	5.0	11.6	23.9
83	39	Frederick Parker	76	—	6.4	8.4	3.9	7.4
78	46	George Blair	54	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	Ind Prec Castings	96	—	7.3	7.6	6.9	10.4
109	100	Isis Conv Pref	109	—	15.7	14.4	—	—
113	94	Jackson Group	99	—	7.0	7.1	3.1	7.0
130	108	James Burrough	113	—	8.7	7.7	8.2	10.4
334	240	Robert Jenkins	242	—	31.3	12.8	3.4	8.6
64	51	Scruttons "A"	64	—	5.3	8.3	9.8	9.1
222	159	Torday & Carlisle	159	—	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5
15	10	Twinlock Ord	13½	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	Twinlock 15% ULS	80	—	15.0	18.8	—	—
44	25	Unilock Holdings	25	—	3.0	12.0	4.5	7.6
103	73	Walter Alexander	80	—	6.4	8.0	5.3	9.3
263	212	W. S. Yeates	231	—	14.5	6.3	6.0	12.1

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

T REPORTS
Detroit

BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

INTERNATIONAL



JAPAN

Open trade move delayed

Japan will not be able to announce its second package of market-opening measures on May 7 as planned, Mr Kiichi Miyazawa, the chief cabinet secretary said in Tokyo yesterday.

He told, reporters that a meeting between the government leaders and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, to discuss the package had been cancelled over the advisability of liberalising food imports.

The new measures would be the second such package in three months as part of Japan's efforts to defuse demands by the US and the EEC that it opens its markets to more imports.

● Japanese vehicle production in 1981 fell 0.6 per cent to 11.11 million from 11.18 million the preceding year, the Automobile Manufacturers' Association said.

● China has signed an agreement for a yen60,000m loan (about £131.59m) from the Japanese Government's Overseas Economic Cooperation fund for its economic development projects.

● Nippon Steel Corporation has notified leading Japanese steel customers that it plans to raise its steel prices by an average of 5.3 per cent from June/July shipments.

● Orders received by 43 big Japanese construction companies in March rose 4.6 per cent to a seasonally-adjusted yen851,270m (about £1868m) from an upward revised yen814,040m in February which was up 21.4 per cent from January, the Construction Ministry said.

KUWAIT

The Kuwait cabinet has approved a new budget of 3,200m Kuwaits dinars (£6.274m) down by about 39 per cent over the present budget reflecting the effects of the oil market glut.

FRANCE

The net consolidated profits of Maisons Phenix, the residential construction firm, tumbled 72 per cent to Fr29.9m (about £2.59m) last year as the sagging economy continued to depress the French construction industry.

LEBANON

Iraq has said Syria made false statements on the royalties it received for the transit of Iraqi oil across its territory to Mediterranean terminals, halted earlier this month. Mr Tayeh Abdel-Karim the Iraqi oil minister, was quoted by the Iraqi news agency as saying that Syria claimed it received only $20m (about £11m) annually from Iraq in transit royalties. But he said that under the agreement with Syria, Iraq had to pay at least $37m a year under any circumstances, whether the oil was exported or not.

SOUTH KOREA

South Korea and the EEC ended three days of talks in Seoul on Saturday witahout agreement on a new four-year bilateral textile pact from 1983, the South Korean commerce ministry said. EEC negotiators were trying to cut quotas on five sensitive items by between 10 and 12 per cent, but the Koreans opposed any cut in basic levels.

CHINA

China is amalgamating all its shipbuilding facilities into a single corporation called the China Shipping Company. The sixth ministry of machine building, which bakes naval and merchant vessels, is being merged with parts of the ministry of communications and shipyards in Shanghai. Dalian and Canton. The new conpany buiot about £200m worth of ships and marine equipment in the second half of last year and is tryong to expand its export sales, particularly of container ships.

DENMARK

Consumer prices rose in Denmark by 0.9 per cent in March from February, and were up by 10.6 per cent from March 1981. The largest reported increase was 1.8 per cent in the price of footwear and clothing.

VENEZUELA

Venezuela's oil production so far this year has reached an average 1.80 million barrels per day, down from the average of 2.11 barrels.

CORRECTION

The total of underdeclarations of value-added tax discovered in 1980-81 was £146m, not £416m, as stated in the Business Editor's column on April 20. The overall cost of VAT collection is 1.2p in the pound, not 2p.

OVERSEAS COMPANIES

Base Lending Rates

Peter Norman explains how a row over an obscure commodity, corn gluten, could lead to a serious rift between the two largest trading blocks. The EEC wants to limit imports from the United States which sees the move as the thin edge of the protectionist wedge. American officials warn that domestic pressures may force the Reagan Administration into retaliatory action against the EEC.



Maize farming in America: a derivative of the crop is at the heart of the dispute

US and Europe head for trade conflict

Brussels

A furious row has erupted between the United States and the European Community over trade in agricultural products.

While the attention of the world has been focused on the Falkland Islands crisis, the temperature has risen alarmingly in, the at best, uneasy relationship between the two largest trading blocks on earth.

The immediate bone of contention is corn gluten — an obscure commodity obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of alcohol and sweetners from maize and used as a substitute for cereals in animal feed.

The European Commission has proposed to negotiate in the context of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) for a limit to the amount of corn gluten that the United States can sell to Europe. The result has been strong and undiplomatic language from the administration in Washington and the issue has even been drawn to the attention of President Reagan.

Suddenly, high placed United States officials are talking of America and the EEC being on "collision course", insisting that their non tariff access for corn gluten into the EEC is "not negotiable" and threatening the Community with retaliatory action if it goes ahead and endorses the Commission's plans.

The trade at issue amounted to about 2.7 million tonnes and was worth around $500m (£280m) to America last year. But as the reaction in Washington shows, the Commission's proposal, announced without fanfare in the week before Easter, has touched a raw nerve and points to a much bigger problem.

The corn gluten issue has come to symbolize what the Americans perceive as an assault by the Community on their agriculture. What turns irritation to anger is the belief that the EEC is waging an unfair campaign driving American products from the European market and the markets of third countries by the indiscriminate use of subsidies.

Add to this the fact that American agriculture is suffering from a slump in profitability that has brought incomes down in real terms to levels last known in the depression of the 1930s and a foreign trade concern becomes an emotionally charged domestic political issue.

The American perception of the EEC's policy is not ameliorated knowing that Europe's farmers are campaigning for two-figure increases in guaranteed-minimum prices and a suspicion that the Commission's proposal to limit corn gluten imports was devised in the first place as a political sop to the cereal growers of France to smooth the way towards an eventual price package.

The Americans predict that their agricultural exports will fall this year for the first time since 1969.

They claim that over the last 15 years their agricultural policy has moved away from interference with the market so that today domestic prices and world market prices are the same for most major agricultural commodities.

The EEC is held to be fully insulated from the world market. Production, rewarded as it is by guaranteed prices, is subject to no demand restraint. Although the Americans believe that the resulting high food prices in Europe hold down demand for farm products, the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) gets around the problem by using subsidies to sell the surpluses on world markets.

The result, so the American argument goes, is that the CAP has become a common exporting policy. The disappearance of Europe's beef and butter mountains has been at the expense of American and other exporters.

In 1980/81 the EEC became a net exporter of wheat and feed grains for the first time since the creation of the CAP. Its sugar exports more than doubled to 4.5 million tonnes in 1980/81 from 2.1 million in 1976/77. The Community has in the life of the CAP moved from being the largest importer of poultry in the world to its largest exporter, while in beef and veal the EEC has shifted from being a net importer to being the second largest exporter

The European Community counters that the United States is mounting a systematic attack on the CAP that obscures the fact that America subsidises its own producers, sets guaranteed intervention policies for a wide range of products and imposes quantitative import restrictions on commodities as varied as dairy products, sugar, cotton and peanuts. The United States, for example, imports just 300 tonnes of butter a year from New Zealand — about a third of 1 per cent of the annual New Zealand butter imports of the EEC.

> ‘The corn gluten issue has come to symbolize what the Americans perceive as an assault by the Community on their agriculture. What turns irritation to anger is the belief that the EEC is waging an unfair campaign driving American products from the European market and the markets of third countries by the indiscriminate use of subsidies.’

The EEC can also point to bilateral trade figures between the two blocks to bolster its case. The EEC's imports of American agricultural produce rose in value terms from $6,000m in 1975 to $9,200m in 1980 resulting in that year in an American agricultural trade surplus of almost $7,000m.

In this period, the United States held its share of a rapidly growing world trade in agriculture at around 17 per cent while the EEC increased its export share by only two percentage points to 11.5 per cent from 9.4 per cent.

The two sides' arguments may be evenly matched. But the offensive currently being mounted by the United States against EEC agriculture is fired by ideology and is part of a wider campaign to open up world trade in the 1980s.

The Americans argue that in wanting to limit corn gluten imports into the EEC, the Commission is trying to renege on a duty free status won and "paid for" in negotiations on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The spectacular rise in corn gluten imports from 700,000 tonnes in 1974 to 2.7 million last year is not, they argue, a result of a deliberate export offensive by the United States. Instead, Washington argues that the increase reflects the artificially high prices of cereals in the Community, pointing out that American farmers find corn gluten too expensive a commodity to feed to their animals.

There is a fear that a concession to the Community on corn gluten would lead to demands that duty free soya imports also be subject to limitation.

The Americans see the corn gluten as the thin end of a wedge where the EEC Commission will try eventually to limit cereal substitute imports because they have grown in value to be worth about $5,000m annually.

Behind the immediate issue is a different understanding of the GATT rules governing world trade. The United States asserts that GATT exists to promote free trade and that the codes allowing potentially distorting factors such as subsidies should be regarded as exceptions rather than the rule. The EEC view of the subsidy code is that it expressly allows the Community to export its goods, provided traditional patterns of trade are not disrupted.

American nerves have frayed at what is an inopportune moment for the EEC. American irritation could upset the Versailles summit in June and lead to the EEC being put in the dock when the first ministerial meeting of GATT since June 1973 is convened in Geneva in November.

The United States is already claiming a moral superiority through pressing for freer trade in the 1980s in a number of sectors including agriculture and services.

Parallel to this overall strategy, the administration in Washington is pursuing specific complaints against the EEC's subsidized exports and its import limitations in the GATT.

While Washington is strong on free trade rhetoric, officials point out that domestic pressures are such that the administration could decide to retaliate against the EEC.

Nobody is talking about a transatlantic trade war just yet, because neither side has abandoned the rules of the game. But American officials in the front line — the United States Mission to the European Communities — point out that the administration has authority in the United States Farm Bill of 1981 to introduce subsidies to rival those of the EEC and the Commodity Credit Corporation has between $20,000m and $25,000m to finance a "subsidy war".

Business Editor

Markets keep their cool

Financial markets hardly batted an eyelid at the retaking of South Georgia.

Sterling, down to $1.75 in overnight Far East trading, picked up steadily during the European trading day to close only marginally lower in basket terms — 0.3 down at 89.5 — and 60 points firmer (at $1.777) against a weak dollar. Domestic interest rates, a touch higher initially, also showed no real sign of upset.

All in all, that is not an especially surprising performance. Markets had half expected a military operation to recapture South Georgia and had come to view it as likely to strengthen Britain's negotiating band.

But any further military escalation will almost certainly be viewed in a rather different light, particularly if it threatens to draw outside powers into the dispute. For the moment though, markets will probably be happy to hold steady in the hope that the situation will be contained.

What might have been happening in financial markets had there been no Falklands crisis remains a matter of conjecture. But one can be fairly certain that we would already be on the way to a fresh round of interest rate cuts.

The dollar has been showing increasing signs of weariness over the past couple of weeks and Friday's unexpected news of a fall in United States money supply sent it lower against both the Deutschmark and the yen, despite some unease about the trend in non-borrowed reserves.

Institutions
Growth slows

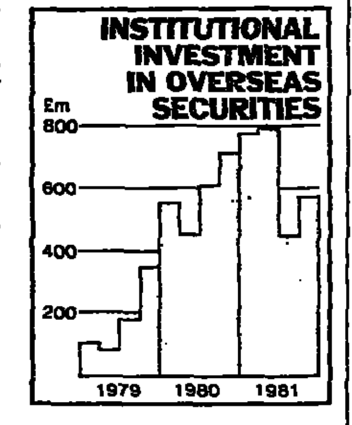
The most important message contained in the latest institutional investment figures is that the nation's large savers are growing more slowly than in their heyday of the Seventies. Recession is, of course the main reason as redundancies pile up and contributions to pension funds cease.

For 1981 as a whole, new money flowing into non-bank institutions rose by a little over 7 per cent to £24,000m. After allowing for inflation, inflows fell in real terms, especially in the final quarter. It is a fair bet that the nationalized industries' pension funds suffered more than most following the redundancies at British Steel and British Airways.

The slowdown in growth contradicts the assertion by Sir Harold Wilson that the pension funds alone would have an annual influx of new money totalling some £25,000m by the middle of this decade. In 1981 the figure was just over £12,000m. However, the political limelight will not be switched off the funds.

The second point to emerge from the statistics is that the bulk of the increase in new money went into Government stocks and house mortgages. Total investment in gilts was up from £5,586m to £6,416m in 1981, while investment in British equities held steady at £2,269m.

The institutions continued to build up their overseas' equities portfolio in the first half of last year. Investment abroad dipped in the third quarter but



picked up in the final period. Over the year as a whole, the institutions invested £2,337m in overseas shares as opposed to £2,197m in 1980.

Clive Discount
Recovery

The interest rate roller-coaster that took base rates up, to 16 per cent late last summer and left Clive Discount with a modest loss after six months' trading has since been coming steadily down the other side of the hill. The result is that the discount houses have generally enjoyed a fairly good run through winter, and for Clive that has meant a marginal increase in its net disclosed full year profit — the 12 months to the end of March — to £ 79m.

Clive says it has had relatively little exposure in the gilt market and that most of its activity has been in the form of a high turnover in eligible bills.

But while the massive shortages in the money markets have generated enormous bill volume, that has often been on very thin margins. At 29p, the shares yield 7.8 per cent on the increased dividend, while retentions have pushed published net worth up to £6.7m.

Not just a pretty face

MARKETING AND ADVERTISING: DESIGN

By Torin Douglas

Design companies have been fighting for years the widespread notion that their work is somewhat frivolous. Design might make things look prettier, so the argument goes, but it does not do much for the bottom line.

In recent years, Britain's top design firms, such as Fitch & Company, Allied International Designers, Conran Associates and Michael Peters and Partners have become strongly orientated to marketing and management in an attempt to persuade companies that good design can increase sales.

Now Fitch & Company has gone one better. It is setting fixed targets for all its clients' work to show them that the designers' input can actually be quantified.

One of the first areas in which the benefits are being measured is the design of airport terminals and, in particular, the crucial revenue-earning part of the terminal — the duty-free shop.

Fitch is the largest design consultancy in Europe with offices in London, Paris and the Middle East. Its turnover last year was £3.6m. Much of its business is in retailing and it has adapted its knowledge of this area to the airport terminal field where retailing is playing an increasingly important part in helping authorities make a profit.

The sums involved are enormous. The British Airports Authority is currently ranked thirty-ninth in turnover of the top 100 retailing firms in the United Kingdom. Its revenue from commercial activities last year was £65m, representing 46 per cent of the authority's total income. It is estimated that without this sort of revenue most airports would have to increase their landing fees by between 25 and 30 per cent.

Fitch has been appointed to design the fourth terminal at London's Heathrow, which is due to be opened in 1985, as well as a new duty-free area at Dubai Airport. An idea of how the company operates can be had from Shannon Airport's new duty-free shop, which Fitch redesigned.



At the drawing board: Crispin Tweddell in the Fitch and Company offices

Profits at Shannon's duty-free shop had been dropping for several years, largely because of the loss of many transatlantic passengers whose flights no longer needed to refuel at the airport. Aer Rianta, the Irish airports authority, commissioned Fitch to increase the number of passengers buying goods and also to increase the amount spent by each customer.

"Our calculations showed that only 21 per cent of available customers — those passengers passing through the airport — were buying goods in the shop", Crispin Tweddell, Fitch's development director, says.

"Initially, we agreed with Aer Rianta that we would increase this figure to 30 per cent. However, it became clear in the course of the project that a more relevant way of looking at the problem would be to increase the average amount spent by a potential customer. That was £11 then. We agreed that our target was to increase this expenditure to £14 a head in 1982."

It is impossible to isolate totally the design element from a wide variety of factors that can influence expenditure such as inflation, pricing policy and so on. Nevertheless, merely setting targets enables the client and the design company to agree on the objectives of any particular project and to work towards them.

At Shannon research showed that a major problem was that passengers had only about 20 minutes to spend in the duty-free shop. This was exacerbated by the enormous size of the shop (22,000 sq ft — because Aer Rianta ran it as one large department store rather than hiving-off small concessions) and the number of lines stocked (15,000 in 16 departments).

Research also showed that in addition to duty-free drink and tobacco, most passengers wanted to buy gifts priced between £10 and £20.

With its experience from working with retailers such as the Burton Group, Fitch recommended that the whole purchasing process should be simplified. The shop should concentrate on typically Irish merchandise which would appeal as souvenirs to the passengers, many of whom are Americans.

The number of lines was reduced to 10,000. Many of the more expensive items and those that were available more cheaply elsewhere, were removed. The total sales area was reduced to a more manageable 16,000 sq ft. The number of departments was cut to seven — each colour-coded and signposted to aid passengers in a hurry.

Recommendations like these go well beyond the traditional design function, but Fitch argues that it is only by being involved in such management decisions that design can be made to work profitably for the client.

"We emphasized that Shannon should become more gift-oriented", Mr Tweddell says. "We also recommended that part of their price strategy should involve limiting the number of more costly items. Instead, we said they should try to encourage people to buy more items. Getting people into the shop is half the battle — one ought to make it easier for them to buy more than one thing."

The idea was to group various elements together, so that passengers might buy both Irish table linen and Waterford crystal. The most popular section — liquor and tobacco — was placed at the far end of the shop so that customers had to pass other merchandise to get to it.

The scheme appears to have worked well. In the first four months, from August last year to January, the average amount spent per passenger was £14.20 and the real increase in revenue was more than 13 per cent.

What happens if Fitch & Company fails to meet the targets agreed with its clients? Would it accept any financial penalties?

"We like the idea of a payment-by-results system", Mr Tweddell says, "and at the moment we are trying to work out a sensible scheme. It is problematical though. It will always depend on how good the client company is. After all, a firm could lose sales by putting its prices up. We would have no control over that."

Whether or not a payment-by-results system can be applied to design work, undoubtedly the setting of fixed targets by design companies will go a long way to reassuring sceptical businessmen that good design can improve marketing and increase profits.

BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

Simon maintains profit margins

But it is a hard slog, chairman says

Cautious though Simon Engineering's chairman, Mr Harry Harrison, is about trading conditions in 1982, his plant manufacturing and oil and chemical servicing group has been maintaining profit margins very well.

The group announced slightly higher profit figures for the last financial year than the market expected — with pretax up from £19.3m to £20.3m. The final dividend is increased from 8p to 8.6p a share making 12.6p for the year (Sally White writes).

Simon's share price was already moving up ahead of the figures, at 383p against Fridays close of 363p. But it fell back on profit-taking to 373p, wher it yields 4.6p. Bickers Hoare Govett are now going for about £23m for 1982, which would put the rating at nine times: they think the company looks an attractive buy.

Mr Harrison says progress out of recession continues to be a hard slog. But there is a glimmer of an upturn in demand for plant for the contracting industry, for equipment from the mechanical handling industry, in orders for solvents for plant companies, and chemicals for the oil industry.

The question is whether this is sustainable: a farily gloomy thing to be forced to say after so many recessionary years.

Acquisition is another area where Simon had hoped to make more substantial progress by this time. It has a large amount of cash — interest receivable less payable was £3.7m, cash and deposits less overdraft finished at £43m, cash and deposits less overdraft finished at £43m — but so far it has made only small takeovrs of businesses, notably in the United States. In fact, as Mr Harrison points out, these have been easy to assimilate into existing companies, and therefore less disruptive than a large undertaking.

Sales overall were only slightly better — from £67.4m to £68m. In the breakdown of profit contribution the outstanding growth came from the manufacturing group, which makes sewage and effluent treatment plant, and hydraulic equipment. Profit there was up from £1.97m to £3.33m.

Oil services profit increased, as did process plant manufacturing's contribution. Food engineering was depressed by the recession in the United States, and by currency factors. Merchanting lost a little ground, but storage held its own.

Mr Harrison sounds fairly happy with the year's management record of both industrial activity and cash. Future progress is dependent on an end to the world recession, and in particular the recovery of the United States economy. Overseas companies contributed 30 per cent of profits, up from about 10 per cent.

Chocks away for airports

World airport development is growing so fast that Britain's Plessey Airports, leader in the sector, is expanding at a rate of 50 per cent a year (Michael Baily writes).

Unaffected by the recession that is plunging both airlines and aircraft manufacturers into the red, airport development is setting a cracking pace that indicates confidence in civil aviation's long-term future.

One estimate puts the market at £3,000m over the next decade, ranging from about £20m each for small upcountry strips to about £250m for an international airport. The cost split can be 70/30 either way between high technology and physical construction according to the terrain.

It is happening in developed countries, where existing airports are being upgraded or new ones added, and even more in developing countries where new airports are seen as essential lifelines for both domestic and overseas traffic.

Airports are seen increasingly as preferable to new railways, especially in big countries with little or no infrastructure, for international traffic air travel has already replaced deep sea lines and local schooneers as the best way to travel. A country without an airport is virtually cut off.

The £850m a year Plessey Group moved into airports in the early 1970s with its radar subsidiary, which was already involved, gradually expanding with traffic control equipment and eventually to total planning, design, equipment supply and project management.

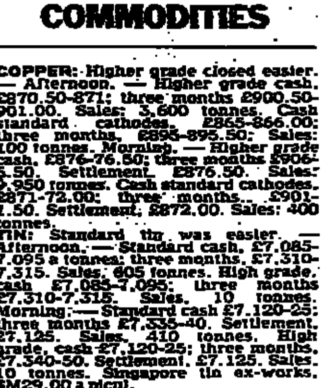
☐ Plessey continues to be highly regarded in the City, Sally White, writes, where analysts are going for pretax figures for this financial year of £110m and about £126m in next year, against last year's figure of £88m. The rate is high, about 19 times on forecast earnings.

Sign of upturn at Brook St

Brook Street Bureau, the employment agency was still making losses at the end of the financial year, but a recovery is in sight. The loss in the second half was below that for the opening six months and Mr Eric Hurst, joint chairman, says that demand for staff is improving. Temporary staff placing started to get better in March and there is a slight improvement just coming through in permanent staff inquiries.

The loss for the year is £1.3m, on turnover down from £22m to £14.9m. The final dividend, to maintain trustee status, is a nominal 0.1p — the total for the year.

Overseas the picture is brighter with Australia increasing its contribution to profits; Mr Hurst thinks it unlikely that a return to profits could be forecast before the autumn, because his business is dependent on a recovery in the economy generally.



COMMODITIES

COPPER: Higher grade closed easier. — Afternoon. — Higher grade cash. £870.50-871; three months £900.50-901.00. Sales: 3,600 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes. £865-866.00; three months, £895-895.50: Sales: 100 tonnes. Morning. — Higher grade cash. £876-76.50; three months £906-6.50. Settlement £876.50. Sales: 9,950 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes. £871-72.00; three months.. £901-1.50. Settlement; £872.00. Sales: 400 tonnes.

TIN: Standard tin was easier. — Afternoon. — Standard cash. £7,085-7,095 a tonnes; three months. £7,310-7,315. Sales. 605 tonnes. High grade. cash £7,085-7,095: three months £7,310-7,315. Sales. 10 tonnes. Morning. — Standard cash £7,120-25: three months £7,335-40. Settlement. £7,125. Sales. 410 tonnes. High grade, cash £7,120-25; three months. £7,340-50. Settlement. £7,125. Sales. 10 tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works. $M29.00 a picul.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £330-331.00 per tonne; three months £343.50-£344.00. Sales. 1,925 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £330-30.50: three months £343.75-44.00. Settlement £330.50. Sales. 3,825 tonnes.

ZINC was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £429.430 per tonne: theree monghs £430-430.50. Sales. 2,450 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £433-34.00: three months £433.50-34.00. Settlement, £434.00. Sales. 6,125 tonnes.

PLATIMUM was at £192.60 ($342.00) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steady at the lower levels. — Bullion market (fixing levels). — Spot. 418.30p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent. 739.10): three months. 431.90p (765.20c): six months. 445.40p (791.10c): one year. 473.50p (843.00c). London Metal Exchange. — Afternoon. — Cash. 411.5-412p: three months. 425-425.5p. Sales. 36 lots of 10.000 troy ounces each. Morning. — Cash. 418.5-19.0p: three months. 431.8-32.0p. Settlement. 419.0p. Sales. 52 lots.

ALUMINIUM closed barely steady, but quiet. — Afternoon. — Cash. £559.50-600.50 per tonne: three months £582.50-583. Sales. 3,100 tonnes. Morning. — Cash. £562.50-63.50: three months £585.50-86.00. Settlement. £563.50. Sales. 1,975 tonnes.

NICKEL was barely steady. — Afternoon. — Cash £3,015-3,025 per tonne: three months. £3,085-3,090. Sales, 378 tonnes. Morning. — Cash. £3,050-55: three months. £3,114-16. Settlement. £3,055. Sales. 150 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence oper kilo). — May. 57.50-58.00: June. 58.59.30: July/Sept. 59.80-60.00: Oct/Dec. 61.80-61.90: Jan/March. 63.50-63.60: April/June. 65.00-65.10: July/Sept. 66.50-66.80: Oct/Dec. 68 10-68.30: Jan/March. 69.70- 69.90. Sales. four lots at five tonnes and 250 at 15 tonnes each.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): May. 1,228-1,230: July. 1,166-1,167: Sept. 1,123-1,125: Nov. 1,106-1,110: Jan. 1,100-1,105: March. 1,095-1,100: May. 1,085-1,100. Sales: 3,242 lots. including 27 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton). — April. 900-980; May. 978-979; July. 1,018-1,019: Sept. 1,051-1,052: Dec. 1,090-1,091: March. 1,119-1,120: May. 1,136-1,140: July. 1,156-1,159. Sales: 4,757 lots. ICCO prices: daily (April 23). 78.26c: indicator price (April 26). 5-day average. 78.08c (US cents per lb).

SU[illegible]. — The London daily price of "r[illegible]" was £1.00 higher at £127: the "w[illegible]" price was £7.00 higher at. £16[illegible] Futures (£ per tonne): May 129[illegible]30-00 Aug 134.25-134.35 Oct [illegible]9.75-139.90 Jan 142.75-14[illegible] Mch 150.10-150.35 May 152[illegible]153.00 Aug 156.00-157.00. Sale[illegible] 829 lots. ISA prices (April 23 [illegible]ily. 8.63c: 15-day average. 9.74[illegible].

GRA[illegible] (The Baltic). — **WHEAT.** — Can[illegible] western red spring. No. 1. 13[illegible] unquoted. US dark norther spri[illegible] No.1, 14 per cent May 25-June 10. [illegible]5.75: Jne £116: Jly £115.5 tran[illegible]ment east coast sellers. US hard [illegible]ter. 13½ per cent unquoted. EEC [illegible] unquoted. English feed fob: May £12[illegible]0 east coast seller.

MA[illegible]. — French: Apl £135.50 transshi[illegible] east coast seller. S. Afr white — [illegible]ow. May-June £90.50 seller.

BA[illegible]. — English feed fob: May £118[illegible] mid east coast £118.50 seller. All c[illegible]. unless stated.

Lo[illegible] Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC [illegible]n.—**BARLEY**: May £111.60: Sept [illegible]3.35: Nov 107.35: January 111.[illegible] March 114.80. Sales: 75 lots. **WHE[illegible]** May £120.05: July £123.85: Sept [illegible]7.60: Nov 111.45: January £115[illegible] March 119.20, Sales: 135 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority. — Location ex-farm spot prices:

	MILLING WHEAT	FEED WHEAT	OTHER FEED BARLEY
Eastern	£118.60	£116.90	£110.00
E Mids	—	£119.70	£111.00
N East	—	—	£109.90
Scotland	—	£118.00	£114.00

M[illegible] COMMISSION: Average fatstock[illegible] at representative markets on A[illegible]: GB: Cattle. 101.68p per kg l[illegible]69). UK: Sheep. 224.79p per [illegible] d c w (-12.48). GB: Pigs. 73.0[illegible] kg lw (-2.58).

England and Wales: Cattle nos. down 14.0 per cent. ave. price. 101.68p (-0.96). Sheep nos. down 9.0 per cent. ave. price. 224.79p (-14.40). Pig nos. down 3.2 per cent: ave. price. 73.03p (-2.55).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($ US per tonne).—Apr 297.50-98.00: May 298.75-99.25. Jun 294.75-95.00: Jly 293.00-94.00: aug 292.50-92.75; Sep 294.50-95.00: Oct 295.00-98.00: Nov 296.00-301.00: Dec 298.00-304.00. Sales: 3,861 lots of 100 tonnes each.

TEA.—A total of 42,070 packages was offered at yesterday's London Tea Auction in a selective market. the official report states.

Assams CTC's were a weak feature and shed two to three pence per kilo amid substantial withdrawals. Sylhets, on the other hand, sold readily close to valuation.

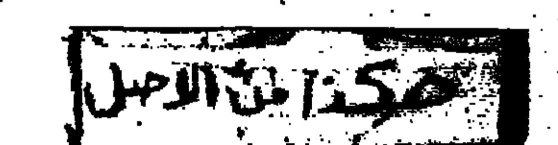
Selected bright liquoring East Africans, together with coloury dusts remained firm, but mediums tended easier. Central Africans and Mauritius teas were irregular and often lost one to two pence per kilo.

Improved quality Ceylons sold well at generally dearer rates. while South Indias were firm.

Offshore offerings met good support and sold readily at brokers valuations.

LONDON CLOSING GOLD FUTURES (£ per oz): — Aug 207.45-207.50: Sept 209.48-209.50: Oct 211.50-211.55: Nov 213.55-13.60. Total volume: 1,133 lots at 100 troy ounces. Tone: Quiet.

LME METAL STOCKS: — Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver, which is in troy ounces): Copper rose 1,100 to 135,100: Tin fell 650 to 38,145: Lead rose 25 to 85,975: Zinc fell 700 to 60,560: Aluminium rose 12,250 to 220,325: Nickel rose 696 to 2,886: Silver rose 470,000 to 33.84m.



FOOTBALL: Bad news for England. Confusion over N Ireland's team

Keegan injury causes concern

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

It was as well that Ron Greenwood was thinking along irregular lines. The England manager has been forced to delete five regular names from his list of 22 and to pick a relatively inexperienced team to play Wales in Cardiff tonight. Although it was his last opportunity to examine those on the fringe, he would have chosen less worrying circumstances to do so.

Having already lost services of Woodcock, through club commitments at Cologne, and Shilton, Mills and Coppell through injury, Mr Greenwood discovered yesterday morning that his captain, Keegan, was unavailable as well. Keegan, one of the few automatic selections, woke up with such a severe backache that he had to be helped out of bed.

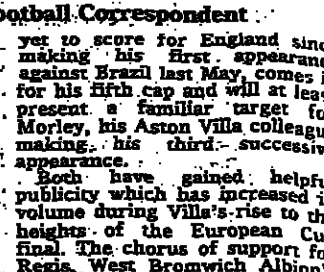
Keegan first felt a twinge of pain on Saturday night after scoring his twenty-eighth goal of the season against his former colleagues from Liverpool. Fred Street, England's physiotherapist, treated him for disc trouble on Sunday but yesterday he was sent immediately to Southampton, leaving Mr Greenwood "deeply concerned" about what could be a serious blow for Keegan and England's World Cup hopes.

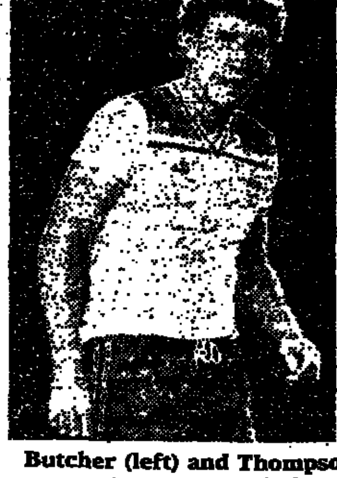
Mr Greenwood admitted that he was contemplating omitting Keegan anyway "to see what we can do without him". So Withe, yet to score for England since making his first appearance against Brazil last May, comes in for his fifth cap and will at least present a familiar target for Morley, his Aston Villa colleague, making his third successive appearance.

Both have gained helpful publicity which has increased in volume during Villa's rise to the heights of the European Cup final. The chorus of support for Regis, West Bromwich Albion's centre forward, has been reduced to little more than a whisper during his club's plummet to the lower reaches of the first division.

The midfield trio bristles with talent. Robson was outstanding at Brighton on Saturday. More significantly, Wilkins broke his goalless run stretching back over two years and should be encouraged to advance further than he did during England's 4-0 victory over Northern Ireland in the opening home international two months ago.

Hoddle knows only too well that he has a point to prove. His performance for Tottenham Hotspur in Barcelona, watched by Mr Greenwood, was sadly disappointing and he is running out of rehearsals in which to convince onlookers that he can shine on the world stage. If anyone doubts his ability at club level, they have five opportunities to watch him in the next 10 days.





Butcher (left) and Thompson: a new defensive pairing

Sansom alone retains his place among the reshuffled defence. Thompson, who takes over the captaincy, and Corrigan, winning only his eighth cap in six years, did at least play in the friendly atmosphere of Bilbao but Butcher, recovered from a serious facial injury, has appeared in only four games since 17 pints of blood were pumped into his weakened body.

Wales, left out in the World Cup cold only on goal difference, have yet to lose this fixture since Mike England took over as their manager three years ago. Two goalless draws at Wembley have been sandwiched in between a 4-1 win in Wrexham. The only England survivors from that defeat are Neal, Thompson and Hoddle.

The Welsh are also without their captain, Price, needed by Spurs for the game against Birmingham City tomorrow night. Flynn takes over as leader of a side that includes five representatives from Swansea City. The only surprise is that Leighton James, one short of 50 caps, is not among them.

His place on the left flank is taken by Thomas, transferred from Everton to Brighton and Hove Albion for £400,000 earlier this season. He has reason to regret the move that has had an unsettling effect on both him and his family. Dropped for their last three matches, he is currently under suspension for missing training.

Wales

D Davies (Swansea), N Stevenson (Swansea), J Jones (Wrexham), K Ratcliffe (Everton), R James (Swansea), P Nicholas (Arsenal), B Flynn (Leeds, capt), I Rush (Liverpool), A Curtis (Swansea), M Thomas (Brighton).

England

J Corrigan (Man City), P Neal (Liverpool), P Thompson (Liverpool, capt), T Butcher (Ipswich), K Sansom (Arsenal), G Hoddle (Tottenham), R Wilkins (Man Utd), B Robson (Man Utd), T Francis (Man City), P Withe (Aston Villa), A Morley (Aston Villa).

Statham in trouble

Derek Statham, banned for the third time this season after he had appeared before the FA disciplinary commission in Birmingham with a total of 40 penalty points, blames his record on bad luck. "I have had a lot of bookings this season but I feel I have had a lot of bad luck. I don't feel I have behaved any differently on the field. Next season I could get my customary two bookings," the West Bromwich former England full back said.

In November Statham was suspended for two games on reaching 20 points. When he took his total to 30 he received a one-match ban. The latest suspension means he will miss Albion's relegation game with Wolves on Saturday and the following Wednesday's home game with Ipswich.

Albion's reserve defender John Smith appeared before the commission after reaching 20 points and was warned about his future conduct. Aston Villa's scottish international Allan Evans was given a two-match suspension after reaching 20 points, but will, in fact, miss only Saturday's match

The ban period covers Villa's first division match against Leeds on Wednesday, but Evans had already been released from that match to play for Scotland

Door open for wood

George Wood, the Scotland goalkeeper who admitted he blundered against England at Wembley three years ago, may step back into the international arena against Northern Ireland tomorrow. The Manchester United full back, Arthur Albiston, has already been assured of his first cap at Windsor Park after the manager Jock Stein released Frank Gray to play for relegation threatened Leeds United against Aston Villa the same night. But the guessing game centres around the goalkeeper after Mr Stein decided to "let Alan Rough sit this one out".

Wood, the 6ft 3in Arsenal goalkeeper, is slight favourite to get the nod over Aberdeen's uncapped Leighton, who made an important contribution to the Scots under-21 side this season. Mr Stein shut the door on Wood after Scotland's 3-1 defeat at Wembley in 1979 after Wood confessed "I blew it". But Mr Stein's contention yesterday that goalkeeper's should not be judged on a single mistake suggests that Wood has been forgiven his lapses against the "Auld enemy".

Mr Stein said "Wood has lost about a stone since he was last in my squad. He has done a lot of specialist work at Arsenal and looks good. It would be disastrous to go to Spain without knowing the alternative to Rough and there is no substitute for experience. It's a timely moment, as well, for Rough to sit back and take a look at his opposition".

Northern Irelands captain Martin O'Neill surveyed the weakest Northern Ireland squad assembled for years and then declared: "This could give Jock Stein a real headache." With a fifth Irish League player called up to replace the injured Nicholl. It was very much a case of "Who's Who?". At the team's Belfast headquarters as they prepared for the game against Scotland.

"It is an untried rather than weak squad", O'Neill said "But it could give Stein a headache. He is a very wise man and knows the game inside out and I'm sure he would prefer to play against our strongest side. It could be hard going against our unknowns". A series of injuries and withdrawals have left the British manager Billy Bingham with no option but to use Wednesday's match as a final trial before he names his World Cup 40 early next month. His latest call up is Linfield's former Swindon defender Walsh, who comes in for Nicholl.

Mr Binham confirmed yesterday that next month's British championship game against Wales, in Wrexham will be the last Irish game before the World Cup finals.

Sociedad's title

Real Sociedad retained the Spanish title on the last day of the season over the weekend and Dinamo Zagreb clinched their first Yugoslav championship for 24 years.

Barcelona, who collected only two points out of a possible 12 in their last six matches, considerably helped Sociedad, who had to overcome their nerves in a goalless first half against Athletic Bilbao; Barcelona, meanwhile, were two up against Betis.

Two men who figure prominently in Spain's World Cup hopes, Zamora and Lopez-Ufarte, scored the crucial goals. Sarabia pulled one back for Bilbao four minutes from time. By then Real could afford to draw as Barcelona had again slumped, allowing Betis to equalize. Qini scored both goals to finish as Spain's leading scorer, with 26 goals, for the fifth time.

Dinamo Zagreb lost 3-0 at Radnicki Nis on Sunday, won the Yugoslav championship for the fourth time and first since 1958. Their closest challengers, Red Star Belgrade, also lost, 2-0 at third-from-bottom Osijek.

Hamburg came from 3-1 down to beat Bayern Munich before a 78,000 crowd at the Olympic Stadium and went to the top in West Germany. They were one point ahead of Cologne.

Stoke under fire from all angles

By a Special Correspondent

Notts County 3
Stoke City 1

Stoke City, threatened by relegation, typified a side who have had their self-confidence chipped away during a depressing season when they surrendered to Notts County despite taking a well earned first-half lead. They allowed Notts to equalize minutes later and from then on were never in the match.

A game that began tediously suddenly burst into life with two goals in a six minute spell in the first half. Stoke began with a total lack of commitment, as though their first division survival had already been secured, and but for the brave goalkeeping of Fox they could have been three goals behind in the opening minutes.

He twice dived at the feet of Harkouk and then denied McCulloch. Then Chiedozie volleyed Harkouk's corner against the crossbar and it looked as though Notts would take advantage of Stoke's apparent lethargy.

But in the twenty seventh minute, and against the run of play, Stoke scored a surprise goal. Watson's free kick was headed on by the injured Biley — and Chapman poked the ball past the Notts goalkeeper Avramovic for his sixteenth goal of the season.

Notts seemed to realize the injustice of the situation, and with renewed vigour retaliated with a series of penetrating attacks, manufactured by the excellent right wing play of Chiedozie. They were level in the thirty third minute, when Kilcline split the Stoke defence with a telling pass and McCulloch turned a low shot past Fox.

Notts continued to pepper Stoke's goal with considerably more effect than their earlier efforts and Fox brought off another superb savewhen Christie homed in after collecting a Chiedozie pass.

Although Notts always looked like going in front, Stoke couuld feel justifiably aggrieved when the home side scored their second goal after 53 minutes from a hotly disputed penalty. Watson bundled into Goodwin — more out of clumsiness than malice — and the referee awarded a spot kick which Harkouk struck firmly past Fox.

On the hour, Notts, determined to kill off Stoke's challenge, went further ahead when Mair was put through by Chiedozie and lobbed over the advancing goalkeeper from 30 yards.

NOTTS COUNTY: R Avramovic; T Benjamin, R O'Brien, M Goodwin, B Kilcline, P Richards, J Chiedozie, R Horkouk, I McCulloch, T Christie, G Mair.
STOKE CITY: P Fox; D Parkin, P Hampton, P A Johnson, D Watson, D Smith, S McIlroy, A Biley, L Chapman, P Bracewell, P Maguire. Reserve: J Bray (Hinckley).

Third division: Brentford 2, Wimbledon 3.
Fourth division: Crewe 0, Bradford City 1; Port Vale 1, Hereford United 1.

TENNIS

Veterans discover new lease of life

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis correspondent

The popular success of the over-35 singles and doubles events incorporated into last week's tournament at Bournemouth suggested that players and public alike should continue to benefit from this extension of the players' competitive careers. In the United States the market for such events is so firmly established that shortly before Christmas 16 men in this age group will play for $100,000 (£55,500) in Florida.

An over-35 doubles event was included in last year's programme at Bristol, where it is to be repeated, and an over-35 event for 16 singles players is to be introduced at Wimbledon. At the latest count, 38 players all with distinguished records were eligible to compete. Many, though, have so many claims on their time that a draw of 16 is probably the maximum that is practicable.

The fact that these players no longer depend on competitive tennis for a living is a point in their favour. They still care about winning and are still prepared to work. But they no longer have the same financial need — nor the same physical capacity — to endure the rigours of the international circuit. They can therefore have a little fun. At Bournemouth, for example, Manuel Santana improvized one winner of such artistic daring that the shot itself was no more astonishing than the fact that he had even thought of trying it.

All this, together with the renewal of old affections, makes the over-35 events good entertainment. Inevitably though they include players — Ilie Nastase among them — who are making the transition from regular tournaments and play in a higher gear than older men. They are mostly fitter hit harder and have faster reactions. "It's tough playing with the guys who are on the tour," Owen Davidson says. "They are too sharp."

The novelty of the comparatively mild over-35 events could wear a little thin if the same players appear too often in the same places. But the personnel will vary much more than in the days of the distantly-related outlawed professional tours of 20 years ago.

LAt that time the Wimbledon management committee were still independent enough to make their own decisions and would have been indignant had anyone suggested that a player like Bjorn Borg should qualify — and Borg would have waved goodbye to the 'official' circuit and thrown in his lot with the Lavers and the Rosewalls.



Santana: Improvised winner

Mayer halted by injury

Las Vegas, April 26.—Jimmy Connors was awarded the Las Vegas tennis tournament after his opponent in the final, Gene Mayer, was forced to retire with a sprained ankle in the eighth game of the first set.

With the score at deuce and Connors leading 5-2, Mayer served, and trying to return a shot off the wrong foot he twisted his right ankle and fell to the ground.

Connors immediately jumped over the net to help. He said: "When I went over to see what had happened, he couldn't even get up and walk." Before Mayer's injury, Connors had appeared to be in complete control, winning his first three service games without losing a point and breaking Mayer's service in the fourth game after four deuces for a 3-1 lead. Connors won $60,000 and a gold watch and Mayer collected $30,000.—Reuter.

Davis Cup venue

The Davis Cup quarter-final between the United States and Sweden, which may feature the year's only major confrontation between John McEnroe and Bjorn Borg, will be played indoors in St Louis, Missouri, from July 9-11. — Reuter.

VIEWPOINT

Ice hockey worthy of sponsors' attention

After the popularity explosion of snooker and darts the identity of the next sporting success story remains a mystery. Sponsors, sports organizers and television planners are all seeking a solution.

Some say that basketball will feast on the fatted calf of sponsorship and television — which usually go hand in hand. Peter Spogis, the English Basket Ball Association's development officer, told me yesterday that he was anxiously awaiting the completion of negotiations with Channel Four television.

"We are keeping our fingers crossed that, all being well, we will be able to make an announcement next week," he said. "A £½m sponsorship deal is also being negotiated and that could be announced soon afterwards." The EBBA's contract with the BBC ran out in the middle of March. Mr Spogis said that the BBC had given only two hours a year to basketball and that was not enough.

Another candidate is ice hockey, which has had a remarkable renaissance in Britain this season after 27 years in the doldrums. On the evidence of the British play-offs at Streatham at the weekend, ice hockey is worth a closer look.

The enthusiasm and atmosphere generated at Streatham on Sunday night, when the local Redskins were "scalped" by the Dundee Rockets in the final, was a sight for cynical eyes. Better still, the crowd was largely young and there seemed to be as many women as men, certainly the Rockets' all-female cheer section gave a good account of themselves although outnumbered by the home support. Perhaps, one day "Streat-ham, Streat-ham" will become as familiar a cry as "Totten-ham, Totten-ham".

But seasoned ice hockey followers remember the collapse of the English league 27 years ago and hope only for steady growth. There was general delight that extending highlights of these finals will be shown by Thames Television on May 3. The next step would be for regular television coverage next season (and a greater chance of sponsorship).

It must be remembered that ice hockey is virtually an amateur game in this country — in contrast to the vast sums earned in America. Even the Canadians, who form an important nucleus of talent in Britain, ar not always paid for their exploits on the ice, although their expenses are found and they have jobs.

Equipment is expensive — £300 for all the gear was one estimate, including £5-£10 for sticks which may not last a match. Travel is another consideration for the British player; this will be a particular problem if a premier British league is born out of the present English leagues north and south and the Scottish league.

Streatham seem to have a sensible approach. They run four teams with a total of 60 players — from the Redskins to a junior team aged between eight and 13. They are also proud that their youth policy has produced a crop of good, young British players such as David Rapley and Tony Goldstone. The supporters club helps the players with travel costs, but Streatham are not too cost conscious to invest in impressive gimmicks such as their £10,000 hockey clock.

Before next season opens in September, British ice hockey must decide how to consolidate this great revival. There will be some difficult choices but this fiercely competitive but richly entertaining game deserves to survive and prosper.

Nicholas Keith
(Sports Editor)

CRICKET: differing fortunes for universities

Cowan 100 holds up Northants

By Richard Streeton

OXFORD: *Northamptonshire, with nine second innings wickets in hand, lead Oxford University by 34 runs*

Northamptonshire's seven bowlers found it harder to take wickets yesterday than their batsmen did to score runs on Saturday. A cetury by Ralph Cowan was the lynchpin of much Oxford determination. It kept the county in the field longer than they would have wished on a day of chilly winds, which made hot tea welcome at a drinks break.

For three winters, Cowan's reliability has earned him a place at teh heart of the University defence on the football field. For another summer, his calm approach and firm driving seems certain to make him a dependable run scorer once again. When possible he did not mind lofting his hits and an on-driven six against Willey was a fine stroke and he also hit 18 fours.

Northamptonshire did not bowl particularly well though practice remained uppermost in everyone's mind. A docile pitch deprived the spinners of turn, and the quicker men were reluctant to push themselves too hard so early in the season, and there was also a surfeit of no balls.

The University, resuming at 23 for one, soon lost Ellis trying to sweep. Hayes fell to a good diving catch by Sharp, who thus gave his benefit season a good start. It was three hours before another wicket fell with Toogood, a second year senior who has played for Worcestershire second eleven, showing the virtues of a straight bat and patience. He was caught off his glove trying to pull just before tea.

Chesser, a freshman and a Surrey second team player, batted with more confidence before he was sent back and failed to beat a throw by Allan Lamb from long on. Northamptonshire lost Steele in the final 10 minutes.

Five of the 1981 Oxford side at Lord's are playing in this match as well as Curtis, a 1980 Blue. Ezekowitz, the South African opening batsman, tied to his books for the moment, and Halliday, still occupied with Rugby Union, are other Blues still in residence.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: First Innings

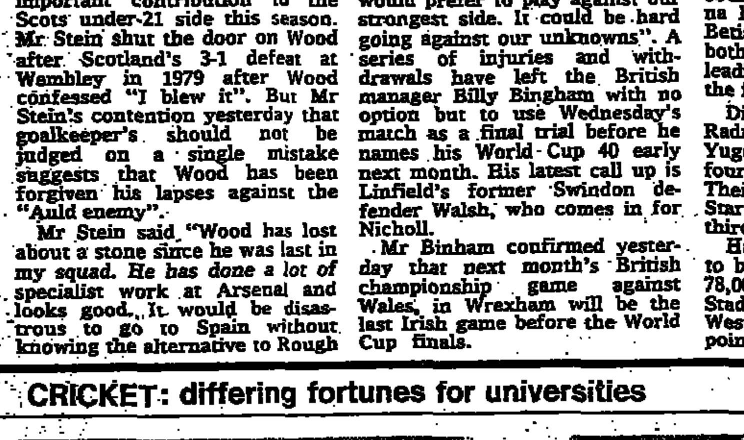
*R G P Ellis l-b-w b Willey	34
R P Moulding c Cook b Willey	1
K A Hayes c Sharp b Griffiths	27
R S Cowan not out	143
G D R Toogood c Sharp b Griffiths	54
J Chesser run out	47
J Varey not out	4
Extras (b 1 l-b 3 n-b 23)	27
Total (5 wkts dec)	337

† R S Luddington, T J Taylor, I S Curtis and S J Ridge did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-23, 2-65, 3-77, 4-230, 5-315

BOWLING: Sarfraz, 17-5-62-0; Griffiths, 18-6-35-2, Steele, 25-7-62-0; Willey, 20-5-+63-2; Larkins, 5-2-8-0; Mallender, 13-2-58-0; Williams, 8-1-21-0.

Cambridge: Cambridge University v Nottinghamshire (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).
Oxford: Oxford University v Northamptonshire (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).



Looking back in anguish: Birch bowled by Ellison for 23.

Todd among the high and mighty

By Peter Marson

CAMBRIDGE: Cambridge University, with five second innings wickets in hand, lead Nottinghamshire by 79 runs.

Derek Pringle, whose ankle injury prevented him from bowling yesterday at Fenner's, failed with the bat for the first time this season as Cambridge lost five wickets in scoring 100 runs in two hours before the close.

A cool, windy day disproved the weather forecasts and made cricketers in the field and a small band of enthusiasts gathered elsewhere keep well wrapped up. On such an inauspicious day it was as well that the batsmen and bowlers offered an interesting menu to satisfy most tastes. There was a richness and distinctive flavour in the first course supplied by Todd's batting and nothing which happened later quite equalled it.

Gastro-enteritis had robbed Nottinghamshire of Todd's intended partner, Robinson, and because Harris, Robinson's replacement, suffered from the same complaint, French was promoted. Whether this upgrading was all too sudden for French's constitution was not clear, but there was no mistaking Todd's intention.

Striking a gladiatorial pose the helmeted Todd took his broadsword to smit Cambridge's bowling in so ferocious a manner that he hit 11 boundaries in making 52 out of 74 off 31 balls in 31 minutes. Two balls later Todd was gone, aiming another mighty blow but edging a catch behind. We were still only in the eighth over but French's bewilderment was at once matched by that of Randall who, stretching well forward to Palmer's next ball, fell leg-before.

To some extent Palmer's confidence had been restored and aas Dutton retired to the deep field pondering an analysis fo 4-0-44-0, Palmer in harness with Hodgson slowed the batsmen's advance. These two, assisted by the ball's movement through the air and off the pitch and by some competent catching, collected seven of the eight wickets to fall. The remaining slice of the bowler's cake went to the freshman Ellison who, in his second over, took his first first class wicket when he bowled Nottinghamshire's acting captain Birch.

French gave us some strodes to admire and useful contributions from Weightman, Illingworth, Harris and Cooper whose 38 not out was his career best, enabled Nottinghamshire to declare after tea 21 runs ahead.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: First Innings: 259 for 8 dec
D R Pringle 81; S J G Doggart 64, R J Boyd-Moss 52; E E Hemmings 5 for 71.

Second Innings

M P C Mills c French b Cooper	1
D W Varey lbw b Illingworth	22
R J Boyd-Moss not out	45
S P Henderson b Illingworth	13
*D R Pringle b Illingworth	8
S J G Doggart c Birch b Hemmings	6
† C F E Goldie not out	0
Extras (lb 5)	5
Total (5 wkts)	100

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-46, 3-56, 4-82, 5-98.
C C Ellison, K I Hodson, R S Dutton and R W M Palmer to bat.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings

P A Todd c Goldie b Palmer	52
*B N French c Palmer b Hodgson	40
D W Randall lbw b Palmer	0
B Hassan lbw b Hodgson	1
† J D Birch b Ellison	23
N I Weightman lbw b Palmer	36
N J B Illingworth c Goldie b Hodgson	49
E E Hemmings c Doggart b Palmer	0
M J Harris not out	31
K E Cooper not out	38
Extras (b7, lb2, w1) 10	
Total (8 wkts dec)	280

M K Bore did not bat
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-74, 2-74, 3-83, 4-114, 5-118, 6-172, 7-178, 8-232.
BOWLING: Dutton, 4-0-44-0; Palmer, 13-2-98-4; Hodgson, 22-4-56-3; Ellison, 8-2-20-1; Doggart, 19-3-55-0.

FOR THE RECORD

TENNIS

MEN'S GRAND PRIX STANDINGS (US unless stated): 1, J Connors 1,530 pts. 2, G Vilas 975; 3, I Lendl; 4, J McEnroe 525; 5, J Kriek 520; 6, A Mayer 435; 7, Y Noah (France) 434. 9, V Gerulaitis 420; 10, C Hooper 410
WTA STANDINGS (US unless stated): 1, C Evert-Lloyd 330 pts; 2, A Jaeger 320; 3, M Navratilova 200; 4, K Horvath 195; 5, P Casale, I Madruga (Argentina), K Rinaldi 165; 8, B Bunge (WG), M Jausovec (Yugoslavia) 140; 10, C Tanvier (France) 130.

GOLF

ORLANDO LPGA tournament (US unless stated): 209: P Sheehan, 70, 69, 70; K Postlewait, 66, 71, 72. 210: D Germain, 70, 71, 69. 211: C Johnson, 73, 68, 70. 212: K Hite, 77, 70, 65; J Stephenson (Australia), 71, 71, 70; N Lopez-Melton, 71, 71, 70. British: 220: J L Smith, 77, 71, 72.
SCHOOLS: Welsh final: 1, Porthcawl Comprehensive (P Evans, A Salnes, D Adams), agg 242. Best individual: Evans, 79

ATHLETICS

WALNUT (California): Mount San Antonio relays: Men (US unless stated): 100m: 1, C Lewis, 10.09. 200m: 1, J Phillips, 20.31. 400m: 1, B Cameron (Jamaica), 44.72. 800m: 1, S Koskei (Kenya), 1:45.26. 110m hurdles: 1, S Turner, 13.31. 400m hurdles: 1, T Rambo, 48.90. High jump: 1, B Stanton, 2.25m. Pole vault: 1, C Ripley, 5.61m. Long jump: 1, L Myricks, 8.38m. Triple jump: 1, P Jordan, 16.7m. Shot: 1, D Laut, 20.10m. Discus: 1, K Stadel, 65.36m. Javelin: 1, M Barnett, 80.88m. Hammer: 1, G Urlando (Italy), 75.24m.

SQUASH RACKETS

COVENTRY SRPA finals: Men: Abbas Kaoud beat P Verow, 8-9, 9-0, 6-9, 2-9, 9-3. Women: Mrs E Brown beat Miss A Smith, 4-9, 9-6, 9-7, 8-10, 9-6.

RUGBY UNION

NOTTS, LINCS, DERBYS CUP: Final: Stamford 20, Newark 6.
KENT CUP—3rd Place-off: Old Shootershillians 11, Dartfordians 9.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: First-round: Seattle Supersonics 104, Houston Rockets 83 (Seattle wins best-of-three series,2-1). Quarter-finals: Boston Celtics 109, Washington Bullets 91 (Boston lead best-of-seven series, 1-0); Philadelphia 76ers 125, Milwaukee Bucks 122 (Philadelphia lead best-of-seven series,1-0).

YACHTING

SOUTHAMPTON: West Solent championships: Netley Cup race: class 1: 1, Morning Tide (S L James), 2, Gin Krate (D C Hayles), 3, Ayala IV (B Dutton and K Ruth). Class 2: 1, Merlin (R Bryce), 2, Debatable (H and D Bates), 3, Victoria (R Cross). Class 3: 1, Shillong (A G Nunn). Overall: Morning Tide.

CRICKET

Schools Matches: Buccaneers 204-4 dec, *Bedford 202-9; Camul 179; *Colchester RGS 112; Dorset Rangers 102; *Sherborne 104-3; William Hulme's 160-9 dec.; *Rydal 118.

SPORT IN BRIEF

Borough call in receiver

Receivers have been called into Blackpool Borough Rugby League Club, only a week after the players agreed to waive their salaries until the end of the season. The receivers—Nigel Halls and David Harrison of the accountants Deloitte Haskins and Sells were appointed by a debenture holder, the club's new vice-chairman, Mr Derek Ferns.

The club Chairman, Mr Reg Parker, was reluctant to discuss Boroughs crisis. He said the receivership was to protect the club, now third from the bottom in the second division after suffering two league defeats last weekend. Hull City soccer club are in the same situation, but we are hopeful that Blackpool Borough will continue in being, said Mr Parker.

Penhall in charge

The world champion, Bruce Penhall, leads United States against England at Wimbledon on Thursday, in the first of a series of five speedway Test matches.
UNITED STATES: B Penhall, D Sigalos, S Autrey, S Gresham, K Moran, S Moran, R Schwartz, J Cook.

Bouncing for Britain

Britain will be sending a trampoline team of six to the 1982 world championship in Montana, from May 13 to 15. The British and European champion, Carl Furrer, heads the team which also includes Andria Holmes, aged 12, competing in her first major international.
MEN: C Furrer (Harlow), Randall (Poole), R Cobbing (Gateshead). WOMEN: S Shotton (Portsmouth), K McDonald (Poole), A Holmes (Dunstable). SYNCHRO PAIRS: Shotton and McDonald.

Williams called in

Neil Williams, aged 19, a West Indian-born seam bowler, makes his first appearance for Middlesex in the match against Cambridge University starting at Fenners tomorrow. The former MCC ground staff boy replaces Wayne Daniel, who has a cold.
MIDDLESEX: J M Brearley (captain), W N Slack, G Barlow, M W Gatting, C T Radley, P H Edmonds, J E Emburey, P R Downton (wkt), M W W Selvey, W G Merry, N Williams.

Today's fixtures

kick-off 7.30 unless stated

HOME INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP: Wales v England (at Cardiff).
FIRST DIVISION: Coventry City v Sunderland.
SECOND DIVISION: Crystal palace v Watford; Grimsby Town v Shrewsbury Town.
THIRD DIVISION: Chesterfield v Millwall; Preston North End v Walsall; Swindon Town v Chester.
FOURTH DIVISION: Bury v Sheffield United; Colchester United v Peterborough United; Torquay United v Halifax; York City v Rochdale.
SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Heart of Midlothian v East Stirlingshire.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: midland: Bedworth v Taunton; Bridgend v Banbury; Gloucester v Redditch. South: Aylesbury v Addlestone and Weybridge; Canterbury v Ashford; Crawley v Fareham T; Hastings v Basingstoke; Hounslow v Chelmsford.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Buxton v Mossley; Goole v Netherfield; Morecambe v Burton; Workington v Bangor.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Bristol R. v Fulham; Chelsea v Luton (2.15)
MIDLAND LEAGUE: Eastwood v Boston; Guisborough v App-Frodingham (7.45); Ilkeston v Maxborough (5.30); Long Eaton v Heanor (6.30); Skegness v Brigg (6.30).
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Barrow v Altrincham.

HORSE TRIALS

Young horses favoured

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

In the year when Britain seem to have the best chance since more than a decade ago of regaining the world horse trials championship, the British Horse Society has announced the shortlist of horses and riders from which the four team combinations and two individuals will be chosen. They will contest the world championships at Luhmulen, West Germany, from September 1 to 8. After competing in the advanced class at Dauntsey, near Badminton, on July 31 and August 1, and in the Midland Banks open championships at Locko Park, Derbyshire, on August 13 and 14.

The selection committee is wisely following the policy whichpaid off so well last year, when Britain regained the European championship. They are limiting the team to comparatively young horses of proven soundness, which explains why Badminton winner, Speculator III, who is 14, and Licinda Prior-Palmer-Green's Burghley winner Beagle Bay, who is 12, are only eligible to compete as individuals.

Meanwhile, Colonel Frank Weldom, whose Badminton course virtually decided the team, remains adamant that a horse should go round Badminton in the spring of the year that he is selected for the team, an assignment which Richard Meade's third horse, Kilcashel, was excused by arrangement with the selectors. No doubt we shall see who is right. Kilcashel did, after all, finished third at Badminton last year and proved himself again at Horsens, where he was seventh individually and helped to win the European championship.

Britian last won the world team championship in 1970, at Punchestown, county Kildare, the United States won it four years later at Burghley, with Canada taking the title in 1978 in Lexington, Kentucky.

TEAM: Bayliss (Mystic Minstrel and Cuthbert the Celt); S Benson (Team Planters Nuts and Gemma Jay); R Cayzer (Fighting Fifth), D Clapham (Windjammer); L Prior-Plamer-Green (Regal Realm and Beagle Bay as individual only); V Holgate (Priceless). R Meade (Kilcashel Speculator III as individual only and Three Cups); Captain M Phillips (Classic Lines); N Stephens (Primmore Hill); M Tucker (Dalwhinnie).

Waiting to enter

Madrid, April 26.— Two Argentine golfers, Vicente Fernandez and Florentin Molina, have applied for entry visas to Britain, the British Consulate confirmed here today. A consulate official said that the Argentines, who hope to play in Britain

ICE HOCKEY

Dundee Rockets snatch win from jaws of defeat

By Robert Pryce

There was no doubt in the minds of the Dundee Rockets that they could have lost Sundat night's British Championship final. Their prospests were bleak until they suddenly conjured two goals in 16 seconds midway through the final period to beat Streatham Redskins 3-2

"That is how we have been winning all our games recently"Chris Brinster, the big Dundee defenceman, said. "We have had to grind out our wins." The grind was necessary because of a poised and mature performance from Streatham's young team and the particularly heaby burden Dundee place on a handful of players.

O'Neill's conversion from defence to left wing was necessary becausw of a suspension on Kinmend, one of the Scottish team's Great Britain internationals. When another defenceman, McGuff, was injured early in the game Dundee's resources were stretched almost to breaking point.

The break could have come when O'Neill was assessed with a major penalty. After spending the first four minutes of the second period under the glare of the lights, waiting for their penalty time to expire, Dundee's principal players looked drained. Brinster and his fellow defenceman, Aoastair Wood, were required to play virtually the whole of the remainder of the game.

Fifteen minutes into the second period Bacon fed Adams who put Streatham into a 2-1 lead—a lead they held until that 16-second burst. Streatham placed a less onerous burden on their key players. They had recovered from an early deficit, survived two spells when they had two men banished to the penalty box and kept the most productive forward line in the British game scoreless until Halpin escaped the clutches of Andrew to equalize.

ITVs television coveragescheduled to embellish one hour of the May bank holiday afternoon's sport—is apparently just a prelude to more detailed coverage. "It is now a head to head battle with BBC for next season as far as I understand" John Davis, ITVs producer, revealed. For ice hockey, if not for Streatham, Sunday's game was the ideal trailer.

SEMI-FINALS: Dundee 16, Murrayfield 5. Streatham 9, Murrayfield 5.
FINAL: Dundee 3 (O'Neil Haplin and Lafferty), Streatham 2 (stefan, Adams).
BEN TRUMAN CUP: Richmond 7, Solihull 5.
OTHER GAMES: Avon 11, Deeside 5, Durham 9, Whitley Bay 11; Solihull Old Barons 6, Solihull New Barons 3.

Gustard misses date

Steve Gustard, aged 33, of Gosforth, misses his club's Northumberland Senior Cup final tomorrow against Morpeth after being sent off for the second time in his career on Saturday.

Gustard was sent off against Hartlepool Rovers and is automatically suspended for 30 days.

Veteran for Page

New York, April 26. — The unbeaten heavyweight, Greg Page, continues his build-up to a world title bout by taking on the veteran American, Jimmy Young, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on May 2.

JUDO

Errol Carnegie is the unexpected choice in the British team for the European judo championships at Rostock, East Germany, from May 13-16. Carnegie, aged 29 from London, was selected for the over 95-kilos section after promising performances in the British team championships, the Dutch Open and last Saturday's British Open at Crystal Palace. Four of Britain's team won titles at the British Open, including junior champion,

Team: P Middleton (Yorkshire), 60 Kilos, K Brown (Staffordshire), under 65 Kilos, C Bowles (Kent), under 71 kilos, N Adams (Caplan, Surrey), 78 kilos, W Ward (Essex), under 86 kilos, P Radburn (London), under 95 kilos, E Carnegie (London), over 95 kilos

VOLLEYBALL

Opportunity knocks for Irish teams

By Paul Harrison

The Republic of Ireland and the Northern Irish have applied for membership of the international federation (FIVB). Their membership is due to be ratified at the next congress, in Buenos Aires this summer.

Membership of the FIVB opens the soor not only to participation in international competitions such as the European championships and the West European tournament, the Spring Cup, but also enables the member nations to tap the coaching expertise of other, more advanced nations through the FIVB.

The British Volleyball Federation (BVF) are hopeful that a team of students will be able to go the World Student Games in Edmonton, Canada, in July 1983, to compete for Britain. The BVF is still awaiting official confirmation from the British Universities Sports Federation. There has not been a British team in recent years, and participation in the student games would be a first for Britain.

Increases by local authorities of hire charges for sports halls under their control are worrying officials of the Scottish Volleyball Association. In Lothian, the charge is now £10 per hour. Nick Moody, the technical director of the SVA, said: "It is a very disturbing trend. In the long term, it will affect the standards of the sport, because people will not be able to afford to train."

FOOTBALL

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Old Carthusians 4, Old Malvernians 0, Old Cholmeleians 0, Old Brentwoods 3.

Route March to bring Hern in from the cold

By John Karter, Racing Editor

Remember that old saying: "Ne'er cast a clout till May is out"? Well, on the corresponding day last year the Bath meeting this afternoon was abandoned because of snow! Whether the saying is also a metaphorical warning to punters, however, is another question.

It is to be hoped they will not find themselves frozen out in any sense today when they could do worse than to wait until the last race and rely on a man who is himself hoping to come in from the cold, Dick Hern, the royal trainer.

A virus infection has kept Hern's horses under wraps so far this season, but today he finally lifts off the covers when he runs the Queen's Route March in the second division of the Blathwayt Maiden Stakes.

Route March, a Queen's Hussar colt, has been working well at home and is expected to make his first appearance a winning one against this moderate opposition. The danger may be Spring Well Lane, trained by a man who has also had something of a hiatus in his career in the past year or so, Ryan Price.

The Somerset Stakes promised a hat full of class at the four-day stage, but his cut up disappointingly to just four runners. However, it would not be surprising to see anyone of the quartet win and from the conoisseur's point of view the race should still provide the highlight of the afternoon.

Sabutai, trained by Ian Balding, who like Hern is entitled to stamp the "By Appointment" sign above his stable doors, ran an excellent race to chase home Hays, a leading 2,000 Guineas fancy, in Salisbury's 2,000 Trial. On that form he should win, but Father Rooney, in particular, can be expected to make a race of it.

Father Rooney showed great promise in both his races last year, finishing runner-up to General Anders at Ascot, when Brevet, one of today's rivals, was sixth, and then running a close fifth behind Ivano at Newmarket, where the Derby second favourite, Peacetime, was just ahead of him in third place.

On a typically gusty day at Brighton yesterday, when those down on the nudist beach there must have had goose pimples on their goose pimples, Bruce Raymond warmed the well-wrapped crowds, high on the hill at the town's race course, with a superb double on Ambiance in the Prince of Wales Stakes and Feather Sound in the Conflans Handicap.

There are few stronger riders in a finish than the often underrated Raymond. He led some way out on both his winners and in both cases looked sure to be caught. Lyphard's Pride (Walter Swinburn) and Sound of the Sea (Geoff Baxter) came with storming late runs to challenge Ambiance and Feather Sound respectively. But Raymond's determination to keep his mount's heads in front where it mattered was straight out of the Piggott text book.

Richard Hannon, who won the opening New Orleans Stakes with Heather Croft, confirmed that Silly Steven, his 2,000 Guineas outsider, would be ridden by Paul Cook on Saturday. There was something undeniably infectious about the way Hannon smiled when asked about the colt's chance. "He'll finish in the first five", was all he would commit himself to, but could he have another Mon Fils on his hands?

☐ THE LEVY BOARD have decided on a four per cent increase in its contribution to prize money in 1983. Because of the uncertainty as to the likely growth in betting turnover, the board considered that this increase, which will go some way towards combating the affects of inflation, was the most that could be allocated, "particularly in view of the need to maintain other existing commitments".

The board will announce details of its 1983 prize money scheme in July, following consultation with the stewards of the Jockey Club and Horse Racing Advisory Council.

☐ The Champion Flat trainer Michael Stoute hopes to run his fallen classic star Circus Ring in the Coronation Stakes at Royal Ascot.



Tulsa Flyer lives up to his name at Brighton.

Observe looks on lenient mark to complete Winter double

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

With £10,000 added to the sweepstakes, the Pearce Duff Novices Handicap Steeplechase is by far and away the most valuable race anywhere today and the centrepiece of the programme at Ascot. Fred Winter trained the winner of this event 12 months ago and he looks as though he has another ace up his sleeve in Observe, who will be suited by today's fast conditions.

Observe will also be fresher than most as he has had only one race since October, another factor in his favour. The race in question was at Towcester earlier this month where he gave Full Sutton 6lb and a 15 length beating in the Schlitz Challenge Bowl Handicap Steeplechase. Since then Full Sutton has paid him the most glowing of compliments by winning first at Plumpton and then at Ayr.

At Ayr he won the London & Northern Group Future Champions Novices Steeplechase. As a result of that win Full Sutton's weight today includes a 6 lb penalty which means he will be meeting Observe on worse terms than when they clashed last. In the circumstances Observe looks a good bet to confirm his superiority.

Wellfort, Masterson and Bronco's Cousin are other who have been penalised for recent successes. Masterson win the State Express Young Steeplechasers Final by a wide margin at Cheltenham last Thursday and will be hard to beat on that display. But I still prefer Observe on this occasion.

Anyone who watched Dancing Brig beat Bachelor's Hall, the Drunken Duck and Mr. Mellors at Ascot at the beginning of this month is unlikely to look any further for the probable winner of the Mahonia Hunters Chase. Dancing Brig put 12 lengths between himself and his nearest pursuers in the straight that day.

With the defeat of Diamond Edge in Saturday's Whitbread Gold Cup and the death of two very promising young horses at Cheltenham last week, nothing as gone right for Fulke Walwyn recently.

I'm hopeful that Capitano can change his luck by winning the Trillium Handicap Hurdle. The key as far as Capitano is concerned is the ground. It was fast at Cheltenham a year ago when he won the valuable Sean Graham Hurdle by five lengths from the useful Homeson. Considering that the course at Newbury in March was so soft, Capitano did well to finish a close fourth, only a length, behind Jubilee Medal to whom he was giving 16 lb. Frau Mau, who finished third that day, will be meeting Capitano on 4 lb worse terms now. Furthermore, Frau Mau's confidence may have been affected by recent falls at Chepstow and Cheltenham.

Pat Rohan may be better known for his exploits with fast two-year-olds and top-class older sprinters but when he fancies a jumper notice should be taken. He took Sandalay to Cheltenham last Wednesday and won a nice race there and today he can win the Alpine Meadow Handicap Hurdle with Lenygon who was so impressive at Ayr earlier this month when he won the Royal Burgh of Ayr Memorial Handicap Hurdle.



Pat Rohan: runs his Ayr winner Lenygon

Bath

2.0 SPA STAKES (selling: 3-y-o: £743: 1m 8yd) (10 runners)
2 0000-0 ABSTAINER (Lord McAlpine) R Smyth 8-7 ... G Baxter 1
3 00000-0 GRANOBLE (A Richards) C Austin 8-7 ... P Eddery 5
4 0040- KALKUS (Mrs A Malyon) M Pipe 8-7 ... S Cauthen 10
6 0040- SONG BOY (J Vaughan) R Keenor 8-7 ... J Williams 9
7 00000- SPYLAW (J Douglas-Home) J D Home 8-7 ... J Matthias 6
9 000- HENRYS WENCH (L Cottrell) L Cottrell 8-4 ... J Blake 7 4
10 000-00 IMPERIAL ROSE (Mrs K Bennett) P Hoad 8-4 ... W Newnes 3
11 00- LOTUS DANCER (R Shukry) J Jenkins 8-4 ... — 2
12 0000-00 MINAGE (P J Hemming Ltd) R Hoad 8-4 ... R Curant 7
13 000300- MUMMY'S ANGEL (T Marshall) T Marshall 8-4 ... D McKay 8
2 Kalkus, 4 Abstainer, Song Boy, 5 Mummy's Angel, 7 Minage, 12 Granoble, 14 others

2.30 HODCOTT STAKES (2-y-o Maidens: £970: 5f) (6)
2 ARTIST S REEL (S Niarchos) P Walwyn 9-0 ... J Mercer 2
3 BARNCOURT (P Bourke) K Brassey 9-0 ... G Baxter 6
7 GIL (A Nelser) Mrs B Waring 9-0 ... — 1
12 0 VALERIAN (R Bonnycastle) B Hills 9-0 ... S Cauthen 4
13 00 YASU NAFTI (T Rowley) D Sasse 9-0 ... D McKay 5
19 STEADY MUSIC (Tendermoat Ltd) C Nelson 8-11 ... R Curant 3
11-8 Artist's Reel, 5-2 Valerian, 7-2 Steady Music, 16 Yasu Nafti, Barncourt, 33 Gil.

3.0 SOMERSET STAKES (3-y-o: £3,158: 1¼m 50yd) (4)
6 0-0 BREVET (Lord H de Walden) P Walwyn 8-7 ... J Mercer 2
7 213124- DAGE'GAH (K Abdulla) F Durr 8-7 ... G Starkey 1
9 20- FATHER ROONEY (D Schwartz) B Hills 8-7 ... S Cauthen 4
11 410-2 SABUTAI (P Husain) I Balding 8-7 ... J Matthias 3
15-8 Sabutai, 5-2 Brevet, 3 Dageegah, Father Rooney.

3.30 ILCHESTER HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,176: 1m 8yd) (10)
1 43104-0 IRISH GRENADIER (P Brandt) J Dunlop 9-7 ... W Carson 9
4 000- NAUTEOUS (S Niarchos) P Walwyn 8-12 ... J Mercer 6
7 00402-0 MYCENAEN (S Niarchos) J Tree 8-9 ... P Eddery 5
9 000-0 COMRA (Mrs M Lichman) H Candy 8-7 ... J McLean 7 1
10 400110- PAIR-OF-DEUCES (E Stanford) R Hannon 8-7 ... R Wernham 8
11 0400- WEST FAILTE (J Sailer) B Hills 8-7 ... S Cauthen 4
12 4000-00 WINDY LAD (D Steele) J Jenkins 8-6 ... — 2
14 004- LOVE ME DO (P Meyer-Furst) M Smyly 8-5 ... R Curant 7
15 3000-0 RETSEL (M Robinson) R Baker 8-3 ... A McGlone 5 10
17 00220-0 PARRE TRIA (J Fairley) D Sasse 7-7 ... R Fox 3
2 Irish Grenadier, 3 Mycenaen, 5 Nauteous, West Failte, 6 Pair-Of-Deuces, 10 Comra, 14 Others

4.0 EMPIRE HANDICAP (£2,169: 1m 3f 150yd) (8)
1 0112-01 TRADITIONAL MISS (C) (C Hill) C Hill 7-10-6 (6 ex) ... P Eddery 4
3 3200-01 JUSTINIANI (C St George) H Price 4-9-7 (6 ex) ... S Cauthen 2
4 000300/ QUAZAR LIGHT (Mrs R Cobden) L Kennard 5-8-11 ... I Jenkinson 5
6 03003-0 IRISH RIFLE (Mr A Giacobbi) D Laing 5-8-5 ... M Moseley 7 7
7 30400-0 BRITWELL LAD (P Feerick) P Cole 4-8-5 ... J Reid 8
9 232102- PARK BRIDGE (C) (J Davies) M Pipe 5-8-2 ... — 1
12 00330-0 ATTACHED (Mrs M Collison) R Hoad 4-7-13 ... DOUBTFUL 3
14 33/030- WINGED DAGGER (Mrs J Old) J Old 13-7-11 ... W Carson 6
5-4 Justiniani, 3 Traditional Miss, 9-2 Britwell Lad, 7 Irish Rifle, 10 Attached, 12 Park Bridge, 14 others.

4.30 BLATHWAYT STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o Maidens: £909: 1m 3f 150yd) (12
AABORUN (D Prenn) J Dunlop 9-0 ... W Carson 1
4 DASHING DEANO (I Calvert) T Hallett 9-0 ... — 8
7 2200-00 ISHKOMANN (Berkeley House Racing) T Robson 9-0 ... — 9
15 00-0 SEABATTLE (P Goulandris) P Walwyn 9-0 ... J Mercer 6
17 0-2 SKY HIGH GUY (M Pridham) J Bethell 9-0 ... P Eddery 7
24 00- BEL ESPRIT (J Boswell) L Cottrell 8-11 ... J Blake 7 5
25 0-04 BRUMMENDELLE (R Barnes) D Wintle 8-11 ... — 4
26 0- DATE PALM (H Oppenheimer) H Candy 8-11 ... W Newnes 12
29 0300- LIGHT AND SHADE (D Travers-Clark) K Brassey 8-11 ... R Street 11
30 4- MAGNOIS (M Kirby) P Cole 8-11 ... R Weaver 10
35 00- SAROAN MEED (G MacDonald) D Gandolfo 8-11 ... J Logie 3
35 00- THRICE NIGHTLY (Lord Suffolk) B Hills 8-11 ... S Cauthen 2
7-4 Sky High Guy, 4 Aaborun, Magonis, 5 Seabattle, Thrice Nightly, 12 Brummendelle, 14 Others

5.0 BLATHWAYT STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o maidens: £902: 1m 3f 150yd) (11)
3 0000-0 COLEBROOK FOLLY (Colebrook litho) T Gosling 9-0 ... G Ramshaw 3
6 0 INITIAL TRY (Mrs C Gibbons) K Brassey 9-0 ... R Fox 10
8 000- JUST GRAYLE (Grayle Bloodstock) P Cole 9-0 ... R Weaver 5
10 00-0 MINSHAANSHU amad (Sheikh Mohammed) R Houghton 9-0 ... J Reid 1
11 MUBARAK OF Kuwait (Sheikh Fahad) G Harwood 9-0 ... G Starkey 8
12 000-0 PERCASE (Lady Dunphie) I Balding 9-0 ... — 7
14 ROUTE MARCH (The Queen) W Hern 9-0 ... W Carson 11
16 00-00 SEVERN SOVEREIGN (E Skinner) D Wintle 9-0 ... — 6
19 00-0 SPRINGWELL LANE (C Drinkwater) H Price 9-0 ... S Cauthen 4
23 BARASTONE ROSE (R Shirley) J Jenkins 8-11 ... — 2
32 0- MOUNTAIN LODGE (Lord Halifax) J Dunlop 8-11 ... G Baxter 9
5-2 Minshaanshu Amad, 7-2 Route March, Mubarak of Kuwait, 5 Mountain Lodge, 6 Percase, 12 Springwell Lane, 14 others.

Bath selections

By John Karter
2.0 Abstainer, 2.30 Steady Music, 3.0 Sabutai, 3.30 Mycenaen, 4.0 Irish Rifle, 4.30 Sky High Guy, 5.0 Route March.



Willie Carson rides Dick Hern's first runner of the season, Route March at Bath.

Thirsk

2.15 NESS STAKES (Selling: 3-y-o: £1,415: 1m) (13 runners)
1 0000-40 ALLAN WELLS (A Thomson) T Craig 9-5 ... C Dwyer 2
4 2130-30 JANIVY (J Young) A Young 9-2 ... N Day 3 12
5 02000-0 CARIBBEAN DREAM (Mrs M Baldwin) T Barnes 9-0 ... M Wood 3
10 000-00 GREEN MEADOWS INN (R McCallum) Mrs A Bell 9-0 ... K Darley 7
13 000- RAMJAK (Miss J Reece) J Etherington 9-0 ... J Seagrave 10
14 RANBY (Mrs J Connew) M H Easterby 9-0 ... M Birch 9
15 000- SIR LUCKY (P Brown) C Crossley 9-0 ... S Webster 5
16 00 SOPRANO BOY (Mrs C Brittain) C Brittain 9-0 ... — 8
17 000-000 SUNDANCE KID (Lord Porchester) W Hastings-Bass 9-0 ... E Hide 4
18 0000- TINTERELLO (Mrs J Hardy) J Hardy 9-0 ... P Cook 1
19 0-00 BLUE REALM (R Tyrer) G Richards 8-11 ... O Gray 11
20 0 HERRING (W Elsey) W Elsey 8-11 ... D Smith 7 6
21 400000- MY MONRO (Mrs M Nesbitt) Mrs M Nesbitt 8-11 ... A Crook 13
5-2 Janivy, 3 Allan Wells, 4 Sundance Kid, 6 Ranby, 8 Caribbean Dream, 12 Soprano Boy, 16 Sir Lucky, 20 others.

2.45 BARTON COTTAGE STAKES (2-y-o: £1,674: 5f) (7)
4 ESCART BAY (W McKeown) Denys Smith 8-11 ... E Hide 3
5 AIR COMMAND (Mrs I Ryles) Denys Smith 8-7 ... M Fry 5 1
6 GODOLPHIN (R Sangster) M W Easterby 8-7 ... J Murray 6
7 HOLLERING (P Muldoon) M H Easterby 8-7 ... M Birch 2
8 MISTOFFOLEES (Mrs T Stack) J FitzGerald 8-7 ... C Dwyer 4
9 MONKS GOLD (H Michael) E Carr 8-7 ... L Charnock 5
11 BAY EMANUELLE (D Ward) Mrs M Nesbitt 8-4 ... A Cook 7
11-8 Escart Bay, 7-2 Godolphin, 9-2 Hollering, 7 Air Command, 10 Mistoffolees, 16 Monks Gold, 20 Bay Emanuelle.

3.15 HICKLETON HANDICAP (£2,700: 6f) (7)
1 43000-0 PRIMULA BOY (D) (Kavli) W Bentley 7-10-0 ... R Sidebottom 5 5
10 11000-4 CUMULUS (CD) (F Burmann) Thomson Jones 4-8-8 ... P Cook 7
13 230300- RAMBLING RIVER (C) (Miss G Richardson) W A Stephenson 5-8-1 ... M Wood 2
14 002030- ZOILO (R Roberts) M W Easterby 4-7-12 ... K Darley 6
16 013030- STERN (CD) (Miss J Morton) I Walker 8-7-11 ... — 1
18 042340- TREE FELLA (C Crossley) C Crossley 5-7-7 ... A Mercer 4
19 0000-03 MARY MAGUIRE (D) (P Durham) Mrs M Nesbitt 5-7-7 ... A Nesbitt 5 3
15-8 Cumulus, 11-4 Primula Boy, 5 Rambling River, 7 Stern, 10 Mary Maguire, 12 Zoilo, 16 Tree Fella.

3.45 BYWELL STAKES (3-y-o Maidens: £1,335: 2m) (12)
1 0300-3 ARMENISTIS (Mrs G Maloney) C Brittain 9-0 ... M Birch 5
2 000-0 AVERNUS (W Curd) I Walker 9-0 ... — 3
3 00 BALOYD (E Jameson) W Musson 9-0 ... E Hide 1
6 00-00 JOYFUL AFFAIR (S Luem) E Eldin 9-0 ... M Thomas 4
7 000- JUNIOR TRUSTEE (E Lambton) F Durr 9-0 ... A Bond 6
9 000-4 ON THE WARPATH (G Reed) C Thornton 9-0 ... J Bleasdale 9
11 00000-0 RED LANCE (Lance Plant Hire) Mrs J Reavey 9-0 ... P Bradwell 5 2
12 00000-4 SOPHRETTO (J Hardy) J Hardy 9-0 ... P Cook 10
14 000- TYRANT PRINCE (Mrs N Huddlestone) J FitzGerald 9-0 ... C Dwyer 8
15 30000-2 BROKEN SEAL (C Gray) C Gray 8-11 ... N Connorton 3 11
16 03000-0 PATCHIT (N Power) J Doyle 8-11 ... — 7
17 04330-0 QUELLINEY (C Ponting) D Gandolfo 8-11 ... Paul Eddery 5 12
3 Armenistis, 7-2 Broken Seal, 5 On The Warpath, 6 Joyful Affair, 7 Junior Trustee, 8 Quelliney, 10 Avernus, 16 others.

4.15 BROMPTON HANDICAP (£1,744: 1½m) (6)
5 1210-10 MILLS HIGH (P Mills) C Brittain 4-9-5 ... — 6
11 0004-01 AL KHASHAB (D) (P Barrett) R Hollinshead 5-8-5 (4 ex) ... Paul Eddery 5 4
12 000-000 QUIET CANNON (D) (D Smythe) J Berry 5-8-4 ... L Charnock 3
13 40004-2 SUMMER PATH (D) (W Bayston) M Camacho 5-8-3 ... O Gray 5
15 002100- BEAN BOY (C,D) (Mrs E Dun) Denys Smith 4-8-0 ... M Fry 5 1
16 000003- REDENHAM (Mrs W Richardson) W A Stephenson 6-7-13 ... M Wood 2
9-4 Al Khashab, 5-2 Summer Path, 7-2 Mills High, 6 Bean Boy, 8 Redenham, 16 Quiet Cannon.

4.45 ABBEY LANDS STAKES (3-y-o: £1,503: 6f) (17)
2 020312 BLUE EMMANUELLE (D) (Roldvale Ltd) N Callaghan 9-3 ... — 16
3 32202-1 GODSTRUTH (D) (H Thomson Jones) Thomson Jones 9-3 ... P Cook 14
5 4004-30 BEN JARROW (A Le Blond) T Fairhurst 8-11 ... J Lowe 9
6 03400-0 BIDDABLE (Mrs M Butler) W Elsey 8-11 ... W Nicholson 1
8 00 BLUE AGAIN (Mrs B Dash) N Callaghan 8-11 ... — 15
11 000-434 LAURENCE MAC (T Barron) T Barron 8-11 ... S Webster 3
12 40000-0 LYMOND (Miss P Phoenix) J Calvert 8-11 ... M Birch 17
13 0-0 MINSDEN (I Southcott) J W Watts 8-11 ... E Hide 4
14 000000- PAMPERED GIPSY (T Corcoran) A Bailey 8-11 ... — 5
16 420023- TIME TO REFLECT (R Hartley) M Camacho 8-11 ... O Gray 12
18 00- FANFARE MAID (J Moller Ltd) R Hollinshead 8-8 ... S Perks 8
19 00-0 GOLDEN PIN (Blythe Hall Farm) E Carter 8-8 ... C Dwyer 13
20 22030-0 REMODEL (M Taylor) J Hardy 8-8 ... K Hodgson 5 7
21 030402- SALLWAH (A Jackson) C Booth 8-8 ... G Oldroyd 11
22 SECOND SERVICE (E Loder) W Hastings-Bass 8-8 ... D McKeown 5 2
23 3000- TURTLE HILL (M Wickham-Boynton) J Etherington 8-8 ... J Seagrave 6
24 0000-03 VALE OF BELVOIR (Mrs V Coleman) Denys Smith 8-8 ... P Kelleher 10
3 Godstruth, 4 Minsden, 5 Blue Emmanuelle, 7 Time To Reflect, 8 Second Service, 10 Sallwah, 14 Vale of Belvoir, Laurence Mac, 16 Ben Jarrow, 20 others.

5.15 LEVY BOARD HANDICAP (Apprentices: £1,098: 1m) (16)
4 000/00- SUMMARY (B Watts) M H Easterby 5-9-8 ... S Donkin 9
8 2130-30 JANIVY (J Young) A Young 3-9-0 ... DOUBTFUL
9 004-20 RESTLSS CAPTAIN (J Morrison) G Richards 4-9-0 ... J Carroll 7 13
15 00004-2 SAULANN (K MacPherson) P Calver 4-8-10 ... M Beecroft 1
16 14000-0 RUSTIC CHARM (D) (G Wrigley) E Carr 4-8-9 ... A Sillitoe 7 3
19 04000/2 MELODY MOON (D) (D Curr) Denys Smith 7-8-6 ... D Leadbeater 7 15
22 040040- ALFIE DICKINS (Dickins Ltd) R Hollinshead 4-8-4 ... — 11
24 220000- LAST DEVICE (P Trevor-Barnston) C Crossley 5-8-4 ... P Doughty 7 10
25 22040-0 STUBBINGTON GREEN (Miss E Readman) D Yeoman 5-8-2 ... R Fotheringham 7 8
26 300-00 ESKVIEW LAD (E Spence) T Craig 4-8-1 ... J Blake 14
27 430- IN CONFIDENCE (Miss S Read) D Gandolfo 4-8-0 ... E Guest 2
28 040/000 SENSING (W Hogg) M Naughton 6-8-0 ... D Hogg 7 6
29 0/000-0 RUN RECORD RUN (Mrs E Cherry) V Mitchell 4-7-13 ... K Frotwell 12
30 040/0-0 SECOND TIME LUCKY (T Fairhurst) T Fairhurst 7-7-13 ... C Coates 7 5
32 00000/0 GLISSEEN (L Tomlinson) M James 5-7-12 ... J Fortune 7
33 000-00 STRING OF STARS (D Chapman) D Chapman 4-7-11 ... S Horsfall 7 4
5-2 Saulann, 4 Restless Captain, 5 Melody Moon, 6 In Confidence, 7 Summary, 8 Alfie Dickins, 10 Last Device, 16 Others.

Thirsk selections

2.15 Allan Welles, 2.45 Escart Bay, 3.15 Primula Boy, 3.45 Broken Seal, 4.15 Summer Path, 4.45 Time To Reflect, 5.15 Saulann.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Soprano Boy, 3.15 Cumulus, 3.45 Armenistis, 4.15 Mills High, 4.45 Godstruth.

Brighton results

1.45 (1.48) ORLEANS STAKES (2-y-o: £1,567: 5f)
HEATHER CROFT, br f, by Kala Shikava — Assail (J Norman) 8-3 A McGlone (2-1) 1
Sweet Remark ... T Ives (13-8 fav) 2
Chief Habit ... S Jarvis (2-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 23p. Dual Forecast: 12p. CSF: 51p. R Hannon, at Marlborough. ¾l, 5l. Lady River (33-1) 4th. 4 ran. 1min 03.44sec.

2.15 (2.16) TOWN PURSE HANDICAP (£1,588: 1½m)
PRIVATE AUDIENCE, b h, by So Blessed — Private View (Mrs A Beeson) 8-0 (car 8-1) G Baxter (3-2) 1
Superior Saint ... A McGlone (7-1) 2
Old Knocker ... T Ives (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 63p; places, 27p, 29p. Dual Forecast: £3.14. CSF: £3.51. E Beeson, at Lewes. 2l, 2½l. Darne 9-4 fav (4th). 7 ran. 2min 34.47sec. NR: Fabulous Dunce.

2.45 (2.48) SIDNEY THOMPSON STAKES (£2,976: 1m)
TULSA FLYER, b c, by He Loves Me — Happy Thoughts (B Peters) 3-8-5 W Carson (7-4 fav) 1
African Pearl ... B Crossley (3-4) 2
Svalbard ... S Jarvis (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 26p; places, 10p, 12p, 12p. Dual Forecast: 23p. CSF: 57p. P Cole, at Lambourn. 2l, ½l. Somerford Glory (66-1) 4th. 8 ran. 1min 35.04sec.

3 15 (3.21) PETWORTH HANDICAP (Selling: £1,182: 1¼m)
CORVEN, b or br g, by Owen Anthony — Cameo (R Lee) 5-8-9 D McKeown (9-1) 1
Hoodwink ... R Curant (7-2) 2
Errantry ... W R Swinburn (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 85p; places, 17p, 17p, 20p, 30p. Dual Forecast: £1.43. CSF: £4.41. Tricast: £37.28. D Grissell, at Heathfield. 1l, 3l. Never Enough 11-4 fav. Butlers Pat (14-1) 4th. 19 ran. 2min 3.7sec.

3.45 (3.48) PRINCE OF WALES STAKES (3-y-o: £2,603: 1¼m)
AMBIANCE, gr c, by Three Legs — Ambient (V Ralbin) 9-0 B Raymond (12-1) 1
Lyphard's Pride ... W R Swinburn (8-11 fav) 2
Regent Leisure ... B Crossley (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 88p; places, 13p, 14p, 14p. Dual Forecast: 29p. CSF: £2.01. M Jarvis, at Newmarket. Hd, 2l. Ladyship (33-1) 4th. 12 ran. 2min 2.13sec.

4 15 (416) CONFLANS HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,724: 6f)
FEATHER SOUND, ch g, by Be My Guest — Muffett (R Arculli) 8-6 B Raymond (5-1) 1
Sound of the Sea ... G Baxter (11-2) 2
Typecast ... A Clark (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 54p; places, 22p, 22p, 26p. Dual Forecast: £1.20. CSF: £3.34. R Armstrong, at Newmarket. Hd, 1½l. Stylish Mover 15-8 fav (4th). 11 ran. 1min 09.60sec.

PLACEPOT: £370.75.

Southwell NH

2.30: 1, Bird Stream (Evens fav); 2, Vaunted (33-1); 3, Danzar Pasha (20-1); 4, Dear Remus (10-1). 16 ran NR: Hilly Way.
3.0: 1, Christina Times (7-4 fav); 2, Magic Abroad (5-1); 3, Tapdancer (16-1). 11 ran.
3.30: 1, Peter The Butcher (5-1); 2, Jocinoll (14-1); 3, Gathabawn (8-1); 4, Royal Casino (13-2). Scholar's Ring 6-2 fav. 17 ran.
4.0: 1, Auchencatt (13-8 fav); 2, Wansford Boy (20-1); 3, Ebony Bill (3-1). 6 ran.
4.30: 1, Wang The Miller (5-1 fav); 2, Persian Promise (12-1); 3, Kaylad (11-2). 17 ran.
5.0: 1, Prince of Padua (8-11 fav); 2, Fair City (7-2); 3, Saintly Sovereign (8-1). 13 ran. NR: Raga.
5.30: 1, Quickthorn (16-1); 2, The Fallen Knight (10-1); 3, Jim's Tricks (5-2). 12 ran. Mitigator 11-8 fav.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: XYZ Handicap, Newcastle: John Feather. All engagements (dead): Relko.

BLINKERED FOR FIRST TIME: Bath: 3.30 Retsel, 5.0 Minshaanshu Amad. Thirsk: none. Nottingham: 3 30 Al Nasr.

Scudamore out for rest of season



The National Hunt jockey's championship was thrown wide open yesterday, when Peter Scudamore fractured his left forearm at Southwell. The injury will put him on the sidelines for the rest of the season.

Scudamore, whose 120 winners puts him 20 ahead of John Francome, was riding Prairie Master, a 9-1 chance, in the opening Saxby Steeplechase, when the veteran gelding crashed heavily through the sixth fence. The horse was immediately put down with a broken shoulder.

Ray Peacock, the Cheshire-based trainer of Prairie Master, said: "It's bad enough losing a horse. But I'll feel absolutely awful if this costs Peter the championship.

Prairie Master looked as if he was going to meet the obstacle OK, but at the last minute he appeared to put in another strike and catapulted himself and Peter over the top of the fence."

Francome, who is the reigning champion, has won the title three times. He said: "It's a choker for Peter. I feel very sorry for him and wouldn't wish this to happen to anyone. But I will need a hell of a lot of luck to ride 21 winners in only six weeks".

Cundell scores at Warwick

Stein Chart, a hot favourite to win on her debut, lost her chance by running wide on the turn for home in the Rockfel Stakes at Warwick yesterday. Paul Cook then got a real turn of foot from the 12-1 chance Andson, who wore down Kumu to win by three quarters of a length. It was the twelfth winner this season for Cook, and the first for the Compton trainer Peter Cundell.

Warwick results

2.30 (2.32) ROCKFEL STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o maidens: £552: 5f)
ANDERSON ch g Sagaro — Forty Love (J Anderson) 8-11 P Cook (12-1) 1
Kumu ... A Launchbury (8-1) 2
No Double ... C McNamee (16-1) 3
Tote: Win, 95p; places, 17p, £2.75. Dual Forecast: £11 27. CSF: £10.34. P Cundell at Compton. ¾l, 5. Hi-Buck (14-1) 4th. Stein Chart 6-5 fav. 7 ran.

3.00 (3 05) LOVELY ROSA HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,228: 7f)
DIVINE MADNESS ro c Godswalk—CRASH HELMET (R Arculli) 8-9 P S Cauthen (13-8) 1
Warm order ... P Young (7-2) 2
Allied London ... D Dinsley (40-1) 3
Tote: Win, 31p: places, 10p, 22p, £1.81. Dual Forecast: 44p. CSF: 78P. Tricast: £13.96. at R Armstrong at Newmarket. ¾l,4. Red Ellette (25-1) 4th. 16 ran Martialis withdrawn, under orders. NR: Chicanery.

3.30 (3.32) LADIES HANDICAP (£1,226: 1m)
LITTLE MERCY gr f No Mercy—Petite Rock (C Blackwell) 4-8-6 B Taylor (6-4 fav) 1
Native Guest ... P Robinson (12-1) 2
Kochia ... R Fox (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 19. places, 10p, 40p, 30p. Dual Forecast: £.10. CSF: £2.20. Tricast: £18.18. J Winter at Newmarket NK, 2½l. Thrilling (8-1) 4th. 11 ran. NR: Tender Niece.

4.00 (4.01) QUASHED STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £690: 5f)
MASKELL LAD B C the Brianstan—Aboilla (Mrs B Simmonms) 9-0 P Eddery (2-1) 1
Jahmood The Stone ... J Reid (7-4 fav) 2
King's Grange ... R Street (33-1)
TOTE: Win, 18p: places, 10p, 37, 73. Dual Forecast: 67p. CSF: 57p. C Nelson at Upper Lambourn. Nk, hd. Trumpery (6-1) 4th. NR: Pete The Meat.

4 30 (4.32) GODIVA HANDICAP (£1,170: 2m)
THAHUL brn Nijinsky — Queen City Miss (Sheikh Mohammed) 5-9-12 J Reid (10-1) 1
Rheinford ... W Newnes (5-1) 2
Shadey Dove ... P Robinson (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £1 33; places, 30p, 13p, 23p. Dual Forecast: £2.01. CSF: £6.30. Tricast: £66.78. R Johnson Houghton at Blewbury. 3l, 4l. Bye Appeal 13-8 fav (4th). 14 ran. NR: Tanwen.

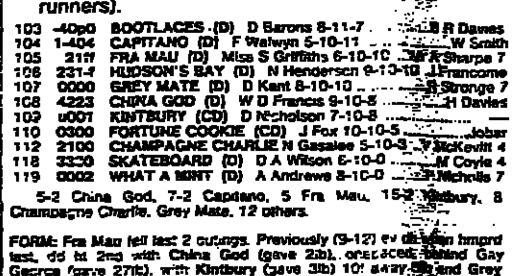
5.0 (5.04) LIGHT BROCADE STAKES (3-y-o fillies: £630: 1m)
SEA HAVOC ch f Busted — Sea Lichen (Sir P Oppenheimer) 8-11 P Eddery (7-2) 1
Zimbabwe ... G Starkey (6-4 fav) 2
Roessa ... D McKay (50-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 63p; places, 15p, 11p, £3.97. Dual Forecast: 32p. CSF: 90p. 4l, ½l. Lavender Grey (11-2) 4th. 17 ran.
PLACEPOT. £83.55.

STATE OF GOING (official) Bath: firm; Nottingham: firm. Thirsk: firm; Ascot: firm; Perth: firm. Tomorrow: Catterick: firm; Ascot: good to firm.

Ascot NH

Tote Double: 3.05 and 4.10. Treble 2.30, 3.40 & 4.40.

[Television (BBC 2): 2.00 2.30, 3.05 and 3.40 races]



2.0 TRILLIUM HURDLE (Handicap: £3,350: 2m) (11 runners).
103 -40p0 BOOTLACES (D) D Barons 8-11-7 ... R Dawes
104 1-404 CAPITANO (D) F Walwyn 5-10-11 ... W Smith
105 21ff FRA MAU (D) Miss S Griffiths 6-10-10 ... M Sharpe 7
106 231-f HUDSON'S BAY (D) N Henderson 9-10-10 ... J Francome
107 0000 GREY MATE (D) D Kent 8-10-10 ... R Strange 7
108 4223 CHINA GOD (D) W D Francis 9-10-8 ... H Davies
109 u001 KINTBURY (CD) D Nicholson 7-10-8 ... —
110 0300 FORTUNE COOKIE (CD) J Fox 10-10-5 ... Jobar
112 2100 CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE N Gaselee 5-10-3 ... T McKevitt 4
118 3330 SKATEBOARD (D) D A Wilson 6-10-0 ... M Coyle 4
119 0002 WHAT A MINT (D) A Andrews 8-10-0 ... P Nicholls 7
5-2 China God, 7-2 Capitano, 5 Fra Mau, 15-2 Kintbury, 8 Champagne Charlie, Grey Mate, 12 others.

FORM: Fra Mau fell last 2 outings. Previously (9-12) ev [illegible] hmprd last, dd to 2nd with China God (gave 2lb), onepaced behind Gay George (gave 27lb), with Kintbury (gave 3lb) 10l away 5th and Grey Mate (gave 3lb) sh hd away 6th. 14 ran. Liverpool, Apr 1, 2m, good. Earlier Fra Mau (11-2) prog 3 out, nor rch wnr, 3rd btn [illegible] Jubilee Medal (rec 11lb), with Capitano (gave 5lb), 1st m for [illegible]th, gd 1 hdwy, 4th, beaten further ¾l 17 ran. Newbury, Mar 26, 2m, good to soft. Hudson's Bay, fell only run this term. Last year (14-8) fav, led last, ran on, won 2½l, 3l, from James Seymour (rec 18lb) and Hever Gavel. 15 ran. Taunton, May 1, 2m, good to firm. Champagne Charlie (11-8) not in first 9 to Gallaher (rec 3lb). 15 ran. Liverpool, Apr 2, 2m, 5l, good. Earlier (11-8) 8th to Miller Hill (level). 19 ran. Chelt, Mar 16, 2m, heavy. SELECTION: Capitano.

2.30 ROYAL FERN CHASE (Novices: £4,[illegible]: 3m) (14)
201 0-2f ASHFORD DITTON O Carter 7-11-3 ... —
202 0022 BUCK AND WING A Pratt 7-11-3 ... H Davies
203 4043 COBBLER CASTLE J Gifford 8-11-3 ... R Rowe
204 30/f4 DEISEACH D Elsworth 7-11-3 ... C Brown
205 u0fp DODSCOTT WOOD W Tanton 8-11-3 ... Leach
206 2f32 LAST ARGUMENT N Gaselee 8-11-3 ... Linley
207 3 LIVELY FELLA R Lalor (Ire) 8-11-3 ... O'Brien
208 343r MICHELHAM LAD G Kindersley 6-11-3 ... Webber
209 pp00 MULLABODEN J Fox 7-11-3 ... Jobar
210 -0040 PERSONALITY PLUS A Moore (Ire) 8-11-3 ... Taaffe
211 4000 POT BLACK N Thomson 11-11-3 ... M Thompson
212 0p24 PRIDE OF BARNES Mrs D Oughton 7-11-3 ... Eccles
213 0042 ROMAN BISTRO J Gifford 6-11-3 ... Kinane
214 0342 SURELY RIGHT Mrs M Rimell 6-11-3 ... Scudamore
2 Last Argument, 3 Cobblers Castle, 5 Buck and Wing, 8 Lively Fella, Deiseach, 12 others

FORM: Buck And Wing (11-12) ld fm 2 out, nt qckn, 2nd btn 3l, to Wellands Copse (rec 5lb). 18 ran. Strat, Apr 17, 2m 6f. Deiseach (11-10) 4th, btn 35½l, to Ten Up (gave 5lb) 13 ran. Kempton, Mar 30, 3m, good to soft. Last Argument (11-3) fav, no ex fm last, btn 5l, to New Lyric (level) with Cobblers Castle (level) a further [illegible] 3rd. 9 ran. Ascot, Apr 7, 2½m, good. Roman Bistro (11-10) [illegible] last, nt qckn, 2nd, btn 1l, to Feature (rec 6lb), with Pride Of Barnes (gave 2lb), further 3l away 4th. 11 ran. Plump, Apr 12, 3m, good. SELECTION: Last Argument.

3.05 PEARCE DUFF CHASE (Novice Handicap: £8,233: 2½m) (12)
301 2004 GOLDEN VOW R Hartop 8-11-10 ... Floyd
304 0101 WELLFORT M Tate 8-11-2 ... Hyett
307 0f31 MASTERSON (D) Mrs M Rimell 7-10-12 ... Linley
308 1131 OBSERVE F Winter 6-10-10 ... Francome
309 30-21 BRONCHO'S COUSIN W McKenzie-Coles 7-10-[illegible] ... Hoare
310 3211 FULL SUTTON D Kent 9-10-6 ... Davies
311 3f01 NEW LYRIC (CD) D Nicholson 7-10-3 ... [illegible]more
312 0f00 KERRY JACK F Walwyn 6-10-2 ... [illegible]oney
315 30p3 STAR MEMBER R Hawker 7-10-0 ... [illegible] 4
316 4040 SHANE HILL (D) J Gifford 9-10-0 ... Rowe
318 4p02 BETTER THAN EVER C Popham 10-10-0 ... [illegible] 7
319 00pf POOR EXCUSE O Henley 7-10-0 ... [illegible]
7-4 Masterson, 3 Full Sutton, 11-2 Observe, 7 Wellfort, [illegible] Golden Vow, 14 New Lyric, 16 others.

FORM: Golden Vow (11-7) ran on, 4th, btn 5l, to W[illegible] Lad (gave 5lb). 8 ran. Chepst, Apr 13, 2½m, good. Masterson [illegible] clear fm 3 out, impressive, won 8l, hd, from Weavers Loom (level) and Fauloon (gave 4lb). 7 ran. Chelt, Apr 23, 2½m, firm. Observe (12-1), led fm 2 out, won 15l, hd, from Full Sutton (rec 6lb), unplaced, and Sydney Quin (rec 15lb). 8 ran. Towcester, Apr 10, 2m, good. Broncho's Cousin (10-12) fav, clear from last, won 10l, 15l from Gold Castle (rec 7lb). 7 ran. Uttoxeter, Apr 12, 2m 1f, good to soft. New Lyric (11-3), Driven Out, won 5l, 8l from Last Argument (level) and Cobblers Castle (level). 9 ran. Ascot, Apr 7, 2½m, good. SELECTION: Masterson.

3.40 ALPINE MEADOW HURDLE (Handicap: £4,513: 3m) (10)
402 0007 GRAND HUSSAR (D) L Kennard 8-11-7 ... Linley
404 1100 HANS BRINKER I Wardle 7-11-5 ... M Williams
406 p-43f DEEP SOUND M Tate 8-11-3 ... Hyett
407 -0331 LENYGON P Rohan 7-11-3 ... P A Charlton
408 0000 GLAMOUR SHOW J Gifford 6-11-1 ... R Rowe
409 3000 DONEGAL HOPE R Lalor (Ire) 6-11-1 ... A J O'Brien
410 3103 PRINCE BAI A Jarvis 6-10-12 ... —
411 3231 STRADMAN (D) D Griffiths 9-10-12 ... S Smith Eccles
413 020-3 ARMY LAD (C) Mrs M Rimell 8-10-10 ... —
416 0a03 BARRON'S LEAP J Fox 8-10-0 ... S Jobar
13-8 Lenygon, 7-2 Stradman, 5 Army Lad, 15-2 Prince Bai, 10 Hans Brinker, 12 Deep Sound, 14 others

FORM: Lenygon (11-7) Easily, won 5l, Nk from Mark-You-Ten (Rec 6lb) and Neelias Lad (Rec 17lb). 10 ran. Ayr, Apr 17, 2m 6f, good to firm. Stradman (11-3), jt fav, led 2 out, won 1l, 20l from Roadster (rec 4lb) and Gay Twenties (rec 16lb). 16 ran. Leicester, Nov 27, 2m, good to soft. Army Lad (10-0) first rce for 12 months, led last, no ex, 3rd, btn 5l, to Avogem (level), with Hans Brinker (gave 8lb), good late Hdwy, 3l away 5th. 20 ran. Chelt, Apr 22, 3m, good to firm. Prince Bai (12-4) no extra, 3rd, btn 8l, to Rigton-Beau (Rec 24lb). 13 ran. Uttoxeter, Apr 12, 2½m good to soft. Barron's Leap (10-3) no extra, 3rd btn 6½l, to Berkeley Lad (Rec 6lb). 18 ran. Plump, Apr 12, 3m good. SELECTION: Army Lad.

4.10 MAHONIA HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: £2,087: 2½m) (12)
501 1f41 DANCING BRIG (CD) T Clay 11-12-1 ... D Evatt 4
502 1422 MR MELLORS (D) Mrs A Villar 9-12-1 ... S Sherwood 7
504 f1-f2 DOUBLE BLUFF (C) F Winter 9-11-11 ... N Wilkinson 7
505 ur1/p3 BILL HOBBS M Andrews 10-11-7 ... J Wyatt 7
508 4 DE BERGERAC G Becvar 13-11-7 ... R Harper 7
509 0000/ IMPROBABLE W Haynes 7-11-7 ... —
510 KRAKAR I Wills 6-11-7 ... I Wills 7
512 3000 SOON FOR SALE Mrs A Appleyard 10-11-7 ... M Low 7
513 02f4/ SUN MERCY M Trusler 9-11-7 ... —
514 -4000- TURNER Mrs C Forster 11-11-7 ... —
515 ppf-p ZONGALERO (D) N Henderson 12-11-7 ... Mr C Beatby 7
516 33-0u PURDO (D) N Gaselee 11-11-7 ... N Smith 7
11-8 Dancing Brig, 2 Mr Mellors, 5 Double Bluff, 12 Purdo, 16 Zongalero, 20 De Bergerac, 25 others.

4.40 LILY TREE HURDLE (Novices: £2,652: 2½m) (14)
602 0-240 BRITANNICUS N Thomson 6-11-8 ... N Thompson
603 2131 COLD WINTERS (D) L Kennard 6-11-8 ... R Linley
604 0 DO TELL US Mrs D Oughton 7-11-8 ... H Davies
605 0032 DU MAURIER A Aylott 9-11-8 ... M Harrington 4
606 0103 FATHER FLASH B Palling 7-11-8 ... C Evans 7
608 0240 HILL GREEN G Balding 6-11-8 ... B Reilly
609 0f LION'S BYTE J Gifford 8-11-8 ... R Rowe
610 0012 NEW NOTE L Waring 7-11-8 ... S Keightley
613 0044 SWEET PADDY J Thorne 6-11-8 ... —
615 2021 THURSTON (D) D Barons 6-11-8 ... DOUBTFUL
620 p0 IRON MASTER E Geary 5-11-7 ... G Old
622 0200 RHYTHM STICK M Rawlings 5-11-7 ... C Brown
623 0321 RIGTON BEAU (D) G Kindersley 5-11-7 ... A Webber
625 0p TUNIC PRIDE O Henley 4-11-0 ... R Wamtam 7
7-4 Cold Winters, 3 Du Maurier, 5 Rigton Beau, New Note, 10 Father Flash, 14 Hill Green, 20 others.

Ascot selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Capitano, 2.30 Roman Bistro, 3.05 Observe, 3.40 Lenygon, 4.10 Dancing Brig, 4.40 Du Maurier.

Nottingham

2.0 CINDERHILL STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £897: 5f) (13 runners)
1 0 CLASSY COLLEEN D Leslie 8-11 ... W [illegible] 9
4 GEM-MAY T Fairhurst 8-11 ... R [illegible] 12
6 0 HONORA D Weeden 8-11 ... [illegible] 5
7 HOPEFUL WATERS J Spearing 8-11 ... P R[illegible] 6
8 INDY A Bailey 8-11 ... — 4
9 JUST MAGGIE J Bosley 8-11 ... J [illegible] 2
12 0 PEG'S PETAL J Gilbert 8-11 ... — 1
13 ROBBOE'S PET J Tierney 8-11 ... [illegible] 7
14 2 RUMPLETEAZER G Hunter 8-11 ... W R S[illegible] 8
16 TIME IS TIME W Marshall 8-11 ... — 10
17 TOO DO A Jarvis 8-11 ... L P[illegible] 13
20 WIDOW BIRD H Candy 8-11 ... P Waldron 11
21 4 WINNING TENDER R Boss ... P Waldron 3
2 Rumpleteazer, 3 Too Do, 4 Winning Tender, 5 Widow Bird, 8 Time is Time, 12 Classy Colleen, 16 others.

2.30 BAGTHORPE STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £[illegible]12: 5f) (5)
1 COLLEGE ARM'S S Mathews 8-8 ... — 5
3 103 RED SKY ROSE (D) R J Williams 8-8 ... Cochrane 1
4 SMART GAL Mrs C Reavey 8-8 ... I Johnson 4
5 ST LYDIA Mrs C Reavey 8-8 ... T Rogers 3
6 414 ZARNINA (C,D) C Wildman 8-8 ... D Dineley 2
5-4 Zarnina, 3 Red Sky Rose, 9-2 St Lydia, 6 Smart Gal, 10 College's Arms.

3.0 EASTWOOD HANDICAP (£1,409: 6f) (19 runners)
2 0000 GENERAL WADE (C,D,B) P Makin 7-9-7 ... L Piggott 2
3 21-11 BROON'S SECRET (C,D) A Jarvis 8-9-1 ... T Jarvis 7 18
4 0000- PUSEY STREET J Bosley 5-9-1 ... B Raymond 19
6 1044- SAILOR'S PRAYER (D) R Thompson 4-8-10 ... N Dawe 7 15
8 000-0 COVERGIRLS CHOICE (D) N Callaghan 5-8-8 ... G Duffield 12
9 /0-00 POWERSCOURT J Edmunds 5-8-6 ... — 4
10 000-0 MERITOUS (C,D) T Taylor 7-8-6 ... I Johnson 5
12 11013- COURAGEOUS BUZBY (C,D) B McMahon 6-8-5 ... T Ives 1
13 2400- HILLSDOWN LAD G Huffer 4-8-1 ... J Black 3
15 000-00 ANGLO GREEK (D) L Barratt 5-7-13 ... A Proud 16
17 4-030 SCOTTISH AGENT (D) M Ryan 6-7-12 ... — 10
18 00-00 STAR VENTURE (C,D) M Chapman 6-7-12 ... D Dineley 17
21 00-30 MARTON BOY S Wiles 4-7-7 ... — 9
22 000-0 BOLDLY GO L Holt 4-7-7 ... S Dawson 5 6
24 400- BLESSED SILENCE P Asquith 4-7-7 ... E Johnson 7
26 000-4 CROWEBRONZE R Hollinshead 4-7-7 ... B Jones 5 14
27 000-0 CURALE (B) R C Ward 5-7-7 ... A Mackay 11
28 000-4 BURGLARS BOY (C) L Barratt 8-7-7 ... — 8
29 000-0 RUBYLINE K Bridgewater 3-7-7 ... P Howard 7 13
3 Broon's Secret, 4 Covergirls Choice, 9-2 General Wade, 5 Sailor's Prayer, 7 Pusey Street, 8 Meritous, 10 Hillsdown Lad, 14 others.

3.30 FOREST HANDICAP (£1,189: 1m 5f) (9)
1 311-2 FRANCESCO H Cecil 8-10-0 ... Piggott 3
2 0010- SPLENDIDLY GAY G Huffer 4-9-7 ... M Miller 4
3 3do-2 AL NASR (B) C Benstead 4-9-7 ... Raymond 6
4 0000- JOHN CARE M Blanshard 4-8-12 ... Waldron 9
5 1400/ DOM PERIGNON W Elsey 7-8-11 ... Ives 1
8 000-3 ZULAIKA HOPWOOD W Holden 4-8-5 ... W R Swinburn 2
17 3004- GRAND LEGACY P M Taylor 4-7-10 ... S Dawson 7
19 00/0-0 BEAUCOUP D'ARGENT E Eldin 4-7-8 ... A Mackay 5
23 0/00-0 CALIBUNDA R E Peacock 7-7-7 ... R Lines 8
Evens Francesco, 7-2 Al Nasr, 4 Splendidly Gay, 8 Zulaika Hopwood, 12 Dom Perignon, 16 others.

4.0 LAN GWITH HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,811: 1¼m) (12)
1 0310- PORTETTE C Spares 9-7 ... E Johnson 7
3 00-1 CHARLIE'S PROSPECT (D) G Pritchard-Gordon 9-0 ... G Duffield 4
4 020- HIPPO DISCO M Stoute 8-13 ... W R Swinburn 8
7 000- MAN OF SPIRIT J Dunlop 8-12 ... N Dawe 7 5
8 01-13 BRIGHT WIRE (C,D) A Jarvis 8-11 ... L Piggott 11
9 00-33 FACING D Dale 8-10 ... A Murray 12
10 4000- TASOMUDO W Musson 8-10 ... Raymond 6
11 0-023 ESCAPE FROM HELL N Callaghan 8-9 ... — 3
13 0030 CONNECTOR W Marshall 8-5 ... — 9
17 00-03 WESTWOOD DANCER (B) T Fairhurst 7-8 ... M Carlisle 5 1
19 0000- CAERNARVON LAD R Hollinshead 7-7 ... B Jones 5 10
20 000-0 LITTLE LONDON T M Jones 7-7 ... M Hills 5 2
9-4 Bright Wire, 3 Hippo Disco, 4 Charlie's Prospect, 6 Escape From Hell, 7 Portette, 8 Man Of Spirit, 14 others.

4.30 FLYING HORSE STAKES (3-y-o: £897: 1¼m) (19)
4 0-0 CALYPSO BAY E Eldin 9-0 ... A Mackay 5
7 40-4 DUNEANY D Nicholson 9-0 ... A Murray
11 0- GOUMI M Stoute 9-0 ... W R Swinburn
12 000-0 HABOOB R Houghton 9-0 ... D Price 7
14 3004- KENNINGHALL H Wragg 9-0 ... B Crossley 16
18 0-0 NARSINH J Dunlop 9-0 ... E Johnson 18
20 300-0 PASSING MOMENT G P Gordon 9-0 ... G Duffield 5
21 0 PLEASURE WIND B Hanbury ... B Raymond 4
25 4-0 SZYMANOWSKI J Hindley 9-0 ... B Taylor 2
27 4- THE DICE MAN H Cecil 9-0 ... L Piggott 14
29 c40-0 WAR TRACK Mrs C Lloyd-Jones 9-0 ... — 13
32 00-3 BLAKEY BANK J Hindley 8-11 ... M Hills 5 3
35 0- FESTAL SPIRIT W Elsey 8-11 ... T Ives 8
38 ISLE OF SHONA Morescott 8-11 ... K Williams 7 1
39 JUNIPER W Hastings-Bass 8-11 ... R Oxland 7 11
40 00-0 MERCREDI L Holt 8-11 ... P Waldron 12
41 0- METRO MAID M Prescott 8-11 ... C Nutter 10
44 ROLLFAST J Dunlop 8-11 ... N Dawe 7 7
45 4340- ROYAL AGNES G Pritchard-Gordon 8-11 ... Mark Rimmer 3 9
3 The Dice Man, 4 Kenninghall, 5 Goumi, 8 Szymanowski, 8 Narsinh, 10 Royal Agnes, Passing Moment, 12 Blakey Bank, 16 others.

Nottingham selections

2.0 Widow Bird, 2.30 Zarnina, 3.0 Broon's Secret, 3.30 Francesco, 4.0 Brighty Wire, 4.30 The Dice Man.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.00 Winning Tender, 2.30 Red Sky Rose, 3.0 Hilldown Lad, 3.30 Francesco, 4.0 Charlies Prospect, 4.30 The Dice Man.

Perth NH

2 15 BLACK WATCH HURDLE (Selling handicap: £580: 2m) (12 runners)
2 021 JEANNE DU BARRY 6-11-10 ... Mr K Roveley 7
3 102 ROSIE'S SECRET 5-11-9 ... [illegible]
4 .400 GOLDEN END 11-11-5 ... [illegible]
7 000 GENERAL WOOD 8-11-3 ... [illegible]
8 pr0 [illegible] 5-11-2 ... [illegible]
9 000 WILLERSY 5-11-1 ... M Ennis 4
10 200 MALCOLMS PRIDE 8-10-13 ... [illegible]
11 000 STORMY AFFAIR 9-10-12 ... Mr M Bowker 7
13 000 ROYAL POWER 5-10-11 ... P Gillespie 7
14 001/ MERRY TUDOR 9-10-10 ... M Barnes
15 040 STELLA'S PET 8-10-8 ... [illegible]
16 400 PERFECT FIT 8-10-8 ... Mr T Jeffrey 7
9-4 Jeanne du Barry, [illegible] Rosie's Secret, 9-2 Malcolms Pride, 6 Merry Tudor, 8 Golden End, 14 others.

2.45 STRATHEARN CHASE (Handicap: £1,534: 2m) (4)
1 431 CAPE FELIX 9-12-7 ... R Barry
2 pol LEBRUN 11-11-11 ... [illegible]
4 4p-p HINDHOPE 12-10-8 ... S Charlton
6 121 TEARS OF JOY 8-10-4 ... J O'Neill
5-4 Cape Felix, 13-8 Lebrum, 7-2 Tears of Joy, 20 Hindhope.

3.15 PERTHSHIRE DRAG HUNT HURDLE (Handicap: £902: 3m) (8)
[illegible]

4.15 STORMONT CHASE (Novices: £1,003: 2m)
4 101 HOPE OF OAK 6-11-7 ... Bradley
8 up2 BIRSBY 8-11-0 ... Brownless
9 0-f0 DOUBTFUL SHN 7-11-0 ... J Allen
10 000 GUN POINT 7-11-0 ... C Grant
14 p-p0 NEVER A BUCK 10-11-0 ... —
16 -00f SOLE INVESTMENT 8-11-0 ... [illegible]
[illegible]

4.45 ATHOLL HURDLE [illegible]

مكبر من الاصل

Legal Appointments

SOLICITOR

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Linklaters & Paines wish to recruit a solicitor or legal executive for their Private Clients Department; the candidate should have at least two years' suitable experience, and will be required to deal with the administration of estates, estate planning, wills for individuals and the general and taxation affairs of trusts (but excluding trust accounting and administration). Matters handled will vary in nature, size and complexity and often a foreign element will be involved.
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Apply with full c.v. to: John Hamilton, Personnel Manager, Linklaters & Paines, Barrington House, 59-67 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JA.

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Linklaters & Paines wish to recruit a Solicitor to undertake work involving shipping, aircraft and equipment leasing and related financing transactions; some experience would be an advantage but initial training will be given if required. The candidate, who may be recently qualified, must have a good academic record, an ability to get on with others and should be willing to travel abroad at short notice. The successful candidate may be invited, in due course, to work for a period in one of our overseas offices (Hong Kong, New York, Paris and Brussels)
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Linklaters & Paines, Barrington House,
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Letters of application, from persons with qualifications and interests in public international law, private international law, comparative law or European Community law, should be accompanied by a full curriculum vitae and the names of three persons to whom reference may be made. They should be sent, in confidence, before 22 May, 1982, to:

The Secretary,
British Institute of International and Comparative Law,
Charles Clore House,
17 Russell Square, London WC1B 5DR.

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Tuesday 27th April at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm
FINE ORIENTAL MINIATURES, MANUSCRIPTS AND PRINTED BOOKS: THE PROPERTY OF THE HAGOP KEVORKIAN FUND AND OTHER PROPERTIES *Cat. (59 illus.) £6.50*

Wednesday 28th April at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm
FINE RUGS, CARPETS AND TEXTILES *Cat. (253 illus.) £10*

Wednesday 28th April at 10.30 am and 2 pm
ISLAMIC COINS MAINLY IN GOLD *Cat. (185 illus.) £3*

Thursday 29th April at 11 am
GOOD SILVER *Cat. (60 illus.) £3*

Thursday 29th April at 2.30 pm
WATERCOLOURS, PAINTINGS AND PRINTS OF GREEK AND NEAR EASTERN INTEREST INCLUDING A COLLECTION OF WATERCOLOURS FROM THE STUDIO OF CARL HAAG, R.W.S. *Cat. (91 illus.) £5.50*

Friday 30th April at 11 am
AFRICAN, OCEANIC, PRE-COLUMBIAN AND AMERICAN INDIAN WORKS OF ART *Cat. (67 illus.) £4.50*

Conduit Street, Fast Sale Service
26 Conduit Street, London W1R 9TB
Tel: (01) 493 8080

Tuesday 27th April at 2.30 pm and following day at 10.30 am and 2 pm
ORIENTAL CERAMICS AND WORKS OF ART, ANTIQUITIES, ASIAN AND PRIMITIVE WORKS OF ART, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SILVER, PLATED AND ALLIED WARES, OBJECTS OF VERTU AND EUROPEAN WORKS OF ART *Cat. 75p*

Bloomfield Place
New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA
Tel: (01) 493 8080

Tuesday 27th April at 11 am
VALUABLE PRINTED BOOKS *Cat. (41 illus.) £5*

Wednesday 28th April at 10.30 am
FINE WINES AND VINTAGE PORT *Cat. £1.25*

Belgravia
19 Motcomb Street, London SW1X 8LB
Tel: (01) 235 4311

Tuesday 27th April at 10.30 am
FINE VICTORIAN WATERCOLOURS AND DRAWINGS *Cat. (255 illus.) £4*

Wednesday 28th April at 10.30 am
SCULPTURE *Cat. (149 illus.) £3*

Filching
Filching Manor, Filching,
Nr. Polegate, Sussex Tel: (03212) 5190

Saturday 8th May at 11.30 am
VETERAN, VINTAGE AND SPECIAL INTEREST VEHICLES — BY ORDER OF M. NEWTON-SMITH, ESQ., AND OTHER OWNERS *Illus. Cat. £1*

News from Sotheby's

This week sees the move from Belgravia to Bond Street of four departments specialising in 19th century works of art: furniture; bronzes, clocks and watches; silver and objects of vertu; textiles and costumes.
Properties in these categories should be brought for appraisal, or consigned for sale, to 34 New Bond Street, where future sales will be held.

Chester, Cheshire Tel: (0244) 315531

This week, Tuesday and Thursday
SILVER, SILVER PLATE AND JEWELLERY AND PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, WATERCOLOURS AND PRINTS

Pulborough, West Sussex
Tel: (07982) 3831

This week, Wednesday
PAINTINGS AND COLLECTORS' ITEMS

Torquay, Devon Tel: (0803) 26277

This week, Wednesday
COLLECTORS' ITEMS, WORKS OF ART AND FURNITURE

Thursday 6th May and following day at 10 am
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SILVER AND PLATE AND JEWELLERY *Illus. Cat. £2*

Geneva
Hôtel des Bergues, Quai des Bergues, Geneva
Tel: (022) 31 50 50

Tuesday 4th May at 6.30 pm
FINE AND RARE WINES AND SPIRITS *Cat. £2.75*

Wednesday 5th May at 5 pm and following day at 10 am, 2 pm and 8.30 pm
FINE JEWELS *Illus. Cat. £14*

Thursday 6th May at 5 pm
FINE EUROPEAN SILVER *Illus. Cat. £8.25*

Friday 7th May at 10 am
FINE FABERGÉ, RUSSIAN WORKS OF ART, GOLD BOXES, OBJECTS OF VERTU AND PORTRAIT MINIATURES *Illus. Cat. £8.25*

Friday 7th May at 3 pm
FINE CARPETS *Illus. Cat. £8.25*

Senior Solicitor

c.£20,000 p.a. +bonus +car

International Computers Ltd., Europe's leading computer company, requires a Senior Solicitor who will report directly to its newly-appointed Head of Legal and Patent Services based in Putney, London.

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Applicants for this senior post should have about 10 years experience as company/commercial solicitors either in private practice or in commerce or industry, covering a wide variety of commercial and financial agreements, acquisitions, joint ventures, competition law, E.E.C. law and employment law. A willingness and ability to work closely with senior management in order to assist them in attaining the Group's objectives is essential.

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NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

Phillips

Tuesday, 27 April, 11 a.m.
GOOD ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, WOOD CARVINGS, EASTERN CARPETS AND RUGS

Tuesday, 27 April, 1.30 p.m.
FINE JEWELS

Wednesday, 28 April, 11 a.m.
INDIAN AND HIMALAYAN ART
Illustrated Catalogue £1.20 by post

Wednesday, 28 April, 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.
A good collection of Fairings (the property of The Marquis of Bristol) and a good collection of Pot Lids and Prattware
Viewing: Two days prior and day of Sale
Illustrated Catalogue £1.20 by post

Thursday, 29 April, 10 a.m.
FINE FURS
including fine quality Blackglama, Black Jewel and Ranch Mink coats and jackets; fine quality sable and fox jackets
Viewing: Tuesday 10 a.m.-7 p.m.
Wednesday 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

Thursday, 29 April, 11 a.m.
POSTAGE STAMPS OF ISRAEL

Friday, 30 April, 11 a.m.
SILVER AND GOLD BOXES, WINE LABELS AND MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTORS' ITEMS
Illustrated Catalogue £2.30 by post

Tuesday, 4 May, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS & OBJECTS

Tuesday, 4 May, 11 a.m.
WATERCOLOURS AND DRAWINGS

Tuesday, 4 May, 2 p.m.
MODERN BRITISH PRINTS (PART I)

Wednesday, 5 May, 10.30 a.m.
MODERN BRITISH PRINTS (PART II)
Illustrated Catalogue (Part I and Part II) £3.50 by post

Phillips Geneva will auction Fine Jewels at 10.30 a.m., and Watches, Silver and Russian Works of Art at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 11 May, at the Hotel des Bergues, Geneva.
Viewing: 8th, 9th, and 10th May
Illustrated Catalogues £7 from
Phillips Son and Neale S.A., 6 Rue de la Cité 1204 Geneva. Tel: 28-68-28.

Phillips will be closed on Monday, 3 May.

Catalogues 50p by post and viewing 2 days prior unless otherwise stated.

7 Blenheim Street, New Bond Street, London, W1Y 0AS. Telephone: 01-629 6602.

Members of the Society of Fine Art Auctioneers

Important Auction Sales
May 6th – May 25th, 1982




SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS (Plympton 1723-1792 London). Portrait of Charles Drogheda, 1st Marquis and 6th Earl of Drogheda, wearing an uniform of an officer of the 19th Light Dragoons. Oil on canvas. 77 x 63 cm.

Important PAINTINGS of the 15th through the 20th century.
WATERCOLORS, DRAWINGS, GRAPHIC WORKS, BOOKS and SCULPTURES of the late 19th and the 20th century.
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ART NOUVEAU.
European PORCELAIN and FAIENCE. SILVER.
Important collection of JEWELS.
Important collection of ORIENTAL ART, FAR EASTERN CERAMICS.
VINE.

PREVIEW April 23rd through May 4th, daily from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. After May 4th and until the day of the sale, appointments may be made for private viewing.

We are publishing the following catalogues:

Pictures, 15th to 20th century, Graphic Art, Sculptures and Books, late 19th and 20th century	SFr. 40.–	Old Graphics, and Helvetica	SFr. 30.–
Furniture, Arts and Crafts	SFr. 40.–	Asian and Far Eastern Works of Art, Including Ceramics	SFr. 30.–
		Jewels	SFr. 30.–

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Rämistrasse 8, 8024 Zurich, Tel. (01) 475040, Telex 58500
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Lowest buyer's premium of any major auction house – 8%

Today, Tuesday, 27 April at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
ENGLISH DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS
Catalogue £3.80

Wednesday, 28 April at 1.30 a.m.
BAROMETERS, FINE CLOCKS AND IMPORTANT WATCHES. Catalogue £3.30

Wednesday, 28 April at 11 a.m.
IMPORTANT JEWELS. *Catalogue £2.30*

Thursday, 29 April at 11 a.m.
ENGLISH FURNITURE. Catalogue £1.75

Thursday, 29 April at 11 a.m.
FINE CLARET AND WHITE BORDEAUX.
Catalogue 95p

Friday, 30 April at 10.30 a.m.
INDIAN, HIMALAYAN AND SOUTH EAST ASIAN, AND ISLAMIC WORKS OF ART. Catalogue £2.30

Friday, 30 April at 11 a.m.
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All catalogue prices are post paid.
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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: 'The God that Rules' 7.05 Language Handicap 7.30 Deer Farming 7.55 Closedown 9.05 For Schools, Colleges: Homage to George Brassons 9.53 Serial: Capricorn Game (1) 10.10 Sex Education 11.00 Moses in Egypt 11.17 Freshwater Shark 11.37 Closedown 12.30 News After Noon with Ian Ross and Moira Stuart. The weather details come from Anne Purvis 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report and news summary with subtitles) 1.00 Pebble Mill at One takes a look at what life might be like in the year 2000 1.45 The Flumps. A See-Saw programme for the very young (r) 2.12 Closedown 3.25 Weekend Wardrobe. The first of a new series designed to help the home dressmaker. Introduced by Ann Ladbury with designs by Caroline Charles 3.53 Regional news (not London)

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2)
4.20 The All New Popeye Show. Three cartoons featuring the indestructible lascar.
4.40 The Record Breakers with Roy Castle and Norris McWhirter (r).
5.05 John Craven's Newsround. The latest world news for young people presented in adult fashion.
5.10 Rentaghost. Comic adventures of a lame spirit (r).
5.40 News with Michael Sullivan 6.00 South East at Six.
6.25 Nationwide introduced by Frank Bough and Richard kershaw.
6.50 Looking Good, Feeling Fit. A new series presented by Richard stilgoe and Gillian Reynolds. Actor/singer Roger Daltrey explains how he keeps fit and Erika Roe tests a new sporting bra.
7.15 Triangle. Episode two and the new crew assemble.
7.40 Q.E.D. takes a look at the capabilities of the spy-in-the-sky satellites.
8.10 Flesh and Blood. Episode five. Why is Sheila so keen on obtaining a divorce?

9.00 News with John Humphrys.
9.25 Play for Tomorrow: Cricket, by Michael Wilcox. The scene is John Ridley's farmhouse in 1997 and the selection committee of Coanwood Cricket Club is meeting to choose the following Saturday's team for the match against local rivals Blenkinsop. But all is not what it seems. Is Coanwood really a guerrilla army and is the meeting being bugged? Is one of their number a spy for the opposition? Starring Malcolm Terris, Anne Raitt and Paul Antony-Barber.
10.20 Task Force ... The Home Front. A documentary about the families left behind by members of the fleet dispatched to the South Atlantic.
10.50 Harry O. Donald Yorkfield is hiding from two professional killers hired to assassinate him. His young daughter is dying and her life can only be saved by a kidney donation from her father. Can Harry O find him in time? (r).
11.40 News headlines and weather.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Machine Tools: Control; 7.05 Electrons and Atoms; 7.30 Language Development; 7.55 Closedown; 11.00 Play School: For the under fives, presented by Floella Benjamin and Fred Harris. The story is Mr Bumble and Mr Boo by Judy Whitfield. The guest percussionist is Alan Graham; 11.25 Closedown; 1.45 Racing from Ascot: Julian Wilson introduces the Trillium Hurdle (2.00); the Royal Fern Novices' Steeplechase (2.30); the Pearce Duff Novices' Steeplechase (formerly the Heinz) (3.05); and the Alpine Meadow Hurdle (3.40). The commentators are Peter O'Sullevan and Richard Pitman. 3.55 Closedown

5.10 Sharing a House: The problems when three generations live in the same house (r).
5.40 Buck Rogers*: Episode two starring Buster Crabbe (r).
6.00 Fancy Fish: Part two with advice on choosing the right tank.
6.25 News summary with subtitles.
6.30 Film: How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying (1967) starring Rudy Vallee, Robert Morse and Michele Lee. A musical comedy about the meteoric rise of a post-room boy to the office of Vice-President of a big business house.
8.30 Top Gear: Introduced by William Woollard from The Turin Motor Show. Chris Goffey interviews the motor world's most eminent designer, Pininfarina, and reports on a new Italian wet weather tyre.

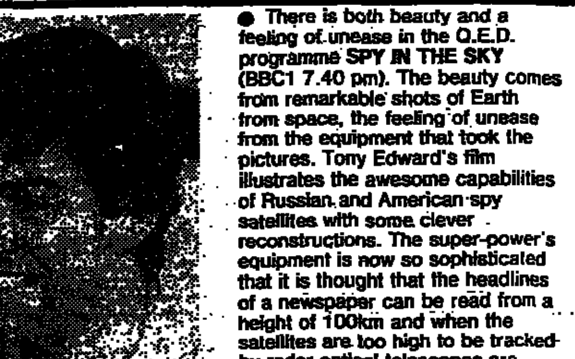
9.00 Roy Clark Travelling Music Show: A showcase for the American country singer who has won nearly every award in the country and western categories on the other side of the Atlantic. His guest for this first of two concerts is singer Dana.
9.45 Nothing Final: A documentary about Swiss-American doctor Elisabeth Kubler-Ross who specialises in working with the dying of all ages. The programme observes her philosophy and handling of the terminally ill.
10.35 Cameo: A gentle film about a Hampshire river and its moods in the Spring (r).
10.45 Newsnight: The latest world and domestic news plus an extended look at one of the stories that made this morning's headlines. Ends at 11.35.

ITV/LONDON

9.35 For Schools: A Jewish family and their religion 9.53 A day in the life of a television news reporter 10.18 Counting and Time 10.35 Writing — with Victoria Wood 11.03 Basic maths 11.22 Folk dancing 11.39 French conversation 12.00 Button Moon Rocket adventures for the very young (r) 12.10 Let's Pretend to the story of The Cheesemaker and the Mouse 12.30 The Sullivans. Drama series about an Australian family during World War Two 1.00 News 1.20 Thames news 1.30 Crown Court: Peanuts. Did Felicity Carline slip or was she pushed when a bottle display fell on her? 2.00 After Noon Plus. Mavis Nicholson talks to concert pianist John Lill 2.45 My Father's House. Part one of a seven-episode serial about a family torn by love (r) 3.45 Home Sweet Home. Enzo decides to fight a bully's father 4.15 Cartoon: Porky Pig in African Squeaks

4.20 On Safari with guest Richard O'Sullivan.
4.45 CB TV — Channel 14 News, views and ideas for young people.
5.15 The Brady Bunch. Cousin Oliver begins to think he is jinxed.
5.45 News 6.00 Thames news.
6.25 Help! Understanding Home Improvement Grants through the character of Lily Selback.
6.35 Crossroads. Ashley Lamont experiences feelings of worry and guilt.
7.00 Horace. The simple soul takes some dancing lessons with touching results.
7.30 Give Us a Clue: Celebrity mime game between two teams — one led by Una Stubbs the other by Lionel Blair. Helping Una are Joyce Blair, Irene Handl and Karen Kaye. On Lionel's side are Jimmy Jewel, Robin Nedwell and Bobby Moore (r).
8.00 Sorry, I'm a Stranger Here Myself. Comedy series starring Robin Bailey as a man bemused by his neighbours.
8.30 The Morecambe and Wise show with guest Diana Keen as Ernie's new doctor.

9.00 The Brack Report. Part four and our energy expert finds that the research being carried out by his new employer, Harold Harlen, does not meet his high ethical standards. Starring Donald Sumpter as Brack and Robert Lang as Harlan.
10.45 Mid-week Sports Special. Brian Moore introduces highlights of tonight's football international between England and Wales; a preview of the Britain v US speedway series that begins on Thursday at Wimbledon; and a look forward to the first of the season's horse racing classics — the 1,000 Guineas and the 2,000 Guineas.
11.55 Crying Out Loud with Anna Ford and James Maw. The first of a new series that takes a look at problems encountered by young adults. It is produced by Thames Television's Teenage Unit.
12.25 Close with Mary Craig who reads about the mystery of life.


Paul Antony-Barber: BBC 1 9.25 pm

CHOICE

● There is both beauty and a feeling of unease in the Q.E.D. programme SPY IN THE SKY (BBC1 7.40 pm). The beauty comes from remarkable shots of Earth from space, the feeling of unease from the equipment that took the pictures. Tony Edward's film illustrates the awesome capabilities of Russian and American spy satellites with some clever reconstructions. The super-power's equipment is now so sophisticated that it is thought that the headlines of a newspaper can be read from a height of 100km and when the satellites are too high to be tracked by radar optical telescopes are used. These telescopes can pick out objects the size of a football from a distance of twenty thousand miles. Mind boggling capabilities but as well as the military role satellites now play an important part in the work of agriculturalists, geologists and cartographers. Fascinating stuff but the thought of being spied on from so far is unnerving, from my point-of-view at least.

● THE BRACK REPORT (ITV 9.00 pm) Thames Television's clever serial about alternative energy sources of the future, tonight finds the earnest and intense Paul Brack (played by Donald Sumpter) at odds with his new employer. Harold Harlan (Robert Lang) over possible uses for coal. If it is mined efficiently, claims Brack, it will produce 70% of our energy needs in the 1990s. Harlan wants to use it to produce a petrol substitute. Entertaining and educational but I wish the Brack character spared his family more thought.

● In FORRIT THE TARTAN (Radio 4 4.10 pm) George Hume takes a look at the chequered history of tartan, the wearing of which was made legal two hundred years ago this month following the repeal of the infamous Dress Act which had lasted thirty-five years.

● GETTING AWAY WITH MURDER (Radio 3 10.00 pm) is the rather jokey title of a serious programme. Janet Radcliffe Richards, the Open University's Lecturer in Philosophy, discusses the two recent court-cases in which women escaped heavy sentences by the judge accepting the plea of diminished responsibility caused by pre-menstrual tension. Ms Richards gives a feminine assessment of the damage or otherwise that these cases may have had on the cause of female equality.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
6.45* Prayer for the Day.
7.00 Today's News.
7.30 News Headlines.
7.45* Thought for Today.
8.00 Today's News.
8.30 News Headlines.
8.33 Yesterday in Parliament.
8.57 Weather and Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411.
1.00 News.
10.02 From our own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Bus Stop Glasgow with Roger McGough.
11.00 News and Travel.
11.03 Play:† "No Joke" by Bernard McLaverty.
11.38 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Detective. Stories of crime and detection in London: "The Placer".
12.55 Weather and Travel.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play:† "Operation Elvis" by C. P. Taylor.
4.00 News.
4.02 Why I'm Me (new series) with Des Wilson.
4.10 Forrit the Tartan. George Hume explores the history of tartan.
4.40 Story Time: "A Short Walk in the Hindu Kush" by Eric Newby (4).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather and Programme News.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 Brain of Britain 1982. Quiz Programme.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now in Scotland. A look at the health of medical care.
7.50 Animal Language in Scotland† (13) Protowords.
8.20 When England Sneezes. The economic changes taking place in Scotland.
9.05 In Touch. A magazine for the blind.
9.30 Kaleidscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 And So To Ned. Late-night conversation and music with Ned Sherrin.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Chaliapin" (2).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.
ENGLAND: VHF with If above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather and Travel. 10.00am For Schools: 10.00 Study Skills 10.15 Playtime. 10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother. 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Let's Move! 11.20 Dance Workshop. 11.40 Introducing Science. 1.55pm Programme News. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 History Not So Long Ago. 2.20 Capricorn Club. 2.40 Stories and Rhymes. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Get By in Portuguese. 11.30-12.10am Open University: 11.30 Maths: Complex Integration. 11.50 Genetics.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather
7.00 News
7.05 Morning Concert: Haydn, Handel, Mozart; records. †
8.00 News
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Beethoven, Ravel, Faure, Stravinsky; records
9.00 News
9.05 This Week's Composer: Dufay; records †
9.45 Dvorak's Other Cello Concerto. The Cello Concerto No 1, and chamber music; records †
10.30 Carlos Bonell. Guitar recital: Sor, Villa-Lobos, Castelnuovo-Tedesco, Granados, Rodrigo, Malats. †
11.25 Tennyson: Said and Sung. Song recital with poetry readings. Settings by: Parry, Liszt, Massenet, Bluementhal, Cusins, Randegger, Sullivan †
12.05 BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra. Concert. Part 1: Mathias, Tchaikovsky †
1.00 News
1.05 Six Continents
1.25 BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra. Part 2: Beethoven †
2.10 Czech Choral Music. Recital: Dvorak, Martinu †
2.40 Stanislav Heller. Harpsichord recital: d'Anglebert, Louis Couperin, Froberger †
3.05 Stokowski Conducts Tchaikovsky, Ravel, Rimsky-Korsakov (mono); records †
4.25 Jazz Today †
4.55 News
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure †
7.00 Saul Bellow and the Latter-Day Lean-To. A commentary on the life and work of the literary career of Saul Bellow
8.00 Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. Concert direct from the Royal Festival Hall, London. Part 1: Mendelssohn, Shostakovich †
8.45 Spices. A short story by Manny Draycott
9.05 Concert. Part 2: Brahms †
10.00 Getting Away With Murder. Janet Radcliffe Richards takes a feminist view of two recent court cases involving women
10.20 Songs by Ravel and Chausson. Recital †
11.00 News
11.05 Haydn on record †
VHF only — Open University: 5.55 am Cadences (2) 6.15 Deputy Heads: The Case for Specialism 6.35-6.55 Wittenstein on "Simples" 11.20 pm Lough Neagh — Britain's Erie 11.40 Radio as Environment 12.00 Futurism 12.20-12.40 am Social Work

Radio 2

5.00am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 David Frost.† 12.00 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News and Sport. 6.00 John Dunn.† 7.30 Soccer Special: Wales v England. 9.30 The Organist Entertains. 10.00 The Arthur Askey Show. 11.00 Peter Clayton † from midnight. 1.00am Encore.† 2.00-500 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Paul Burnett. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Midnight Close. VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00am with Radio 2. 7.30pm John Dunn.† 8.00 The Golden Age of Hollywood.† 9.00 Listen to the Band.† 9.30 With Radio 2 10.00 With Radio 1 12.00-5.00 With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648kHz (463m) at the following times GMT:— 6.00 Newsdesk 6.30 Gloria Hunniford. 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 A World of Wind and Brass. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections 8.15 The Bridge of San Luis Rey. 8.30 The Haydn Years. 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Discovery. 10.15 Classical Record Review. 10.30 It Makes Me Laugh. 11.00 World News. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland this Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Famous Pianists of the Past. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Plato's Republic. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 With Great Pleasure. 9.15 Two's Company. 9.30 Plato's Republic. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 New Waves. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2—09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The English Idyll. 2.30 Jane Eyre 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

CYMRU/WALES 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales. 5.10-5.40 Chwarae Bach. . .? 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.50-7.15 Heddiw. 11.40 News and weather. SCOTLAND: 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.40 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND: 10.38am-10.58 For Schools: Ulster in Focus. 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 10.50-11.20 Lifetimes (new series). 11.20-11.50 Target Bowls (new series). 11.50 News and weather. ENGLAND: 6.00pm-6.25 Regional news magazines. 11.45 Close.

FALKLANDS CRISIS: Because the ITN News at Ten has been extended by a quarter of an hour, programmes after 10.45 pm will be screened 15 minutes later than stated. In some cases, programmes scheduled for after 10.45 have been dropped.

TSW

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Marilyn Baker, Songwriter. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Welcome Back Kotter. 5.15 Gus Honeybun 5.20-5.45 Crossoroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7:00 Looks Familiar. 11.40 Nero Wolfe. 12.35 am Postscript. 12.41 Closedown.

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Radio. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 11.40 News. 11.43 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.30 am-9.35 First Thing. 12.30pm-1.00 Paint Along With Nancy. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 New Fred and Barney Show. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 11.40 Spellbinders. 12.10 am News. 12.15 Closedown.

HTV

12.30 pm-1.00 Paint Along With Nancy. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45 Looks Familiar. 4.15-4.20 Ask Oscar! 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-6.35 News. 11.40 Portrait of a Legend: Kris Kristofferson. 12.10 am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 9.35 am-9.50 Mwy Neu Lai. 11.39 Yn Eu Cynefin. 12.00-12.10 pm Cei Cocos. 4.15-4.45 Ar Ei OL 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.35 Report Wales.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 11.40 Quincy. 12.35am Tuesday Topic, Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except: 1.20pm Garanada Reports. 1.30 Exchange Flags. 2.00 Crown Court. 2.30-2.45 Home Front. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 11.40 Late Night From Two. 12.30am Closedown.

CENTRAL

As Thames except: 12.30pm-100 Young Doctor. 1.20-130 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Radio. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25-700 News. 11.40 News. 11.45 Angling. 12.15am Jazz and Blues. 12.45 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 12.30-1.00 pm Marilyn Baker, songwriter. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Welcome Back Kotter. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Looks Familiar. 11.40 Nero Wolfe. 12.35 am Closedown.

TVS

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 pm News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15 Watch This Space ... Lemon of the Week. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00-6.35 Coast to Coast. 11.45 Brass in Concert. 12.25 am Company, followed by Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.45 Looks Familiar. 5.10 Teatime Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 What's Your Problem? 11.40 Late Call. 11.45 Nero Wolfe. 12.40 am Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am Good Word. 9.30-9.35 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 3.45-4.15 Riordans. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.02 News. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 11.40 Two of Us. 12.00 Christian Hope, Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Looks Familiar. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Harrogate Spring Flower Show. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 11.40 Barney Miller. 12.10 am Closedown.

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 5.15 Lemon of the Week. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.00-6.35 Good Evening Ulster. 11.40 News, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT.

Palestinian survival

Refugee agency makes plea for funds

This report by Alan McGregor, Our Geneva Correspondent, is based on visits to Palestinian refugee camps and training centres in Jordan, and to the headquarters in Amman and Vienna of the United Nations Relief and Work Agency (Unrwa), which oversees the welfare of the 1,900,000 refugees.

The immediate impression on revisiting Palestinian refugee camps after a long interval is their timelessness: the same packed huts, the same curious bright-eyed children.

But things have changed. Additional rooms have long since been added to shelters that replaced the original tents, and the better nourished children are the sons and daughters of those who were young during the 1948 Arab-Israeli war.

There are other changes, too. At Baqaa, 15 miles north-west of Amman, many of the homes have electricity for refrigerators and television sets. Some camp alleys are surfaced and camp shops offer a selection of goods appropriate to a community of 60,000. There is a flourishing driving school, and private cars.

The main contributors to Unrwa in 1981 were:

United States	$62m
Japan	$10,862,000
Sweden	$10,177,000
Britain	$10,027,000
Saudi Arabia	$6,200,000
Canada	$6,147,000
W Germany	$5,809,000
Norway	$4,681,000
Libya	$4,250,000
Switzerland	$4,142,000

And yet, while the camps and their infrastructure *become more entrenched* with the passage of time, the finances of Unrwa remain shaky, with each year bringing a ritual plea for funds and the threat of closure of Unrwa's 643 schools — with thousands of teachers and almost 340,000 children in Jordan, the West Bank, Gaza, Lebanon and Syria.

"For so many years Unrwa has been crying wolf, but in fact the wolf has been there and has always come back," Mr John Tanner, head of Unrwa operations in Jordan, said of the agency's recurring financial crises.

In its 32 years, Unrwa — which, unlike other United Nations agencies, relies on voluntary donations from governments — has received enough money to cover its annual budget eight times only. This year it faces a $11m (about £5.2m), deficit, with an added $10m needed for school repairs and maintenance.

Unrwa would like to sell much of the food it still distributes to camp dwellers who no longer need it and which is supplied by countries with surpluses, principally the United States and the EEC. Alternatively, the donor could sell the food and turn over the cash to Unrwa.

Officials say talks on this subject wih the EEC seem to be making headway.

If the needs of the camp people for food have declined, the years in exile have increased their need for education to enable younger members to take jobs in the Gulf countries and now also in Jordan. As a result of Unrwa's education system a once largely peasant population has been transformed onto one more markedly artisan and technical.

Even as Unrwa survives its annual budget crisis, however, the uncertainty takes its toll. Officials say hundreds of teachers in Jordan have resigned to take up jobs with surer prospects after 5,000 dismissals were threatened last year in Jordan and Syria because of the shortage of funds.

Western governments are the main Unrwa donors. The United States providing a third of the total budget. But contributions have lagged and the shortfall has been covered by special donations, about half of them last year from Arab countries. However, *these depend on* the political climate.

Archaeology

Tomb yields a 4,500-year-old secret

By Norman Hammond, Archaeology Correspondent

Further evidence of ritual activity in the neolithic period, about 4,500 years ago, has emerged from recent excavations at the great megalithic tomb of Knowth, in the Boyne Valley near Drogheda in the Irish Republic.

Investigation of the area in front of the entrance to the megalithic chamber on the east of the huge mound has revealed arcs of stones and a spread of glistering white quartz; some of the stones are not local and would seem to have been brought in, while others were carefully selected and deliberately positioned.

Knowth is one of three very large megalithic tombs set close together in a bend of the Boyne (the others being Newgrange and Dowth), all dating to about 2,500 BC in radiocarbon years. The 1981 season at Knowth, the twentieth, was directed by Professor George Eogan of the National University of Ireland, University College, Dublin, work was concentrated on the second megalithic chamber, found only in 1968, and its surroundings.

In front of the entrance to the tomb a semicircular setting of stones was found, sloping down on the inner side into a saucerlike depression. Along the outer edge of the setting were widely spaced ironstone blocks, rusty brown in colour. Two other small semicircles of stones abutted the main circuit of sculptured blocks surrounding the base of the mound.

The area was carpeted with quartz fragments, but the several levels at which these were found suggest that they were not laid as a pavement; it seems likely that they were originally fixed to the front of the mound as a facing, as was apparently the case at Newgrange only a mile away.

Scattered among the quartz were rounded boulders of green and white banded stone, which may also have been fixed into the mound face.

Between the largest stone arc and the megalithic tomb entrance a fallen stone pillar was found; Professor Eogan thinks that it is likely to have stood upright to mark the tomb. A similar stone was found outside the entrance to the western chamber, and has now been reerected by the board of works.

The mound structure over the eastern chamber and passage was removed, and it was found that the megalithic structures were covered with a thick layer of turf, then with layers of stones, shale and boulder clay. These *layers did not extend* to the centre of the mound, however, which consisted of a large cairn of boulders. The other materials seem to have *acted as anchors around the* edge of the cairn.

The tomb itself had been entered in the past by settlers of the Early Christian period, one of whom had carved a graffito in the ninth or tenth century.

The burial chamber is about 6m (20 ft) high, with a magnificent corbelled roof. A sculptured stone basin was found in the northern side chamber, and another may lie in the chamber on the western side.

Several of the stones are decorated with the swirling carvings characteristic of west European megalithic art, including some on which the carving was hidden by construction work. Work on the contents of the tomb will continue this summer.

Law Report April 27 1982 Queen's Bench Division

Calcutta degree no bar to grant

Regina v Leeds City Council, Ex parte Datta

Before Mr Justice Comyn

[Judgment delivered April 26]

Where the evidence of two professional bodies had shown tha they did not regard the applicant's two university degrees from Calcutta as being comparable with a British degree, then Leeds City Council were wrong to refuse to award a mandatory grant for a law course at Leeds University because it was the duty of the authority to give an award for a first degree course in accordance with the Education (Mandatory Awards) Regulations (SI 1980 No 974) and schedule 5 of the Education Act 1980.

Mr Justice Comyn, in the Queen's Bench Division, granted an application by Mr Bimales Datta, of Baddon Road, Leeds for an order of certiorari by way of judicial review quashing the decision of Leeds City Council *dated August 26, 1981 whereby* they refused to grant Mr Datta a mandatory grant to pursue a two-year LlB course at Leeds University and for an order of mandamus directed to the council to award a mandatory grant.

Mr Baladeb Banerjee the applicant; Mr Paul Isaacs for the *council.*

MR JUSTICE COMYN said that the applicant was an Indian but had lived in the United Kingdom for eight years which the council had accepted had been sufficient time to be within their jurisdiction for the purpose of an application for a mandatory grant.

The applicant had deposed to a desire to remain within the country and to being admitted as a solicitor or called to the Bar. He had two degrees acquired in the late sixties from Calcutta, but letters exhibited from the Law Society and the Council of Legal Education showed that those degrees did not entitle him to any exemptions *in* their examinations, whereas a British degree would.

In his Lordship's opinion, that evidence alone went to show that important bodies did not consider Calcutta degrees as being comparable with British degrees.

In 1981 the applicant was accepted for a two-year LlB degree at Leeds. He was at present engaged on that course having completed seven of the 24 months.

Mr Isaacs, who had said everything possible on behalf of the council, said it was because the applicant had obtained the two degrees from Calcutta that *he was able to enter the two-year* instead of the usual three-year degree course. He relied on an affidavit of the admissions tutor of the Leeds law faculty, which indicated that the applicant had been accepted to that course by the senate under the Leeds University Ordnance 4 (3) on the basis of his Calcutta degrees.

Those facts were accepted but did not resolve whether the applicant came within the award scheme or not. The evidence of the Calcutta degrees being accepted by Leeds only went to show the admissions policy at that university.

The evidence of the Law Society and the Council of Legal Education was to the contrary and if the applicant wished to go into practice as he deposed then he required not only a degree but acceptance by them. The evidence of those bodies could only be interpreted as stating that Calcutta degrees were not in any way comparable with degrees from universities in Britain

It was provided by schedule 5 of the Education Act 1980 that it was the duty of every local education authority, subject to and in accordance with the regulations, to bestow awards on persons resident in their area for designated courses as referred to in section 1(3) of the schedule.

It was accepted that the applicant lived in Leeds and attended an approved course.

Section 1(3) included as a designated course, and his Lordship attached considerable importance to the words: "full-time courses which are either first degree courses or comparable to first degree courses".

The council submitted that the applicant was not undergoing a first degree course because he had previously taken two degree courses in Calcutta.

The important words in the section were those quoted and the evidence fell far short of indicating that the Calcutta degree courses were of a standard comparable with or were a first degree course. In fact, from the evidence received from the professional bodies, the Calcutta degree standard was classed between GCE and degree and so was not a first degree course.

The Education Act 1980 had to be read in accordance with the Education (Mandatory Awards) Regulations 1980. There were 1981 Regulations which in essence read the same, but had not come into force when the decision was made not to grant the applicant an award.

Regulation 7 provided a duty on the council to bestow an *award in respect of a designated* course. Regulation 10 prescribed a designated course as a course provided for a first degree of a university or a comparable first degree course. Regulation 2 defined a "university" as a university of the United Kingdom.

The regulations in effect repeated the relevant sections of the statute. Ultimately the question was whether the applicant's present course was for a first degree or, as submitted on behalf of the council, it was his third degree.

In his Lordship's opinion it was in the circumstances a course for a first degree. The Calcutta degrees were not comparable to nor did they amount to first degrees.

It might appear hard to the council that the university had admitted him on the basis of his Calcutta degrees but that those did not count for the purposes of the statute and regulations and accordingly they *were required* to pay him a mandatory award.

However, the university admissions policy was based on its own internal arrangements wheareas the other matter was one of law to be determined in accordance with statute.

Solicitors: Raphael Teff & Co; Mr James Rawnsley, Leeds.

Justices should justify powers of arrest

Widdowson v Widdowson

Before Sir John Arnold, President and Mr Justice Waterhouse

[Judgment delivered April 26]

The attachment of a power of arrest under section 18 of the Domestic Proceedings and Magistrates' Courts Act 1978 to a protection order made by justices under section 16 of the Act should never be a routine practice and justices should, if *they considered it necessary* that a power of arrest should be attached to the protection order, state specifically why they considered that it was right to attach the power of arrest.

It was essential that an appeal from an ouster order made by justices should be heard quickly and, if necessary, the appellant should make application for an expedited hearing of the appeal.

The President so held in the Divisional Court of the Family Division, dismissing an appeal against the order of Worthing justices made on February 4, 1982 that the husband Mr William Stanley Widdowson, of Worthing, should not use or threaten violence against his two children or enter the matrimonial home and a power of arrest had been attached to the order.

Mr David Sich for the husband; Mr David Balcombe for the wife.

THE PRESIDENT said that at a time when the husband had been out of work the marriage had become unhappy. The parties had *married in October 1979 and* had two boys, aged two and one. The husband had admitted that during a period of frustration he had hit the wife and the elder boy.

The husband had appealed against the part of the order restraining him from using violence or threatening to use violence against the *children* and from entering the matrimonial home. He also said that the power of arrest should not have been attached.

The husband was concerned that in any future custody proceedings the order would reflect adversely and that he would be at a disadvantage in such proceedings.

The court disagreed with that assessment. It *was* a matter for the justices whether the order should be made and there was evidence before the justices which entitled them to make the order.

However the attachment of a power of arrest should never become a routine matter. The decision of the Court of Appeal *in Lewis (A.H.) v Lewis (R.W.)* ([1978] Fam 60) applied in the magistrates' court as well as in the county court.

Justices could avoid any suggestion that the power of arrest was being attached indiscriminately by stating at the time why they thought it necessary to attach a power of arrest.

The justices had ordered the husband not to return to the matrimonial home but it appeared that with the wife's consent he had returned to visit the children.

In the present case the order would expire on May 3. In the court below the husband had been unrepresented. It was essential that appeals against an ouster order should be heard quickly and an application could always be made, if necessary, to expedite the appeal.

The appeal would be dismissed but that part of the order whereby the husband was restrained from returning to the matrimonial home would be deleted forthwith.

Mr Justice Waterhouse agreed.

Solicitors: Bellamy-Knights & Griffin, Worthing; Bowles & Stevens, Worthing.

In *White and Another v Metropolitan Police Commissioner (The Times* April 24) Mr Alan Rawley, QC led for the commissioner.

In *Rivers v Cutting (The Times* April 22) counsel were Mr Nigel Murray for the plaintiff; Mr Jeremy Roberts for the defendant.

Taxpayer will now finance £50m centre

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Cabinet has vetoed, at the last minute as a deal was about to be signed, a plan to use private capital to finance the new international conference centre near the Houses of Parliament.

It is understood that Treasury objections to the method of finance proposed, and fear that the scheme in the long run could cost the Government more than it would if it were publicly financed, led ministers to change their minds. Construction of the centre has already started and its cost is to be met from public funds.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, announced last July that he had accepted an offer of private finance for the centre — the cost of which was put at £34m last September and is expected to rise to more than £50m by the time it is completed in four years — from the Pearl Assurance Company "subject to agreement on detailed terms".

The attraction of such an arrangement to the Government was that the centre would be built without any addition to the public sector borrowing requirement.

Months of negotiation between Pearl, the Treasury and the Property Services Agency followed until a deal was finally reached under which Pearl would meet the cost of building and, although the Governmnent would retain the freehold of the Broad Sanctuary site, it would be charged rent by Pearl under a 125-year lease.

The initial rent would have been at market rates and subject to five-yearly reviews and it was this arrangement, with the prospect of rents at some future date far outweighing the original cost of building, that must have given ministers pause for thought.

Pearl, however, had been under the impression that the deal was acceptable. As late as March 31 the company was apparently told that the funding agreement was about to be sealed by Mr Heseltine, but on April 5 officials were called to the PSA offices and told that the Government had decided to withdraw.

Two days later, in a little-noticed parliamentary reply, Mr Heseltine said that "whilst the detailed terms negotiated with the Pearl Assurance Company were in line with the offer," the Government had concluded that "in view of the special nature of the building, this was a project more appropriately financed from public funds."

The Cabinet's decision is an obvious setback for Mr Heseltine, who had strongly backed the proposal from the start.

Under the deal, the Government would have had to pay nothing for four years and the initial rent would have been an agreed percentage of Pearl's outlay.

Mr Robin Bevitt, Pearl's company solicitor, who was closely involved in teh negotiations, said last night that the firm was disappointed and felt badly done by.

Play put off after death of Celia Johnson

By Christopher Warman Arts Correspondent

Dame Celia Johnson, one of Britain's best loved actresses, whose performance in the 1945 film *Brief Encounter* brought her stardom in a career spanning more than 50 years, died on Sunday after a stroke at her home at Nettlebed, Oxfordshire.

Dame Celia, aged 73, was to have starred with Sir Ralph Richardson (photographed right, in rehearsal) in a new play by Angela Huth, *The Understanding*, which was to have opened at the Strand Theatre, London, tonight. Performances have been postponed.

Dame Celia had apparently shown no signs of ill-health during recent performances of the play on its pre-London run at Brighton and Richmond, and during previews at the Strand.

Sir Ralph described her yesterday as "an incomparable artist. She was so English and she had such wonderful style. She was a cunning and skilful artist and she had such spirit. I have adored playing with her four or five times in the past."

Trevor Howard, who starred with Dame Celia in *Brief Encounter*, said he was very upset and very sad to hear of her death. "She was simply the best actress I have ever worked with and I will miss her."

Obituary, page 14



Frank Johnson in the Commons

When war is just part of the old routine

Parliament has a way of ensuring that anything, no matter how great a departure from routine, becmes after a little part of the rhythm of the parliamentary day. So it is with this crisis.

Almost every day, the Prime Minister or the Foreign Secretary arrives to make a statement in between traditionally droning question time and traditionally [illegible] point of order time.

But nothing is allowed to interruot the droning or the [illegible]ability. Mrs Thatcher or Mr Pym sits on the front bench waiting to speak. At the allotted time one or the other rises and talks of matters unheard in this place for a generation. But when they leave, the parliamentary [illegible] calmly close over [illegible].

Yesterday, no sooner had the Prime Minister left after announcing the recapture of South Georgia, and Mr Fergus Montgomery, the Tory backbencher, was up on a point of order to complain about something that Mr [illegible] Lyon, the Labour backbencher, had said about him [illegible] obscure debate in an empty chamber late one night [illegible] week.

[illegible] the edge of war, Members are still able to [illegible] up those little, touch[illegible] personal hatreds that [illegible] so much. And when Mr Montgomery sat down the House moved on to a small [illegible] backbench revolt over something to do with the Finance Bill.

[illegible] old hands rightly [illegible] this state of affairs. It was good enough for [illegible] much greater than [illegible]. At the end of one question time in 1944 Churchill thought he had better apologise to the House for [illegible] being in his place when question time unexpectedly [illegible] early, an apology [illegible] despite the fact that [illegible] he had to announce D-Day.

What are the Argentines [illegible] conclude about our [illegible] of mixing the drama with the fustian? [illegible] that we are a serious [illegible] or a trivial one. In a few weeks or days they will know which.

[illegible] Hon Members should have settled this between themselves in the tea room", the speaker rebuked the feuding Mr Montgomery and Mr Lyon, from which the Argentines might well decide that we are a hot-blooded race which settles disputes of honour with duels using rock cakes. But the Tory backbench revolt may be difficult for the Argentines to place in context. The Tory backbenchers were complaining about alleged cuts in unemployment benefit. Yet are these not the people behind the Thatcher junta? The Argentine mind probably does not comprehend such people as wets *(Los Mojados)*.

Announcing modest triumph yesterday, Mrs Thatcher was a far less forlorn figure than in the first wretched days of the crisis three weeks ago. She may become forlorn again, for grim events may still unfold. But yesterday she was brisk and confident.

Wave of frustrated opposition

Some Labour backbenchers scoffed when the Tories gave her a short cheer on entering. Whatever caution was displayed by Mr Michael Foot, the distinct impression yesterday was of a wave of frustrated opposition to the Government on the Labour benches waiting to be released if just one military manoeuvre in the South Atlantic goes ill for us.

But yesterday they had only success to go on. Nonetheless, the signs of a potential Labour break with the Government were there as Labour members, from Mr Foot downwards urged negotiation above force.

"If one initiative fails, another initiative has to be started", Mr Foot insisted. Some Tories protested. "Yes, yes," he told them. Meanwhile our ships were presumably supposed to wander the South Atlantic like the Flying Dutchman.

Mrs Thatcher referred more than once to the stormy seas as the winter closed in. This did not seem to deter Mr Foot from his endless negotiations. He had his mutinous party to think of. He was perhaps concerned with the stormy seas of Blackpool come conference time. "The search for peace must never be torpedoed by us", he said. But what if, in Mr Foot's search for peace, it is our ships that are torpedoed?

Mubarak seeks stronger ties with Israel

From Our Correspondent, Cairo, April 26

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt today said his country's goal is to strengthen relations with Israel now that it has evacuated Sinai and to seek to mediate peace agreements between Israel and its other Arab neighbours including the Palestinians. "Peace is the only gurantee for the stability of this turbulent region", he said.

In a 60-minute speech to Parliament, a day after the Egyptian flag replaced the Star of David on the last third of Sinai, Mr Mubarak insisted that Egypt would not cede an inch of the disputed area along the border which he said was part of Egypt's territory. Precedents set by the treaty with Israel should be a model for similar agreements.

Even as he spoke the Foreign Ministry announced an agreement was imminent on the disputed one square kilometre known as Taba, but there was no advance word of what it could contain. Israel has favoured continued negotiations ans Egypt prefers arbitration. "Our only demand is justice" Mr Mubarak said. "We do not have the power to cede an inch and we cannot accept bargaining on our sacred territory."

Although his references to Taba were a reiteration of the Egyptian negotiating position, Western diplomatic sources said they believed it was singnificant that he had chosen to mention it in the speech and it was in line with his general tone on the need to resolve Arab-Israeli disputes that have torn the Middle East for the past 34 years.

"The withdrawal of Israel from Sinai is an event that strengthens peace . . . removes an obstacle of good neighbourliness. Peace is a strategic goal and it is fundamental it should be deepened and reinforced, it should be spread", Mr Mubarak said in a strong voice. "Recent bloody events in the West Bank and in southern Lebanon prove that we must speed up efforts for peace.

"The increase of violence in the region victimizes innocent women and children, the implanting of Israeli settlements in the West Bank, on Palestinian territory, cannot but consequently increase turmoil and widen the gap between Israel and the Palestinians, it can only revive suspicions and doubts and weaken hopes for the future", he said.

Mr Mubarak said Egypt would continue its negotiations with Israel on autonomy for the 1.3 million Palestinians in the West Bank and added that Egypt sought to provide the Palestinians with options instead of the present situation where they are "trapped between the presence of an occupation force and the desperate acts to eliminate it".

Mr Mubarak devoted a good portion of his speech to paying tribute to the Egyptian armed forces for the October, 1973 war which he said made the liberation of Sinai possible and he eulogized, at length, the late President Anwar Sadat whom he said had died "the leader of war and the hero of peace".

He concluded by calling on all Egyptians to work hard for reconstruction and development.

No mans land pact, page 6

MPs warned on far left

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The left-wing Tribune Group of Labour MPs was warned last night against the destructive intentions of the party's Trotskyist ultra-left.

Mr Stanley Thorne, MP for Preston, South, said in a discussion paper on left perspectives: "An election in the near future, which we won, would see a right-wing dominated Cabinet yet again. It is our job to work to avoid that."

The only way to defeat the right was to form a broad left alliance that would unite local areas with national groups in both the party and the unions.

But Mr Thorne gave a warning that they would have to be careful in their choice of allies. "Within the left, there are several splinter groups, Trotskyist-dominated, who generally play a destructive role in regard to maximising attempts to unify potential allies around immediate problems facing our people."

And he asked: "Are there some members of the left who seek a major split within the party in the hope that a substantial number of members will come together to form a revolutionary party?"

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne visits RAF Stafford, Staffordshire, 11.

The Duke of Kent, president of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, attends the naming ceremony of the lifeboat, the Duchess of Kent, Jubilee Gardens, County Hall, 3.50; the Duchess of Kent, patron, attends a reception by the Samaritans at the Deanery, Westminster Abbey, 7.

New exhibitions

Sculpture by Bill Woodrow, St Paul's Gallery, 57 St Paul's Street, Leeds, Mon to Fri 10 to 5 from today until May 14.

One village festival of Indian textiles; Oxfordshire County Museum, Woodstock, Oxfordshire Mon to Fri, 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 6 and Sun 2 to 6; (until June 6)

Exhibitions in progress

Paintings and sculpture by Ger Van Elk, Arnolfini, Narrow Quay, Bristol; Tue to Sat 11 to 8; closed Monday and Sun; (until May 15).

World of the microscope, exhibition of photographs by Gene Cox with John Forsdyke and Kate Pavell; the Octagon, Milsom Street, Bath; Mon to Sat 10 to 4.45; (until May 15).

Paintings and graphics by James McAnally and Ian Deuchar, Maclaurin Art Gallery, Rozelle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 1 and 2 to 5; Sun 2 to 5; (until May 10).

Spring exhibition, including work by Rodney Burn, Diana Armfield and John Flavin. RWA Galleries, Queens Road, Bristol; Tues-Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Sun and Mon (until May 15).

Butterflies in print; a new book on butterflies in and moths published by the Museum to celebrate butterfly year; Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, SW7; Mon to Sat 10 to 6 Sun to 6 (until May 23).

Talks, Lectures

Culturs of Nubia, 11.30 and Thebes, 1.15; both at British Museum, by George Hart

Rothko, by Carole Conrad, Tate Gallery, 1. Wedgwood Benn at the Friendship Centre; Bloomsbury Central Baptist Church, Shaftesbury Avenue, WC2, 1.15.

St. George and other April saints, by Audrey P Tyndall, National Gallery, 1

Studying the weather, by John Stevenson, Science Museum, 1.

Swallows and Swifts, Natural History Museum,3.

Music

City Music Society: Piano Recital by Richard Markham and David Nettle, Bishopgate Hall, 230 Bishopsgate, EC2, 1.05.

Walks

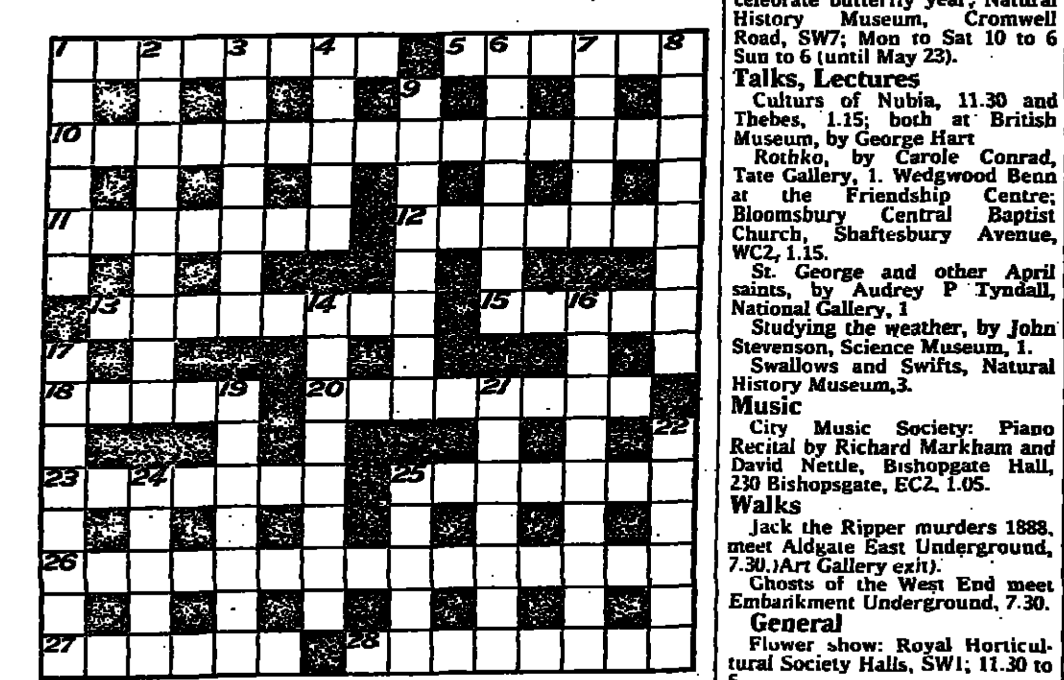
Jack the Ripper murders 1888, meet Aldgate East Underground, 7.30.)Art Gallery exit).

Ghosts of the West End meet Embankment Underground, 7.30.

General

Flower show: Royal Horticultural Society Halls, SW1; 11.30 to 6.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,816



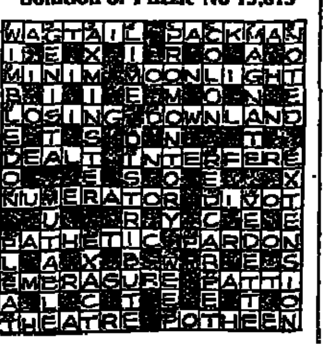
ACROSS

1 Where a member uses one, of course (4,4).
5 Striker said in this game . . . (6).
10 . . . to be an honest player without complications (15).
11 One who's joined group in drink, say (7).
12 Female played terrible role in king's end (7).
13 Falls down under part of carriage (8).
15 Artist or writer (5).
18 Change for Romans to be such fools (5).
20 Make rare good opening as the likely loser (8).
23 He gets behind to pull girl back (7).
25 Recreation period of older generation (7).
26 A shower etc after this, perhaps (7,8).
27 Is rand convertible into these? (6).
28 PM separately introducing same measure in confusion (4-4).

DOWN

1 Visible in fog, as little Fanny was (3-3).
2 Cricket ground joints for those hearing appeals (9).
3 Jungle fighter, note, hides in middle of hedge (7).
4 Assistant giving lessons in pronouns (5).
6 Ran into Emperor in Italian castle (7).
7 National obstacle to preside over (5).
8 Enigmatic way of shooting full of holes (8).
9 Not prepared to say how Alice met her fiance (3,5).
14 Those who take corners in this game? (8).
16 Closest companion supports no amateur team (9).
17 Last part of church conceded as sanctified (8).
19 Person who breaks dish (7).
21 Philosopher said to take stock (7).
22 Left as resort's in holiday mood (6).
24 Minumum quantity of dye (5).
25 Disposed of 15's composition (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,815



Calling Falklands

The BBC external services increased the frequency of its programme, Calling the Falklands, from three times a week to nightly from last night. The programme, broadcast on short-wave, begins at 10.15 each evening. Relatives and friends of the islanders can pass on messages by telephoning 01-240 3456 (extensions 2757 or 2758).

Task force requests

A service of radio record requests and messages for the British task force began yesterday and will be broadcast three times a week for an indefinite period. Messages, which must be in writing, should be sent to the British Forces Broadcasting Service, King's Buildings, Dean Stanley Street, London SW1. Envelopes should be marked Task Force Request.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Finance Bill, committee, third day.

Lords (2.30): Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill, committee, first day.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.75	1.67
Austria Sch	31.00	29.00
Belgium Fr	90.00	85.00
Canada $	2.23	2.14
Denmark Kr	14.80	14.05
Ireland Pd	1.25	1.20
France Fr	11.40	10.80
Germany Dm	4.38	4.13
Greece Dr	115.00	108.00
Hongkong $	10.66	10.06
Italy Lir	2375.00	2275.00
Japan Yn	446.00	420.00
Netherlands Gld	4.84	4.58
Norway Kr	11.16	10.56
Portugal Esc	132.00	125.00
South Africa Rd	2.25	2.08
Spain Pta	189.50	180.50
Sweden Kr	10.83	10.25
Switzerland Fr	3.62	3.40
USA $	1.83	1.76
Yugoslavia Dnr	98.00	92.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The FT Index closed up 0.9 at 568.0.

Anniversaries today

Births: Samuel Morse, inventor of the code of that name, Charlestown, Mass, 1791; Herbert Spencer, Philosopher, Derby, 1820; Ulysses S. Grant, general and Eighteenth President of the United States, Point Pleasant Ohio, 1822; Edward Whymper first man to climb the Matterhorn, London, 1840; Ralph Waldo Emerson, died at Concord, Mass, 1882.

National days

Afghanistan today celebrates the overthrow of President Daoud in 1978 by Afghan Marxists. President Daoud had assumed power in 1973 in a bloodless coup from his cousin and brother-in-law, King Zahir Shah. Since the Soviet invasion in December, 1979, the country has been nominally run by President Babrak Karmal, a former student leader and member of the Afghan Parliament.

Togo's national day commemorates the country's achievement of Independence from France in 1960. Togo's first president, Sylvanus Olympio, was overthrown and killed in a military uprising three years later. In 1967 after four years of coalition government, Lieutenant-Colonel Etienne Gnassingbe Eyadema, the army commander, assumed control in a coup and has led Togo ever since.

Sporting fixtures

Football: Home International Championship: Wales v England, at Cardiff (7.30). First division: Coventry City v Sunderland (7.30). Second division: Crystal Palace v Watford (7.30); Grimsby Town v Shrewsbury Town. Three third division and four fourth division matches.

Racing: Flat meetings at Bath (2.0), Nottingham (2.0) and Thirsk (2.15). NH at Ascot (2.0) and Perth (2.15).

Basketball: England v Colombia, at Brighton (7.30).

Cricket: Cambridge University v Nottinghamshire, at Cambridge; Offord University v Northamptonshire, at Offord (both 11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).

TV top ten

National top ten programmes in the week ending April 18:

BBC 1

1 By the Sea (14.95m)
2 Open All Hours (13.30m)
3 Nine O'clock News (Wed) (13.00m)
4 The Kenny Everett TV Show (12.30m)
5 Top of the Pops (11.55m)
6 The Best of Paul Daniels (11.20m).
6 Rough Justice (11.20m)
8 Odd One Out (11.10m)
9 The Double Man (11.05m)
10 Badger By Owe-Light (10.05m)

ITV

1 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada (15.90m)
2 Family Fortunes Central (15.60m)
3 Give Us a Clue Thames (14.25m)
4 3-2-1 Yorkshire (14.20m)
5 We'll Meet Again LWT (13.00m)
6 The Bounder (12.90m)
7 Crossroads (Thu) Central (12.70m)
8 The Morecambe and Wise Show Thames (12.35m)
8= The Eric Sykes 1990 Show Thames (12.35m)
10 Where There's Life Yorkshire (12.00m)

BBC 2

1 Pot Black 82 (8.00m)
2 Heart Transplant (4.95m)
3 The Magnificent Ambersons (4.60m)
4 The Women in White (Wed and Sun) (4.45m)
5 Fields of Play (3.85m)
6 A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum (3.75m)
7 Call My Bluff (3.60m)
8 The Waltons (3.50m)
9 Top Gear (3.45m)
10 Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Code (3.10m)

British Audience Research Board.

The papers

The Daily Mirror writes today that Britain may win back the Falklands, "but we cannot and will not hold them indefinitely".

The future of the islanders will eventually be decided after talks with Argentina, is says. "That is the reality. It is not in the interests of the Falklanders to precede it by fighting."

The Daily Express is of the opinion that Britain will be foolish to hold back further military action to enable negotiations to proceed: but likewise Bitain must not decline to negotiate.

The Morning Telegraph, Sheffield, comments that it is illogical for Mr Michael Foot to support the task force's presence and at the same time impose political demands that preclude its use. "This merely plays into the hands of an aggressor."

Commenting on the British landing on South Georgia, the Stuttgarter Zeitung issues a warning that the Argentine government will use the British attack to heat up national passion to a more explosive level.

The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung feels the British seizure is a sign that London does not expect a political and diplomatic solution for the time being.

In Paris, Le Monde writes that the landing compromises the settlement of the Falklands. "It is easy to start a war, it is much more difficult to stop it. Mrs Thatcher faces new risks."

Weather

High pressure will persist, but a trough of low pressure will extend slowly across some N parts

6 am to midnight

London, SE England, East Anglia, Channel Isles: Perhaps a little drizzle at first, becoming bright and mainly dry; winds NE light to moderate; max temp 14 to 15C (57 to 59F).

Cent S, E, SW England, E Midlands, S Wales: Rather cloudy at times but dry with sunny or clear periods; wind mainly N light; max temps 14 to 16c (57 to 61F).

W Midlands, Lake District, Cent N, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Glasgow: Fog patches at first, dry with sunny or clear intervals developing; wnd NW light; max temp 14 to 16C (56 to 61F).

N Wales, NW England, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Argyll, N Ireland: Dry but rather cloudy at times, some sunnier or clearer itervals; wind mainly NW light; max temp 13 to 14C (55 to 56F).

Aberdeen, Cent Highlands, Morey Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland; Rather cloudy throughout, a little rain or drizzle at times giving patchy hill fog; winds W moderate to fresh at times; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Rather cloudy, cool and showery in central and N districts. Mainly dry and rather warm in the S.

SEA PASSAGES

S North Sea: Wind, moderate or fresh, locally strong; sea moderate. Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NE, fresh; locally strong; sea moderate. St George's Channel: Wind NE, moderate; sea slight. Irish Sea: Wind N to NW, moderate; sea slight.

Sun rises: 5.41 am — Sun sets: 8.17 pm

Moon rises: 8.19 am — Moon sets: 1 am Tomorrow

First Quarter: April 30.

Lighting-up time

London 8.47 pm to 5.9 am
Bristol 8.58 pm to 5.19 am
Edinburgh 9.13 pm to 5.7 am
Manchester 9.1 pm to 5.11 am
Penzance 9.4 pm to 5.34 am

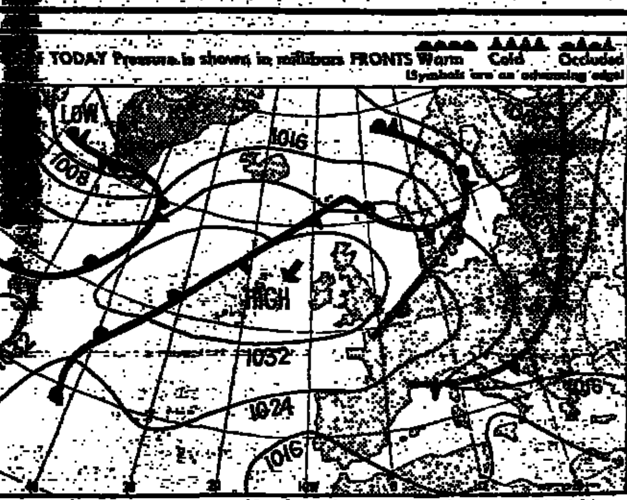
Yesterday

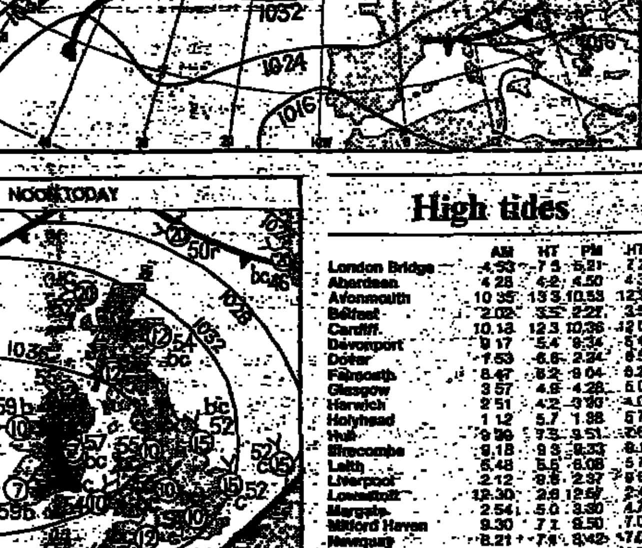
Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; du, dull; f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	14	57	Guernsey	s	11	52
Birmingham	c	13	55	Inverness	c	13	56
Blackpool	s	12	54	Jersey	s	13	55
Bristol	c	16	61	London	c	12	54
Cardiff	c	16	61	Manchester	f	15	59
Edinburgh	s	14	57	Newcastle	c	12	54
Glasgow	s	15	59	Ronaldsway	s	12	54

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Eskdalemuir, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Weymouth, 19c (66F). Lowest day max: Cromer, Fair Isle, 9c (48F). Highest rainfall: Fair Isle, 0.04in. Highest sunshine: Eskdalemuir, 13.9hr





b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers; prs-periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ilfracombe	9.18	9.3	9.33	[illegible]
Leith	5.48	5.5	6.08	[illegible]
Liverpool	2.12	9.6	2.37	[illegible]
Lowestoft	12.30	2.6	12.57	[illegible]
Margate	2.54	5.0	3.30	[illegible]
Milford Haven	9.30	7.1	9.50	[illegible]
Newquay	8.21	7.4	8.42	[illegible]
Oban	8.56	3.9	9.01	[illegible]
Penzance	8.21	5.5	8.39	[illegible]
Portland	10.26	2.1	10.34	[illegible]
Portsmouth	2.26	4.8	2.58	[illegible]
Shoreham	2.11	6.4	2.40	[illegible]
Southampton	1.48	4.5	2.14	[illegible]
Swansea	9.37	9.6	9.53	[illegible]
Tees	6.08	5.4	7.15	[illegible]
Walton-on-Naze	2.41	4.4	3.08	[illegible]

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
Scarborough	1.5	—	13	55	Cloudy	Scilly Isles	11.8	—	14	57	Sunny
Bridlington	2.5	—	14	57	Cloudy	Newquay					
Cromer	1.2	—	9	48	Cloudy	Ilfracombe	9.7	—	15	59	Sunny
Lowestoft	1.0	—	11	52	Cloudy	Tenby	11.1	—	18	64	Sunny
Clacton	—	—	11	52	Cloudy	Anglesey	8.6	—	15	59	Sun p[illegible]
Margate	—	—	10	50	Cloudy	Colwyn Bay	8.1	—	13	55	Sun [illegible]
Folkestone	—	—	12	54	Cloudy	Southport	10.4	—	13	55	Sunny
Hastings	0.8	—	13	55	Cloudy	Blackpool	10.7	—	13	55	Sunny
Eastbourne	0.1	—	14	57	Cloudy	Morecambe	10.2	—	16	61	Sunny
Worthing	3.8	—	16	61	Sun ints	Douglas	9.7	—	13	55	Sunny
Littlehampton	3.0	—	16	61	Cloudy	Aldergrove	9.3	—	15	59	Sun p[illegible]
Bognor R	3.4	—	16	61	Sun ints	Eskdalemuir	13.9	—	19	66	Sunny
Southsea	[illegible]	—	16	61	Sun ints	Prestwick	10.8	—	15	59	Sunny
Shanklin	3.5	—	15	59	Sun ints	Abbotsinch	9.9	—	17	63	Sunny
Bournemouth	6.1	—	17	63	Sun ints	Tiree	7.6	—	13	55	Sun p[illegible]
Poole	4.6	—	17	63	Sun ints	Stornoway	4.0	—	14	57	Sun [illegible]
Swanage	6.2	—	15	59	Sun pd	Lerwick	2.6	.01	11	52	Cloudy
Weymouth	7.6	—	19	66	Sun pd	Wick	0.8	—	13	55	Cloudy
Exmouth	5.8	—	18	64	Sun pd	Kinloss	8.4	—	14	57	Sun [illegible]
Teignmouth	7.6	—	17	63	Sun pd	Dyce	4.3	—	15	59	Sun [illegible]
Torquay	10.0	—	18	64	Sunny	Leuchars	2.0	—	10	50	Cloudy
Falmouth	11.0	—	16	61	Sunny	St Andrews	9.4	—	17	63	Sunny
Penzance	11.0	—	15	59	Sunny	Dunbar	9.1	—	14	57	Sunny
Jersey	8.3	—	15	59	Sun pd						

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	16	61	Copenhgn	s	16	60	Majorca	c	16	61	Rome	s	20	[illegible]
Akrotiri	s	22	72	Corfu	s	21	70	Malaga	f	16	61	Salzburg	s	16	[illegible]
Alexandria	f	20	68	Dallas	c	22	72	Malta				Sao Paulo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algiers	f	16	61	Dublin	c	7	45	Melbourne	s	28	82	S Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	c	11	52	Dubrovnik	f	17	63	Mexico C				Santiago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens				Faro	s	17	63	Miami				Seoul	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bahrain	c	34	93	Florence	s	19	66	Milan	s	17	63	Singapore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barbados	f	29	84	Frankfurt	s	13	55	Montreal	c	5	41	Stockholm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barcelona	c	13	55	Funchal	s	18	64	Moscow	sn	4	39	Strasbourg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beirut	s	20	68	Geneva	s	8	46	Munich	s	13	55	Sydney	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgrade	c	14	57	Gibraltar	c	16	61	Nairobi	c	25	77	Tangier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	s	13	55	Helsinki	[illegible]	8	46	Naples	s	19	66	Tehran	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bermuda	s	23	73	Hongkong	c	24	75	New Delhi	c	26	79	Tel Aviv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biarritz	f	14	57	Innsbruck	s	16	61	New York				Tenerife	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boulogne	s	11	52	Istanbul	c	9	48	Nice	c	15	59	Tokyo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux	c	14	57	Jo'burg	f	26	79	Oslo	c	1	34	Toronto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	s	12	54	Jeddah	[illegible]	41	106	Ottawa				Tunis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	s	15	59	Karachi	f	32	90	Paris	c	11	52	Valencia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest	s	14	57	Las Palmas	s	20	68	Peking	s	21	70	Vancouver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo	c	19	66	Lisbon	c	13	55	Prague	s	12	54	Venice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape Tn	c	18	64	Locarno	s	15	59	Reykjavik	f	4	39	Vienna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C'blanca	r	16	61	L Angeles				Rhodes	s	18	64	Warsaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	c	12	54	Luxembourg	s	12	54	Riyadh	[illegible]	39	102	Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cologne	s	14	57	Madrid	[illegible]	8	46	Rio de Jan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Zurich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]